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# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME LVIII.—NO. 257. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899—SIXTEEN PAGES. PRICE TWO CENTS.


## TRUSTS' FRIENDS AND FOES CLASH.

### Animated Debates Mark the Opening of the Civic Federation Conference.

### MANY SPEAKERS HEARD.

### Delegates from All Over the Country Give Their Views, Which Differ Widely.

### W. W. HOWE MADE CHAIRMAN

### TODAY'S PROGRAM.

10 A. M.—Subject: "The Tariff and Trusts." Addresses by Byron W. Holt, New England Free Trade Bureau; Lawson Purdee, New York Tariff Reform Club; John P. Scanlan, Illinois; Horatio W. Seymour, Illinois; Thomas Updegraff, ex-Congressman, Iowa.

3 P. M.—Subject: "Agriculture and Trusts." Addresses by S. H. Gresly, National Grain Growers' Association; J. O. Hanley, National Farmers' Alliance.

Speakers for evening meeting will be selected at 9 a. m. today.

The trust conference, called under the auspices of the Chicago Civic federation, began a four days' session in Central Music Hall yesterday morning, and at once there was a clash between the elements represented among the 200 delegates. One tendency was to devote the conference to a discussion; the opposing notion aimed at making it an outand-out denunciation of trusts and industrial combinations. The preliminary skirmishing developed a little of both "discussion" and "denunciation" spirit, but toward the end of the sessions the anti-trust side came out with a decided advantage. It captured the Committees on Rules and Organization, and is in a position where it can control the convention.

The conference is really divided into three sharply defined factions. One of these has no use for trusts of any kind and is composed of men who regard the only good which can come out of the conference to be the arrival at some method by which all combines can be smashed. This faction has already been christened the "Texas idea," and the delegates advocating it are largely from the South and West, together with the representatives of the labor unions and the farmers' organizations.

**Bring New Jersey Idea.**

Then there are delegates from the Eastern and Middle States who hold to what is called the "New Jersey idea," who think trusts are a good thing and to be encouraged. A number of able men are enlisted in this faction and they will be heard from when the time comes to discuss resolutions if it is found practicable to adopt any.

The third faction stands for what was yesterday dubbed by one of the speakers, Dudley Wooten of Texas, as the "academic idea." It is composed of college Presidents and professors and students of political economy. The position held by these delegates is that trusts are a natural outcome of existing economic conditions; that they cannot be entirely suppressed even if it were desirable to do so, but that, left to themselves, they will become dangerous social and financial factors, and hence that they should be subjected to the closest scrutiny and controlled by law.

**Clash Over Program.**

Hardly had the gathering been called to order at 10:30 in the morning when warfare developed between the exponents of the Texas and the New Jersey ideas. The Civic federation had called the conference, but the question remained who is to direct it. The proposed way was the formation of a committee on program and rules which would have control of the proceedings and direct its actions. Control of this committee of course meant the ability to mark out the course of the conference, and over the manner of its selection there was naturally a contest.

President Franklin H. Head of the Civic federation, in opening the meeting, said: "This is not a trust or an anti-trust conference, but a conference in search of truth and light."

In this he expressed the "academic idea" well enough, but it did not suit either of the other factions, and consequently when Delegate James Raymond of Illinois proposed as a way out of the wrangle over selecting the committee on program that it be left with the Civic federation, the suggestion did not meet with even respectful consideration. Afterwards another suggestion that the entire Executive committee of the Civic federation be added to the Program committee met with the same fate, although the gathering consented to have the names of President Head and Secretary R. M. Easley added to the committee as ex-officio members.

**Mr. Elliot's Plan.**

John I. Elliot of Maryland opened the fight by presenting a resolution that the committee on Rules and Program consist of one delegate from each State and one from each organization represented. It was moved to strike out the organization representation on the ground that it would give labor, which had representatives of several bodies present an undue advantage. There were protests at once. John W. Hayes, representing the Knights of Labor, exclaimed: "I live in New Jersey and I decline to be dealt with that delegation."

This provoked a roar of laughter, which was increased when a woman in the gallery, whose sympathies were evidently with the other side of the house, cried out:

"Why don't the millionaires form a trust?"

It was suggested she be invited to a seat on the floor, but she declined.

Jeremy Bourke Cockran of New York made a proposition, which was followed and which was hailed by the exponents of the "Texas idea" as practically securing control of the committee. His proposal was that each State be given a representative on the committee, and also each organization which had a national membership, such as the Knights of Labor, but that such organizations be limited entirely to States, like Boards of Trade, be denied it. The result of this was that the Texas idea obtained control of the committee, as representatives were given to trades unions and such organizations as the Texas league, the National Socialist league, and others that believe the only way of the conference is to devise means whereby trusts can be wiped off the face of the earth.

**Howe for Permanent Chairman.**

This fact was shown at the meeting of the committee, which was held after the adjournment of the afternoon session. After a lively debate William Wirt Howe of Louisiana, one of the leaders in the Texas movement, was chosen chairman of the committee, and afterwards was recommended as permanent chairman of the conference. The opposition insisted it would not be fair to allow one man to preside over all the sessions, and so three vice chairmen, one to serve each day, were recommended, as follows:

Thursday—Dudley Wooten, Texas.
Friday—H. B. Johnson, Colorado.
Saturday—S. P. Corliss.

Two of these are followers of the Texas idea, and one believes in the "academic," but matters were a trifle balanced by allowing Mr. Corliss to preside on the day when resolutions probably will come up for discussion and action. In the selection of the Subcommittee on Program and Rules, which will have practical control of the conference, however, the "Texans" scored heavily, that committee being constituted as follows:

H. W. Blair, New Hampshire.
L. D. Sutherland, Nebraska.
J. W. Gaines, Tennessee.
J. C. Hanley, Minnesota.
A. B. Davidson, Texas.

This is a strong anti-trust committee, and to it will be given, among other things, the right to name the order of business and make rules for the direction of the conference.

**Spar Over Resolutions Committee.**

The conference struggled with the naming of a Committee on Resolutions, which, after the Subcommittee on Rules, is the most important of the gathering, until it became hungry, and, finding no prospect of an immediate agreement, postponed action. On the makeup of this committee will depend the character of the resolutions to be introduced in the conference, and all factions are anxious to control it. In the struggle over the resolutions will develop what may be called the political side of the conference. It has not developed yet, but is near the surface, and likely to become prominent at any moment. The radical advocates of the "Texas idea" want a set of resolutions not only denunciatory of trusts but calling for State and national legislation to suppress them; resolutions which can be made useful in the next national campaign. As the leaders in this attempt are largely members of Congress with a fair knowledge of how to handle conventions, they will be able to make a strong fight—one which their opponents will find it difficult to beat.

(Continued on third page.)

## KEYNOTES FROM SPEECHES.

PROFESSOR HENRY CARTER ADAMS—While the solution of the railway problem would not necessarily cause all trusts and combinations to disappear, its solution is essential for dealing wisely with the trust problem. The theory of law which now prevails respecting industrial combinations should be so changed that the public element is again brought into prominence. Industries should be classified and the right of incorporation granted to one class and denied to another; and special restrictions, if not constant supervision, should be exercised over such industries as are incorporated before we can again reintroduce into this modern complex, machine-organized industrial society the conditions favorable to the normal working of the beneficent principle of competition.

DUDLEY WOOTEN, Texas—We confidently assert that the commercial and industrial bondage being rapidly imposed upon the toil and talents of 70,000,000 of American citizens by the syndicated wealth of a few great corporate monopolies is more dire and dangerous than the slavery that once bowed the heads and burdened the backs of 4,000,000 of Southern black men.

JOHN GRAHAM BROOKS, Lecturer on Social Economics, Chicago University—The real problem, immediate and imperious, is how to regulate and guide the new force that stands merely for the latest stage of industrial growth. If the combinations are to work for public as well as for private good, three things must be brought about: Absolute publicity of methods and account. Every artificial advantage given by the tariff must be removed. . . . Railroad discriminations shall not be allowed to these combinations.

GOVERNOR ATKINSON, West Virginia—I find about as many Democrats in trusts in the United States as Republicans, and I find at least two of the mammoth trusts of this country are, in a sense, Democratic trusts. Therefore, I conclude we cannot choke them out by drawing political lines upon them. We must come nearer home for a remedy than that. We must hit at the tap-root by national and State legislation, by making it a penal offense against good government for men of great wealth to combine for the sole purpose of stifling and choking middlemen and small dealers.

PROFESSOR J. W. JENKS, Cornell University—If the State needs to interfere in this modern industrial movement, what form of legislation is wisest? Should it be destructive and attempt to prevent combination, or should it be regulative? . . . If legislation is to be chiefly regulative . . . can something be done to prevent undue raising of prices? How far can such legislation be national under the general provisions of our constitution regarding interstate commerce and how far must the regulation be State?

E. C. CROW, Attorney General of Missouri—If we must have the trading business corporation, I suggest that laws be enacted by the sovereign States declaring the members of the corporation responsible to the same extent as the members of a copartnership for the debts or acts and liabilities of a corporation. Protection, equality, and justice will reign in business transactions under the regime where equality of liability follows equality of opportunity.

FRANCIS B. THURBER, New York—It is overlooked that corporations are really co-operations; that the number of partners as stockholders in any industry is increased; that any one can become a partner; and that instead of being concentrators they are distributers of wealth. It has been assumed that labor would be oppressed by the organization of capital, but experience has shown organized labor has met organized capital, and that the largest organizations of capital have furnished the steadiest employment and have paid larger wages than individual employers.

## FRANCE IN DEFIANT MOOD.

### HOSTILE FOREIGN CRITICISM MOVES PARIS TO ANGER.

### French Press Takes Up the Threats to Boycott the Exposition and Plainly Informs the World That It May Stay at Home and Its Absence Will Be Welcome—Le Temps Pays a Glowing Tribute to the Women of America.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY GRACE CORNEAU.]

Paris, Sept. 13.—The bitter criticisms of the foreign press on the Dreyfus verdict at Rennes have come home to the French people with crushing force. The result is somewhat startling. The French people realize that they are standing in the contempt of the world, and the realization has brought a wave of anger. The attacks of the foreign press have sufficed to unite the people of all parties in France—Dreyfusards and anti-Dreyfusards, Nationalists and Republicans—against the hated enemy, the foreigner.

The French press today takes up the criticisms made by the press of foreign countries concerning the Dreyfus verdict. The Matin, violently Dreyfusard, pours out a column of French wrath against the foreigners for what it terms an impertinent intereference in French affairs.

**Matin's Attack on Foreigners.**

Charles Laurent, the editor in chief, writes: So they want France to do penance? The Americans, English, Germans, Italians, and Belgians are making an edifying spectacle in their desire that the exposition be boycotted. We might understand their indignation if it is sincere. They pretend they want to punish us by abstaining from visiting the exposition because of an affair which concerns only us. If this is true, then no longer do the conventionalities of politeness and diplomatic relations hold good. We would in this case prefer they staid at home.

"As for winning their good will by attentively obeying their ideas, a thousand times no! Their severity is insolent and as excessive as it is odious. If our military justice does not content them let them look at their own affairs. England may be ashamed of Botany Bay and Tyburn. The Americans have simplified justice by lynching. The Germans strangled at Leipsig, and what Italy furnished in the cells of Civita Vecchia makes us laugh at these foreign powers. Hard labor sentences belong to England. How about Lord Kitchener, who dug up the dead body of the prophet Mahdi only to desecrate it?

**Indignation Not Sincere.**

"Their indignation has a string attached to it. They see with envy the gold that will pour into Paris during the exposition. What a fortunate stroke it would be if this gold could be kept for Chicago, London, Berlin, or Vienna fairs.

"Your imbecile campaign has sufficed to restore calm to France and to unite our patriots.

"After all you may stay at home. The exposition will come off in all its grandeur, and the empty places you leave we will gladly fill. The places prepared are too small for our own art, and we will be glad to get back the space we gave you."

Figaro, the Petit Bleu, and other papers print editorials in the same tone. The extraordinary part of it is that they all seem to delight in the idea of the foreigners staying at home. The French hate nothing as much as seeing foreigners flock to Paris.

**Praises American Women.**

Le Temps comes out tonight with a remarkable tribute to American women. It says the grandeur of what it terms "the American empire" is largely due to the American woman. It has two columns of fervent praise, referring to the brilliant marriages American women have made, and says it is not on account of their millions and beauty that American women have been sought for in marriage by the greatest peers of Europe, but on account of themselves; that wealthy European women have not attracted such men, but American women exercise an influence and play a rôle to which no other nationality of women can aspire. American women are remarkable, says Le Temps, and if the American union is one of the first countries of the world it owes a great part of its glory to the women, who from the beginning have been an important factor in its astonishing prosperity.

**Conspirators' Cells Are Ready.**

The cells of the Senate Building are completed and are exceedingly small and badly aired. A part of the court of Luxembourg has been blocked off for the daily airing of the prisoners. While the government takes the plot seriously, it is difficult for outsiders to see much danger to the republic from such ridiculous sources as Deroulede, Marcel-Habert and company. Premier Waldeck-Rousseau has little sympathy from any one for his action in depriving Deroulede of his knife and fork, thus forcing him to eat with his fingers in a mess in common with thieves and vagrants. All the indignation the foreigners express in regard to France is not half as bad as what France says against herself.

Deroulede may be a kind of a Quixote, but after all he represents a department as a Deputy.

France is never happy unless ridiculous. This man, Derouleds, is to be tried for high treason, as if he was the head of the royalist party in France, if only to show it worth calling the Senate together to try him. He might be allowed a knife and fork, as such meager privileges are not denied the lowest criminal in an American city prison."

**Deroulede Kept in Secrecy.**

No longer able to torture Dreyfus, the ministers, that anonymous criminal body of functionaries whose chief aim seems to be seeking to ruin others, has placed Deroulede "in secrecy." Probably the ex-Deputy will learn to pity Dreyfus when his own tortures commence.

The ministers must always have a victim. France is entirely governed by an unscrupulous bureaucracy. The Ministers know little about the affairs in their departments. It was not the War Minister, but a bureau official, who was responsible for the infamous treatment of Dreyfus. It is the men like Merwaart, Bassot, and others, ill-paid, ignorant underlings, who compromise their chiefs, who are the plague of France, the ruin of the country, an impediment to colonization and commercial advancement. These men, none of whom make more than $300 a month, are governing the French Republic, while politicians assume themselves overturning a so-called government which is in reality a figurehead.

One may judge how such men can govern when prominent men can remain Ministers only on an average of four months.

**Guerin Comedy Still On.**

The Paris police found that Guerin bored holes in the wall adjoining his house, and today an agent put his hand through one of the holes. Guerin, thinking it the hand of a friend, slipped two francs into it and asked the agent to go and buy him some tobacco. The affair is so far a comedy.

**Mikado Coming to Paris.**

It is semi-officially stated that the Emperor of Japan is coming to visit France at the opening of the exposition.

**Chambers Not to Be Convoked.**

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Paris, Sept. 13.—The Liberte announces on good authority that the government will not convoke the Chambers until December on the ground that the Deputies could not sit legally while the Senate is acting as a high court.

The Republique Française says: M. Meline, the former Premier, has sent to a number of his political friends a confidential letter asking their opinions regarding the immediate convocation of the Chambers.

**Dreyfus Report Due Monday.**

The government commissioner attached to the Council of Revision may possibly finish the report on the Dreyfus case before Monday. In that event the Council of Revision will give a decision regarding the merits of the appeal that day, and on the following day the Cabinet will decide whether measures of clemency are advisable.

The Minister of War, General de Gallifet, has decided to remodel the Intelligence department Sept. 15. It will be exclusively military hereafter, taking no part in the police or espionage services.

**French Poet Coming.**

M. Henri de Regnier, the distinguished French poet, will give a third series of lectures before Harvard University at Cambridge under the auspices of the Cercle Français de l'Universite Harvard, beginning March 1 next, on French modern poetry.

## WOULD NOT BOYCOTT FRANCE.

### Archbishop Ireland Opposes an American Protest Against the Dreyfus Verdict as Untimely.

St. Paul, Minn., Sept. 13.—Archbishop Ireland today, asked for his opinion on the meeting to protest against the verdict of the Rennes court-martial, said:

"It is my belief that public meetings in America, such as it is proposed to hold for the purpose of protesting against the sentence of the Rennes court-martial, are untimely, unfair to France, and likely to breed regrettable ill-feeling between that country and our own.

"I shall not deny that I have always had in my heart deep sympathy for the unfortunate officer who has been under trial in Rennes, and that I had wished and hoped that the sentence of the court would have been one of acquittal. But it is another question to face the verdict of the court the moment that verdict has been declared with the assertion that it is plainly against truth, and that the court from which it issues is guilty of base injustice and sacrilegious perjury. And it is still more so another question to lay upon France the crime of the verdict, if crime there be in it, and so throw at a whole people and at their government insulting epithets. Let us wait.

"This whole affair belongs to the internal life and to the internal administration of France, and international courtesy as well as justice bid us talk about it carefully and slowly. France is a proud, sensitive nation. She will deeply resent, as it is her right, undue criticism and hasty judgment of her acts by a foreign people, and especially will she resent, as it is surely her right, any uncalled for interference with her internal administration and any imprudent challenging of her national honor.

"France has been our friend of ages. She was our friend when no other nation befriended us. She is our friend today. She is a sister republic. We should pause long and seriously before blaming, suspecting, or offending France.

"I can well understand and explain the present happenings in America. The American people are most easily roused to sentiments of justice and humanity. Prudence, however, is the queen of all virtues and we should strive to make it ours.

"In what I say I speak as an American, for what I believe the good of America. I make no plea for France, although, because I know France, I love her, despite her faults, and I hope for her, despite her perils."

## OLLIE J. WATKINS IS WANTED.

### Home Mercantile Company Claims He Has Failed to Account for $2,000 and Obtains a Warrant.

The police are looking for Ollie J. Watkins, formerly secretary of the Home Mercantile company of 225 New York Life Building, who is alleged to have absconded with more than $2,000 of the company's funds.

A warrant was issued yesterday by Justice Prindiville at the Harrison Street Police Station on complaint of V. V. Harris, present secretary of the company. It is thought that Watkins, who lived with his family of a wife and five children at 1301 West Madison street, is in an Eastern town and the police have notified the authorities of that place to look for him.

Watkins was secretary of the Home Mercantile company two month. He also handled the funds. Three weeks ago, it is said, he started on a two weeks' vacation, not leaving any word as to where he was going. After he left an examination of his books, it is alleged, showed $2,000 had not been accounted for.

Agent Aigren of the Kensington branch of the Wacker & Birk Brewing company is held by the Milwaukee police. Aigren mysteriously disappeared last Monday and nothing was heard from him until yesterday, when the Milwaukee police notified detective headquarters they had arrested him. One of the officers of the brewing company alleges Aigren is short $150.

## PROF. SCHURMAN'S POLICY.

### President of Philippine Commission Says Nation Must Do Its Duty and Points the Way.

Ithaca, N. Y., Sept. 13.—President Schurman, upon his return to Cornell University, gave his views upon the Philippine situation.

He said that the extent of the territory taken in charge by the United States was greater than most Americans understood and that he had made a circuit of 2,000 miles without going north of Manila.

There is no Philippine nation, Mr. Schurman asserted, there being over sixty different languages and many different tribes.

Regarding the future policy Mr. Schurman said it was a national duty not to turn back, and that the solution he thought best was for Congress to declare what form of government was intended, or to even establish governments modified in detail to conform to local conditions.

This, he thought, would distinguish between friends and enemies. He believes limited home rule will succeed.

## ROADS FORCED TO YIELD.

### PUBLIC SENTIMENT COMPELS LOW FESTIVAL RATE.

### Western Lines Surrender to Demands of the People and Will Grant One-Fare Tariff for Celebration—To Make No Contribution—Labor Leaders Say President Will Not Come—Corner-Stone May Be Lost by Union Men—Minto Expected to Accept.

The Western railroads surrendered yesterday to the demand of the people of Chicago, voiced by THE TRIBUNE, and granted favorable rates for the occasion of the autumnal festival in this city. Sharp criticisms of the refusal of the roads to make a lower rate than a fare and one-third for the round trip from all points east of the Missouri River had influenced a few of the lines to change their position regarding the matter. They felt they could not afford to antagonize the people of Chicago by refusing to subscribe anything towards the expenses of the festival and at the same time decline to make a reasonable reduction in rates that would induce people to come here and witness the festivities. Consequently the executive officers of these roads informed their General Passenger Agents that they must change their attitude and grant a rate for the occasion that would be more acceptable to the public than the rate they had heretofore agreed upon.

**Decide on Lower Rate.**

The Executive committee of the Western Passenger association, finding that some of the roads declined to stand by the action already taken, met yesterday and after some discussion reconsidered the action previously taken and decided to submit to the roads a proposition to make a rate for the fall festival of one fare for the round trip from all points east of the Missouri River, except from points within 125 miles of Chicago, where the rate is $3.75 or less. From points within 125 miles of Chicago the rate is to be a fare and one-third. From these points, however, low round-trip and commutation rates are in effect throughout the year, and it is the intention of the roads having important points within that radius to run cheap special excursions to Chicago on Oct. 9, when the corner-stone laying takes place, and probably on one or two other days.

**Prefer Low Rate to Cash.**

Chairman Truax of the Fall Festival General committee was at the conference to urge the railroads to make a contribution to the festival fund. The railroad men said that if they gave any money they would not feel disposed to make a low rate. It was expected by the committee that a contribution of $25,000 would be made, but when confronted with the alternative of a low rate and no contribution or a contribution of $25,000 to the festival fund and no low rate the committee accepted the low rate.

**Say President Will Not Come.**

Labor unionists say President McKinley will not come to Chicago to lay the Postoffice corner-stone unless the demands of the unions are conceded by Contractor Pierce. They also intimate that unless this concession is made the corner-stone will not be laid at all on Chicago Day. A strike will be ordered on the building at the meeting of the Building Trades Council tomorrow evening if the labor issue is not settled. If a strike is ordered all classes of workmen will be called off and the work left at a standstill. The masonry on which the corner-stone will rest has not been laid.

Other reasons are freely offered on labor row why the magnificent program laid out for Chicago Day may be knocked out of form if a fight with the unions is not averted by Contractor Pierce. One of these is that the corner-stone will be mislaid, lost, or destroyed. The stone is supposed to be on a flat-car en route for Chicago, and may not arrive until after the festival. When the possibility of preventing the laying of a non-union stone was first discussed several weeks ago it was hinted by the members of the Labor committee that in case Contractor Peirce refused to allow the stone to be cut by union labor that the car bearing it would be sidetracked until too late for the ceremonies.

**Woe of Banquet Committee.**

The committee having the task of arranging for the banquet for President McKinley and the other distinguished visitors at the Auditorium on Oct. 9 is having trouble in deciding who to let into the banquet and who to keep out. Invitations to the banquet to the number of 5,000 will be issued. The tables will accommodate 800. There will be 800 invited persons who will be official guests of the city. To give seats to all these would shut out those who would come in paying $15 each and whose fees are expected to meet the cost of the banquet.

**Rushing Work on Statuary.**

The artists who are making the statuary groups and reliefs for the great arch at Van Buren street and the massive columns that will stand at Lake and State streets, are rushing the work. There will be four statuary groups in all and the figures will be of heroic size. They will represent education, industry, peace, and progress. The figures, some of which are twenty feet in height, are almost finished.

The festival officials say they will begin the erection of the arches today, relying on the order of the Council to erect such structures as necessary to carry them through. The city will not allow the street to be blocked without an obstruction bond being given, and the contractors will not be permitted to proceed until they furnish the bond.

**Swedes Give Up Pageant.**

Difficulties encountered in raising funds caused the Swedish Festival committee to disband at a meeting held during the evening in the Swedish Glee club. As a result there will be no Swedish division in the all nations parade unless individual societies decide to take part independent of the defunct committee.

**Minto Expected to Accept.**

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Quebec, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Governor General Minto will give his answer to the Invitation committee before it leaves Quebec on Friday morning, saying whether he will go to Chicago to attend the laying of the cornerstone of the Postoffice. It is believed he will accept the invitation. His reason for deferring an answer until then is that he must consult his Cabinet on all international communications, and the invitation handed to him by Postmaster Gordon is an international communication. The Cabinet is disposed to agree he should go.

The committee was entertained at luncheon this afternoon by Premier Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Nothing was said of the Alaskan boundary dispute, but nearly everything else was discussed, and the committee members say they had a pleasant time.

Tomorrow the committee will visit the celebrated shrine of St. Anne de Beaupré and Montmorency Falls. The committee will leave on Friday morning for Montreal. Tomorrow S. Y. Parent, Mayor of Quebec, will be invited to attend the Chicago day ceremonies.

## OUTLINES CURRENCY REPORT.

### Member of House Committee Says the Joint Conference Will Recommend Gold and Bank Measures.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Congressman J. T. McCleary of the House Committee on Banking and Currency, who is visiting here, said tonight that two general subjects will be covered by the joint Republican Conference committee in its report to Congress.

"The most important feature of the report," said Mr. McCleary, "will probably be the provision whereby the country will be more safely launched upon the gold standard.

"It will be pointed out that even during the civil war and the years following, when we had only paper money, the people measured the value of that money only in gold.

"In one way or another it has been possible for the last sixty years for the President, by a simple administrative act, without any legislative action whatever to overturn the standard and send us back to a silver basis. The action recommended by the Republican Conference committee will be that hereafter only by an act of Congress can our monetary standard be changed.

"Another recommendation as made by the Joint Conference committee will be the revision of our banking laws. The banks will be authorized to issue notes to the par value of bonds deposited with the United States Treasury instead of 90 per cent of the same as now.

"The committee will probably report, also recommending that provision be made for the organization of smaller banks in the populated districts.

"The purpose of the committee in this will be that interest rates may be reduced throughout the country and bank failures may become unknown."

## ENDS LIFE IN JACKSON PARK.

### M. B. Carroll of Joliet, Reported Short in His Accounts, Found Dead—Suicide on a Train.

M. B. Carroll, in whose accounts as agent for the United States Express company at Joliet, it is said a shortage had been discovered, was found dead under a tree in Jackson Park last evening. In one of his pockets, scribbled on a fragment of a paper bag, was a note to his wife, announcing his intention to commit suicide, saying that had he followed her advice all would have been well and asking the prayers of his wife and their children.

Carroll disappeared from Joliet several days ago and shortly afterward it was reported that a discrepency in his accounts had been discovered. The police in Chicago were notified, but no trace of the man was found until Charles Larson and Andrew Wilson, boys who live in South Chicago, when walking near the foot of Sixty-sixth street at 6 p. m., saw the body under a tree. Near it was a bottle partly filled with whisky, with which the police believe Carroll mixed poison.

The Joliet police were notified and word was received that members of the family would arrive in Chicago today to take charge of the body after the inquest. The body was taken to O'Donnell's undertaking establishment 3625 Cottage Grove avenue. Carroll was 40 years old.

From Joliet came a report that Carroll's downfall was caused by playing the horse-races and that he had lost heavily the day before he disappeared.

Charles E. Smedes of Harlem, N. D., committed suicide last night on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul train which arrived in Chicago at 9:30 o'clock from Milwaukee. Mr. Smedes, who was 36 years old, was with his brother, Alfred Smedes, 728 West Monroe street. He had been ill for some time, and was being brought to this city to be treated at a sanitarium. Alfred Smedes had left his brother for a few minutes to lie down in a seat in the smoking car, when the passengers were startled by the report of a revolver. Charles Smedes had stepped to the center of the aisle, placed a revolver against his right temple, and fired it. Dr. Arthur E. Winters of the County Hospital staff was on the train and tried to aid Smedes, but the man died almost immediately. The body was taken by the Desplaines street police to Rolston's undertaking rooms.

BULLETIN OF

**The Daily Tribune.**

CHICAGO, THURSDAY, SEPT. 14, 1899.

Weather for Chicago today:
Generally fair and warmer.
Sun rises at 5:39; sets at 6:11.
Moon sets at 0:41 a. m. tomorrow.

IMPORTANT NEWS AND FEATURES.


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MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

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| QUEENSTOWN | Umbria | |
| SOUTHAMPTON | St. Paul | |

## BOERS SAID TO HAVE GIVEN IN.

### Reported from Pretoria That Kruger Has Acceded to the Last English Demand.

### HE STICKS ON ONE POINT

### Transvaal Said to Still Insist On Disputing the Suzerain Rights of Great Britain.

### DEFINITE REPLY DUE TODAY

President Kruger and the Executive Council of the Transvaal Republic were in session to a late hour last night considering a reply to be made to the last demand of the British government.

Large crowds gathered around the executive building waiting news of the reply.

The Transvaal officials were in constant telegraphic communication with the Orange Free State officials.

The British demand is regarded by the Transvaal government as an ultimatum.

The reply to Great Britain will probably be presented to the Volksraad today.

The situation was regarded last night at Pretoria as extremely grave, but Secretary of State Reitz declared he did not consider it altogether hopeless.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY W. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, Sept. 14, 3 a. m.—The leading news agencies, both Reuter's and Dalziel's, agree in giving vague summaries of the Transvaal's reply to Mr. Chamberlain's last demand.

Both agree in saying that President Kruger will accept the franchise and conference proposals, but will again deny British suzerainty, insisting on the literal interpretation of the London convention.

If this is true the only question remaining is mainly one of etymological interest. According to the British view Great Britain stipulated suzerainty in the preamble of the 1881 convention, which was not canceled by the 1884 convention, although the word "suzerain" was not used in the latter document.

President Kruger appears to consider that the preamble of the 1881 convention was canceled, but the word is not important as long as the substance is admitted.

**Believe Kruger Will Submit.**

All the Cape papers prophesy the final submission of President Kruger, although he may temporarise on the suzerainty question for form's sake.

The complete summary of Mr. Chamberlain's latest dispatch comes, as usual, from Brussels. The first terms practically agree with Dalziel's shorter summary sent yesterday, save that in the Brussels account an emphatic pronouncement on the suzerainty question is placed in the forefront of the dispatch.

**Transvaal Not Independent.**

The British government absolutely repudiates the view of the political status of the Transvaal taken by the Transvaal government in its notes of April 18 and May 9, in which they claim the status of a sovereign international state.

Moreover the British government will agree to no conditions as to non-interference in the future.

Then come the proposals as given yesterday. Mr. Chamberlain points out that in claiming the five years' franchise instead of seven years he has only followed the offer of the Transvaal.

**Not an Ultimatum.**

Reuter's Pretoria agent adds that a time limit of forty-eight hours was given for a reply, which the Brussels account does not mention. Consequently all the evening papers yesterday printed the time limit in large letters. The probability is that the Pretoria agent was wrong. Mr. Chamberlain only demands an "immediate reply," without stating the time. Conyngham Greene, in handing the dispatch to the Transvaal government, suggested that a reply would be appreciated by Thursday.

**Important Military Move.**

As soon as the two new regiments already due arrive at the Cape the Royal Artillery headquarters will go to Kimberley, with the North Lancashire Regiment as an escort, to guard the gold fields. This is regarded as the first important military move.

The extra regiments actually ordered from here are due to arrive at the cape from Oct. 12 to Oct. 29, so that by the end of October the British fighting force in the Cape in any case will number about 25,000 men, irrespective of the extra corps which would go immediately in case of war.

**Not an Ultimatum.**

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

London, Sept. 13.—It is learned today that the British message to the Transvaal does not demand a reply in forty-eight hours, the exact wording being a request for "an immediate reply."

The message is not an ultimatum in the generally accepted sense of the word. It expresses the hope that President Kruger will accept the propositions to "relieve the present tension."

The only part which is at all aggressive is the reiterated declination of the British government to discuss the matter of sovereignty in any shape or form.

**Chamberlain to Kruger.**

The message of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, says he understands the concessions made in President Kruger's note of Aug. 19 have been withdrawn on account of the British attitude regarding suzerainty, and adds:

"Her Majesty's government has absolutely repudiated the view of the political status of the Transvaal taken by the Transvaal government, claiming the status of a sovereign state, and, therefore, is unable to consider any proposal made conditionally as the acceptance of this view."

Continuing, the note says that the British

government is satisfied that the law embodying the proposed alleviating measures for outlanders is inefficient to secure immediate and substantial representation, which, it is understood, the Transvaal admits to be reasonable. It then says:

"Moreover, the presentation of the proposals in the note of Aug. 9 indicates that the government of the south African republic themselves recognized that their previous offers might with advantage be enlarged and the independence of the republic thereby in no way be impaired."

The dispatch then goes on to say Great Britain is still prepared to accept the franchise proposals of Aug. 9, provided a court of inquiry, whether joint or unilateral, shows the new scheme to be unincumbered by nullifying conditions.

"In this connection the British government assumes that the new members of the Raad will be allowed to speak their own language, and adds that the acceptance of these terms would at once remove the tension and would, in all probability, render unnecessary any further intervention of her Majesty's government to secure redress for grievances which the uitlanders themselves would be able to bring to the notice of the Executive Council and Volksraad.

**Danger in Further Delay.**

"Her Majesty's government is increasingly impressed with the danger of further delay in relieving the strain which has already caused so much injury to the interests of south Africa, and they earnestly press for an immediate reply to the present proposal. If acceded to they will be ready to make immediate arrangements for a further conference between the President and the High Commissioner to settle all details of the proposed tribunal of arbitration and the questions referred to in my note of Aug. 30, which are neither uitlander grievances nor questions of the interpretation of the convention, but which might be readily settled by friendly communication between representatives of the two governments.

"If, however, as they most anxiously hope will not be the case, the reply of the Transvaal should be negative of conclusive, I am to state that her Majesty's government must reserve to themselves the right to consider the situation de novo and formulate their own proposals for a final settlement."

The exact franchise proposals which Mr. Chamberlain says Great Britain is still prepared to accept with the court of inquiry proviso are five-year franchise, a share for outlanders in the election of the President and equal rights, and increased representation for the gold fields to the extent of eight new seats. These were presented by President Kruger Aug. 19, and later, were withdrawn.

**Regarded as an Ultimatum.**

A special dispatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Cape Town says the British reply is regarded as equivalent to an ultimatum, and the correspondents' advices from Pretoria indicate that war is inevitable.

A Pretoria special to the Cape Times says the Transvaal has notified the miners of Italy that it will give them a safe conduct and protection in case they wish to remain in the Transvaal.

**Irish Offer to Help.**

The report that the Rand Irishmen have formed a corps to help President Kruger is confirmed, and it is said at Cape Town that a cablegram has been received there from New York saying 10,000 Irishmen there are ready to help the Transvaal.

The Orange Free State burghers are reported to be bitterly divided over the merits of the controversy and their probable course in case of war.

**Urge Kruger to Accept.**

A special dispatch from Pretoria says the leaders of the Afrikander bund have telegraphed to President Kruger urging him to yield to Mr. Chamberlain's last demands.

**Crisis at Pretoria.**

Pretoria, Sept. 13.—President Kruger and the Executive Council met here this evening to consider the reply to be made to the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain. They are still conferring by telegraph with the Orange Free State. The decision is anxiously awaited by the crowds outside the executive building.

**Hope for Pacific Solution.**

The situation is regarded as grave, but Secretary of State Reitz, in an interview, has declared that he did not consider it altogether hopeless.

A communication has been received from the imperial government stating that, although anxious for a prompt reply, the imperial authorities do not desire to tie the Transvaal authorities down to forty-eight hours.

The reply will possibly come before the Volksraad tomorrow. The decision of the Executive will undoubtedly be influenced by the action of the Orange Free State.

The government is still willing to attend the joint commission originally proposed.

The Transvaal War office denies any knowledge of the reported offer of 10,000 Irish-Americans to fight against Great Britain.

**Says Kruger Will Accept.**

Cape Town, Sept. 13.—It is asserted in Afrikander circles here that the Transvaal government will accept the British note, leaving the question of suzerainty on the basis of the convention of 1884.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, capital of Natal, says that the outlanders' council expresses great dissatisfaction with the British note, claiming that the imperial authorities are willing to accept inadequate concessions in order to avoid war.

The report as to a time limit of forty-eight hours arose from the fact that the British diplomatic agent at Pretoria, Conyngham Greene, in presenting Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch, expressed a hope that a reply would be given by the Transvaal government by Thursday.

**Generous and Conciliatory.**

The Cape Times and the Cape Argus both consider the British note generous and conciliatory, and all the papers, including the Krugerite organs, assume that the Transvaal will comply with the British demands.

It is believed that the Orange Free State Volksraad will be summoned to consider the situation.

Military developments continue and the work of preparation for emergencies goes on. Upon the arrival of the next batch of British troops the headquarters staff of the Royal artillery will be transferred to Kimberly, whither a battery will proceed to protect the diamond mines.

**In Event of War.**

Johannesberg, Sept. 13.—The war instructions issued to railway officials direct them to remain at their posts as long as possible. When the enemy seizes any section of the line, the officials must go to the next unseized point. They are forbidden to carry arms or to resist any regular force.

**Spy Claims He Is American.**

Mafeking, Sept. 13.—Mr. McCarthur, who was recently arrested at Zeerust, of the Transvaal, as a spy and sentenced to a year's imprisonment, claims to be an American citizen. The United States Consul at Kimberley is investigating the matter. Mr. Ellis, his former companion, on being discovered at a Boer meeting in Ladysmith, was tarred and feathered.

## DAY OF SENSATIONS IN LONDON.

**Generally Believed Kruger Will Back Down in Face of British Strong Show of Force.**

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 13.—The News vendors have had a carnival of sensations today, and have placarded every device for selling fresh editions. The Boers have been raiding across the frontier of Natal and suing for peace under a forty-eight hours ultimatum. Mr. Chamberlain's last dispatch has been summarized and printed in detail via Brussels, and amended and contradicted.

The fact which stands out is the ebbing force of Boer resistance to British demands, supported by an army of 25,000 men, which can be readily increased to 40,000.

The alarming rumors from south Africa have not created any undue excitement either in the Stock Exchange or the government offices. Mr. Chamberlain has demanded all that Kruger was willing to concede and something more and has intimated that an answer must come speedily, but he has not closed the door to further negotiations, and it is likely that the Boers will make the concessions required and that war will be averted.

Kruger can retreat safely, since nobody here believes that the outlanders will renounce allegiance to the British crown and become citizens of the Transvaal in sufficient numbers to menace the ascendency of the Dutch burghers.

War may be brought on impulsively by the Boers or a big blaze may be kindled by a small spark, but the probable outcome of the strong military demonstration to be made by the British government is peace.

## BRITON AND BOER MAY RACE FOR A TUNNEL.




There is a point on the borders of Natal and the Transvaal where, if peace be not preserved, an incident partaking of the romance of war may shortly be enacted. Round camp-fires and in messrooms the story of what may happen may come to be known as the "Race for the Tunnel." In this wise:

Natal with Zululand (which was annexed to the colony after the Zulu war) is separated from the Orange Free State and the South African Republic by a tract of mountainous country which may be said to consist of the irregular southern spurs of the great Drakenberg range of mountains dividing the Transvaal from Portuguese east Africa. The borders of Natal proper march but a few miles with those of the Transvaal, but those few miles of boundary are rendered of supreme importance because it is just here that the railway connecting the two countries runs. Even before the railway existed, the importance of this borderland—where Natal shoots out a narrow tongue at the Transvaal—is attested by the military operations at Laing's Nek and Majuba Hill, which formed the crisis of the war in 1881. Broadly speaking, it is the only point in many miles of mountainous frontier at all suited for the passage of large bodies of troops. Even so, the only alternative to the existing railway is a rough mule track over the mountains. It is obvious, therefore, that the railway at this point is doubly important for military purposes.

The last stopping place on the Natal side is at Charlestown, and the first station on the Transvaal side is Volksrust. Between these two—but wholly in Natal—is a tunnel of considerable length. That tunnel is important. A sufficient charge of dynamite could destroy it so that it could not be repaired for months, and all that time railway communication between Natal and the Transvaal would be completely cut off. In the event of hostilities there would be a race for that tunnel.

For some months it has been persistently rumored in the colonial newspapers—in the Natal Witness, for one—that a number of suspicious-looking trucks, close-covered and unclaimed, have been noticeable in the sidings at Volksrust (on the Transvaal side), and in connection with their mysterious loitering the word "dynamite" has been whispered abroad.

At Charlestown there are now concentrated several regiments of infantry and a regiment of cavalry, and it is probable that special precautions have been taken for the protection of the tunnel. It is equally probable that special preparations have been made on the other side for the seizure of the tunnel as a necessary preliminary to blowing it up.—London Chronicle.

## EVIDENCE OF POPE'S WEAKNESS

**Now Announced the Pontiff Will Be Unable to Give Separate Audiences During Holy Year.**

Rome, Sept. 13.—An official note announces that the Pope will be unable to grant separate audiences to the immense number of pilgrims expected to come to Rome during the holy year, but as he is anxious not to deprive them of the benefits of the apostolic benediction he will pronounce a solemn benediction in the Court of Belvedere or elsewhere, as may be convenient.

One of the first effects will be that the Pope will not receive the French pilgrimage that is due here next week. In this way Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, will gain his desire that the Pope shall not speak publicly on the Dreyfus affair.

London, Sept. 13.—A special dispatch from Rome says the Pope is only suffering from a cold, unaccompanied by fever, but as a precautionary measure his audiences have been temporarily suspended.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—Private letters received at the Papal delegation here speak of the excellent health the Pope has been enjoying of late, his vigorous appearance, and the interest he takes in current affairs. These advices from the best posted sources within the Vatican are regarded as offsetting the frequently repeated reports of the Pope's decline.

**Notes from Foreign Lands.**

PARIS—News received from Tripoli indicates that there is no foundation for the report of the annihilation of the Foureau-Lamy mission in the Sahara.

VIENNA—Professor von Stoerk, the laryngologist, is dead.

OPORTO—The severity of the cordon against the bubonic plague has been relaxed and egress is now permitted. During the last three days three new cases have been officially reported and two deaths.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ—A health officer has returned after examining a suspicious outbreak of sickness at Magude. He says it is the plague, but no fresh cases have occurred in the last twelve days.

BERLIN—An epidemic of typhoid fever has broken out in the Moabite quarter.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ—The German cruiser, Condor has arrived here.

PARIS—General B. F. Tracy continued his argument before the boundary commission, he claiming that for 166 years the Dutch had not appointed a single permanent official in the contested territory.

KINGSTON—The Atlas Steamship company is formulating a claim against the United States for damages arising out of the denial of admission to the passengers of the Adula at Santiago.

DOVER—The British Association for the Advancement of Science successfully exchanged courtesies with the French Society for the Advancement of Science at Boulogne-sur-Mer by wireless telegraphy.

**Jackson Park Sanitarium Closes.**

The Jackson Park Fresh Air Sanitarium will close its work for the season today. It is said that this has been the most successful and useful year of its existence.

**I. O. O. F. EXCURSION TO DETROIT**

**Via Wabash Railroad.**

For meeting Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., Detroit, Mich., Wabash will sell tickets from Chicago Sept. 15, 16, 17, at $7.75 for the round trip. Compartment sleepers; free chair cars. Write for particulars. Ticket office, 97 Adams street.

## TELLS PREMIER HIS DUTY

**OPEN LETTER OF FREDERIC HARRISON TO LORD SALISBURY.**

**Declares Proposal to Go to War Against the South African Republic Pertains to the Empire, Not the Colonial Office — Says That It Violates British Traditions of Justice and That the World Will Hold the Man He Addresses as Responsible.**

The open letter on the subject of the outlook for war in the Transvaal, written by Frederic Harrison to Lord Salisbury and printed on Aug. 30 in the London Daily Chronicle, is in full as follows:

"To the Marquis of Salisbury, Prime Minister, Chief Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—My Lord: In a crisis of our history, those who fear that England may be dragged into an unjust and ominous war turn all their hopes of peace on you and your known principles of action. You are the chief of the government and the accepted head of the most powerful party known to recent times.

"No other living statesman can pretend to such experience as yours in all international affairs, nor does any other possess in so eminent a degree the confidence of the nation. To many of us it seems an unnatural thing that our country should be on the verge of a formidable war, the ulterior complications of which no man can predict, whilst you are more or less in the background; at most, a consenting party to protracted negotiations wherein you are not known to take any personal share.

"It is a mere accident, or, rather, a detail of official arrangement, that the moving power in this crisis rests with the Colonial and not with the Foreign office.

"It is not the business of the Colonial office to embark this empire in a foreign war. It is no duty of the Minister for the Colonies to make war, nor to make war inevitable. It is idle to tell us that this crisis is a purely colonial difficulty, to be settled in the Colonial office and decided by colonial interests.

**War an Imperial Question.**

"A war which (we are told) may open with the bringing into the field of 60,000 British troops in a distant continent, which will inevitably lead (we are told) to prolonged military occupation of a vast tract, which must shake the whole empire to its base, and may lead to international complications yet unperceived—such a war is an imperial question (if any can be); a question for the head of the government to decide, and for the head of the Foreign office to take under his immediate eye and responsibility.

"It would be monstrous if a mere administrative arrangement should enable a department, pressed as it is by local ambitions, to drag these kingdoms into a tremendous international struggle, wherein the entire empire is certain to be strained, if not brought to extreme peril, by opening its vulnerable sides at once to all its enemies and its rivals.

**Boer Republic an Alien Power.**

"No legal quibbling about suzerainty can persuade us that the south African republic is a part of the empire. If it is not part of the empire it must be a foreign state, even though it be one over which by agreement Great Britain has some control. But this control is solely concerned with the external, not with the internal, relations of the republic. The point in dispute solely relates to the internal relations of the Transvaal. No one pretends that the dispute concerns the dealings of the republic with foreign nations. Therefore, the cause of war, if war there is to be, arises from matters between Great Britain and the home affairs of a republic which is not within the empire, not within the dominions of the Queen.

"If war is to be declared against such a republic, it is preëminently a war for which the Foreign office is virtually, if not technically, responsible; in which the whole future of the empire will be staked; for the justice and consequences whereof the Prime Minister of our country for the time will be judged by his countrymen and by their descendants.

**Holds Salisbury Responsible.**

"My Lord, it is you whom history will hold responsible for this war and for all its ulterior results. It is Louis Napoleon whom France holds answerable for Sedan, and not Eugénie, Ollivier, or the Marshals. Mr. Chamberlain may be technically within his rights in pitting himself against President Kruger, as if he were defying the opposition across the floor of the House. But it will be the Marquis of Salisbury who will plunge this empire into war, whom France, Germany, Russia, and the rest will call upon to deal with all its ulterior complications.

"And it is you, my Lord, whom our Queen will hold to be that one of her servants on whose head lies the weight of a war clouding the end of her long and glorious reign—a war which the majority of Englishmen know to be mean and unjust, which many men of great experience look on as charged with permanent trouble and possible disaster to our vast and scattered empire.

**Englishmen Feel It Unjust.**

"A majority of Englishmen, I assert, know in their hearts that this war would be unjust, even if too many of them, knowing that, desire it to go on, notwithstanding its injustice. It is not true, however loudly it be repeated, that the great majority of Englishmen do seek to push the war to the end. Noisy, arrogant, and trading groups of men, organized and intriguing for their own ends, are doing this. But they are not the nation. On all sides there are quiet protests being raised against it, by men of all parties and of all interests, outside those interests which are playing their own game.

"The same quiet but convinced reluctance is to be heard from sensible and honest Conservatives. They, as we all do, put their trust in you. In Africa, whether amongst subjects of the Queen or those outside of her dominions, it is a universal feeling that if you took this matter into your own hands it could be settled in a week. You, my Lord, whose reputation for moderation, patience, peaceable compromise of international embroilments stands so high throughout Europe, who have successfully solved far more arduous diplomatic problems with Russia, with France, with Germany, with the United States, who have a paramount authority in the councils of the nation, would immediately restore confidence to all friends of peace, in Africa or at home, if they knew that the decision lay primarily with you, and not with a mere department.

**Colonial Office Prejudiced.**

"The department is necessarily face to face with local interests. It sees through the eyes of local adventurers and speculators' agents; it hears through their ears; it is importuned by their complaints. Their case is pressed with all the energy and the arts by which a faction is pretending to defend in France 'the honor of the army.' We have had evidence quite lately of the follies and crimes which those who seek to crush the independence of the Transvaal are able to commit. And within a few years these man are striving to plunge the empire into a scandalous and perilous adventure where they may find the profit, whilst we bear the shame and the cost.

"It may well be that the Colonial office is not strong enough to resist the pressure of men who not long ago swaggered about 'cutting the painter.' Neither in Africa nor at home is Mr. Chamberlain held to be sufficiently master of the whole situation to meet President Kruger as calmly as you, my Lord, have met the President of the United States and the President of the French republic. If Mr. Chamberlain is felt to be not strong enough or not cool enough for friendly compromise, much less is his deputy and mouthpiece in Cape Town. The crisis today concerns the United Kingdom and the empire as a whole; for it must bring the whole empire into the field of action, if not of war. And it is preëminently a case to be dealt with by him who presides over the fortunes of the empire as a whole.

**Boers Have Conceded Enough.**

"Measured by the compromises with foreign nations which you may justly claim to have brought to a successful issue, the concessions already accepted by the republic are, indeed, decisive. From nine years to seven years, from seven to five years, from one demand of the outlanders to another, the Boers have given way.

"They have already conceded the whole of the original demand made on them, and have even added more. And at every fresh concession Sir Alfred Milner is instructed to make further demands, until throughout the Transvaal, and, we may well add, at home, the impression prevails that it is no concession of claims which is sought from the republic, but submission, humiliation, and loss of independence. Is this how negotiations have been carried on when you, my Lord, as head of the Foreign office, have dealt with Russia, Turkey, France, or the United States?

**Not Negotiation, but War.**

"This is not negotiation. It is war—war of naked aggression—war wherein the Boers will not yield without a desperate struggle and after bloody combats—a war which cannot be closed by a few victories nor the traces of it wiped out by a few promises or proclamations—a war wherein many true and patriotic Englishmen devoutly trust that the Boers may not be ultimately crushed. 'Bella geri placuit, nullos habitura triumphos.'

"The 'negotiations,' as the new diplomacy calls its efforts to goad the Boers into dogged resistance, are things unknown to the real diplomacy of our Foreign office as understood by yourself and your predecessors. If the Transvaal is not part of the empire, within the colonial dominions of her Majesty, it must be an alien power. To force an alien power by threats of war to take over British subjects to its own allegiance, to convert loyal subjects of the Queen into alien republicans, this is a grotesque perversion of all public law, as understood between nations.

"As the sole object of forcing on an alien power a large body of new citizens is to enable them to betray their acquired allegiance, and to master the State in the interest of their confederates—to be, in fact, the Wooden Horse admitted into the Boer Troy—it is obvious that this irreducible minimum of the new diplomacy is a transparent trick. To play it upon any European power would arouse ridicule and contempt. It may seem fine policy to the Colonial office, which is largely engaged with savages and their white masters, but it is unworthy of the Foreign office and of the traditions which you uphold in its dealings with civilized powers.

**Suzerainty Talk Irrelevant.**

"All the talk about 'suzerainty' and 'paramount power' which fills the Rhodesian press is mere darkening of the case, as irrelevant as the gossip and scandal rehearsed to the court at Rennes. Whatever 'suzerainty' means, or does not mean, it cannot empower Great Britain to force her own citizens on the Boer republic. The burgher franchise is an absolutely domestic matter; and it is not claimed that 'suzerainty' covers domestic legislation.

"If 'suzerainty' gives no good title to the Queen to require that her own discarded subjects shall be taken over as alien republicans, still less can this right be due to the fact that she has the 'paramount power' in south Africa. For 'paramount power' is a phrase more vague and arbitrary than 'suzerainty'; and in the absence of specific treaties and conventions it can mean nothing more than a claim to be the strongest, the most peremptory, the readiest to put might before right.

**Against Nation's Traditions.**

"These are claims and pretensions which the best part of your public life, my Lord, has been occupied in resisting. The United States has claimed to be the paramount power in the transatlantic continents, as France has on the Niger, as Russia has in the Balkans and northern Asia. Our constant policy, our honorable traditions—they are largely, my Lord, your policy, your traditions—have been to require that the paramount power shall submit to international engagements, to public law, and to justice as between the weak and the strong. We as a nation, you as Minister, have steadily resisted the claim of any power calling itself paramount to seize what it can and to coerce those who refuse to be despoiled.

"If the Colonial office defies these honorable traditions, if the new diplomacy is to develop also a new morality, a new public law, whether moved by timidity or by pique, it remains for the chief Minister of the crown and the head of the Foreign office to maintain our record of freedom and of justice before we are dragged into a war the wickedness of which is certain but the end of which no man can foresee.

"FREDERIC HARRISON.

"Newton Hall, Aug. 25."

## TAKES FLAMING CAR IN TOW.

**Burning Wabash Sleeper for Chicago Rushes at Full Speed Into Montpelier, O.**

Montpelier, O., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The through Canadian sleeper Palatine, at the rear of the Wabash fast express for Chicago, at 10:55 a. m. Wednesday, was discovered to be on fire when four miles out.

The train was stopped, but the crew finding itself unable to extinguish the fire, the car was detached and the train rushed on. The flaming car was taken in tow by an engine sent out for it.


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## DREYFUS IN CZAR'S PAY.

**NEW THEORY RAPIDLY GROWING IN FRANCE AND GERMANY.**

**Belief That the French Officer Was Employed by Russia Gaining Ground Both in Paris and at Berlin—Delcasse's Hasty Visit to St. Petersburg Explained — Coming Interview Between the Emperor of Russia and the Kaiser May Clear Up Mystery.**

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Rennes, Sept. 13.—The opinion is growing strong in France, and in Germany particularly, that Dreyfus was at least a partial traitor in his relations with Russia. The sudden recall of Baron Fredericus, who might have proved an interesting witness; Delcasse's hasty visit to St. Petersburg, and now the proposed meeting between the Czar and German Emperor give a vivid color to this impression. Many have always thought that Russia, and not Germany or Italy, could answer the vital question in the Dreyfus affair.

There is general indignation over the fact that the lawyer who advised Major Carriere as to the legal points of his address to the court was Maitre Jules Auffray, the attorney for the Nationalist party.

Mme. Dreyfus' visit to her husband today was cut down half an hour by the arbitrary order of the Minister.

Today Mme. Dreyfus received an address of condolence signed by 30,000 names.

**Condemned to Please Russia.**

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY D. B. MACGOWAN.]

Berlin, Sept. 13.—The Hamburg Neueste Nachrichten declares today that it has information that Dreyfus was condemned for treason in Russia's interest, and that its information comes from a source that excludes all doubt. The verdict contains nothing to contradict this view, because the court took particular pains to veil the Russian side of the affair.

The Cologne Gazette remarks that the German government is evidently ignorant of the Russian side of the affair, otherwise the Reichsanzeiger's reference to Germany's duty toward humanity was arrant hypocrisy.

The Vossische Zeitung says that since Bismarck's death nobody has paid the least attention to the Nachrichten, and that the herculean efforts to be quoted have remained vain, but it has finally succeeded. The Zeitung thinks the Nachrichten's informant deserves mention along with Beaurepaire's.

**Germany Not to Boycott Fair.**

The Cologne Gazette thinks Germany should not take the lead in boycotting the Paris exposition and urges single exhibiters and branches especially not to take hasty action if it is desired Germany's exhibits should be worthily represented. If other nations boycott the exposition Germany would naturally consider the question also, but in the meantime sentimental and utilitarian politics are quite separate things. Germany has every reason to persist in utilitarian politics, which has resulted in the present prosperity.

The celluloid industry has decided not to exhibit, and the convention of German handicraft societies at Cologne adopted a resolution wherein the members pledged themselves not to participate.

**Czar's Visit Denied.**

It is officially denied that the Czar is to visit Potsdam in the immediate future. He will visit the Princess Heinrich at Kiel on his way to Darmstadt and may meet the Kaiser later.

**Victoria Urged to Help.**

London, Sept. 13.—Queen Victoria, who is at Ballator, Scotland, is said to be receiving a great number of telegrams and letters from her subjects at home and abroad begging her to plead with President Loubet for Dreyfus' pardon.

While the papers are full of letters from individuals and several firms announcing their withdrawal from the Paris exhibition and urging the government to do likewise, there is no intention upon the part of the British government of taking any such step.

Max O'Rell (Paul Blouet) has written a letter to the Daily Chronicle saying that a public expression of sympathy will go against Dreyfus, adding:

"For God's sake, use your influence to stop it. But for the universal sympathy shown for Dreyfus, whom I personally believe to be innocent, in England and Germany he would have been acquitted."

The Evening News is urging the formation of a British Legion of Honor, consisting of persons and firms who will have nothing to do with the Paris exhibition, and publishes a list of over forty firms and others, headed by Sir William Blake Richmond, R. A., who will not exhibit.

**Offer to Pardon Dreyfus.**

Boston, Mass., Sept. 13.—The Post today announces that it has received the following private dispatch from Paris:

"Generals Roget and Mercier have offered on the part of the army to demand from President Loubet the pardon of Captain Dreyfus if the Jewish committee will drop the matter, and on condition that Dreyfus shall live away from the large cities of France for three years."

**Hungarian Boycott Fails.**

Buda-Pesth, Sept. 13.—The proposal to boycott the Paris exhibition on account of the verdict of the Rennes court-martial has met with little or no support, and the work of preparing the Hungarian exhibit will be continued.

**Censured by Grand Army.**

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 13.—At the Nebraska Grand Army reunion today Chaplain P. C. Johnson offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That as a convention of soldiers who have fought in wars undertaken in the interests of a common humanity, having for their object the redress of wrongs perpetrated on the weak and defenseless, we desire to express our abhorrence of a verdict as in the case of Captain Dreyfus, that consigns an innocent man to ignominy, shame and pain, and that bespeaks the spirit of a bigoted past rather than that of an enlightened present."

## DREYFUS SAID TO BE PARDONED

**Rumor Denied in London, but Story Is Insisted On by the Daily Mail's Paris Correspondent.**

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, Sept. 14, 3 a. m.—There was a rumor in London yesterday that a number of business firms in the city had received an intimation that Dreyfus had been pardoned. Rothschilds denied that the news had reached them, but the Daily Mail this morning still gives credence to the report, while its Paris correspondent declares that the pardon is assured, although President Loubet has not yet signed it.

Now that the first outburst of horror over the Dreyfus verdict has passed, the English public are beginning to see the unfairness of condemning the entire French people for the act of seven men. The evening papers yesterday were full of letters to that effect.

Stephen Lauzanne, a Frenchman, wrote a letter to the Times, telling how he was turned out of a hotel in the Lake district, with his young children, simply because he was a Frenchman.

As the Westminster Gazette points out, such acts of barbarity are a poor way of showing disapproval of the French army's crime. This morning the Daily Mail allows the boycott question to subside into a back page, while its Paris correspondent actually states that the general opinion among Englishmen engaged in exposition business in Paris is that there is comparatively little danger of anything approaching a boycott, unless the state of France becomes more trobuled than it is at present.

## WORSE THAN DREYFUS VERDICT

**Michael Davitt Declares English and American Criticism of France an Outrage.**

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

London, Sept. 13.—In response to a request for his opinion on the Dreyfus verdict Michael Davitt wires:

"The comment of the English and American press on the result of the Rennes trial is a greater outrage on justice than the condemnation of Dreyfus, even if he is innocent.

"Had Dreyfus been a poor man his fate would excite no sympathy in London or New York. Being rich, the English-speaking world works itself into a hypocritical moral rage against the nation that has taught England and Europe the liberty they now profess to enjoy.

"Were Dreyfus an Irishman, accused of a political crime against England, he would be tried, condemned by a packed jury, and sentenced by a political Judge, and imprisoned among thieves. Being suspected of traitorism to France is enough to make him a moral hero in England and cause the British press to use the case as a weapon to stab France.

"Neither England nor America ever ran the hundredth part of the risk faced by France in order to get at the truth concerning one man's acts or innocence.

"I don't believe him altogether guiltless, but hope he will be pardoned forthwith."

## MR. STONE SALUTES DREYFUS.

**Board of Trade Secretary Writes to Him and Blue and Gray Legion Sends Sympathy to Mme. Dreyfus.**

Secretary Stone of the Chicago Board of Trade has written the following letter to Dreyfus:

Captain Alfred Dreyfus, Rennes, France—My Dear Captain: The verdict of that court-martial is infamous. It is a verdict against France and is an insult to civilization. You should not feel in the least humiliated or degraded, but infinitely superior to it. It is France that is degraded. This country regards the verdict as a burning outrage. I have no need to say to you, "Courage!" I cheer and salute you. Faithfully yours, GEORGE F. STONE.

The Woman's Auxiliary to the Blue and Gray Legion has drafted the following communication, to be forwarded to the wife of Captain Dreyfus:

Dear Mme. Dreyfus:

Be it resolved, That we, American, Christian, and Jewish women of the Blue and Gray auxiliary, national organization, and auxiliary to a military body of men, offer you our heartfelt sympathy and prayers in this your awful hour of trial. Believe with us in the happy saying, "Every cloud has its silver lining," and may our good God grant that the silver lining will soon show through for you; and believe us when we say that every mother and woman in our country, whether Jewish or Christian, hopes with you and prays with you for a triumphant vindication.

Yours in sympathy,
MRS. AUGUSTA LEVI, President.
MRS. SARAH E. BROMWELL, First Vice President.
MRS. T. J. PAYNE, Second Vice President.
MRS. LOUISE L. MANN, Secretary.
MRS. MARIAN LILJENSTOLPE, Treasurer, and all members of this organization; also of other clubs and societies.

All women, whether of private life, clubs, or societies, regardless of denomination, who wish to send their names in these resolutions are asked to do so on or before Thursday, Sept. 21, as after that date the names of all American women who sympathize with Mme. Dreyfus will be forwarded to France.

All names should be sent to the President, Mrs. Augusta Levi, 3758 Indiana avenue, or the Secretary, Mrs. Louise L. Mann, 4534 Forrestville avenue.

## GIFT TO HIS SUNDAY SCHOOL.

**James Woodward of Iowa Shows Gratitude to His First Teacher in England.**

London, Sept. 13.—A gift of £400 has been received from James Woodward of Dubuque, Ia., by the Wesleyan Chapel of Kirkby-Stephen, out of gratitude for Sunday school teaching received there forty years ago.

Mr. Woodward recently sent the chapel another contribution of the same amount.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—James Woodward came here from England forty years ago, but has made many voyages to his old home in England during these years.

He is 70 years old and married, but is childless. He is a capitalist and deals in real estate and is one of the most highly respected pioneer citizens.

Mr. Woodward is out of the city, but the news of his gift is not surprising.

**OBITUARY.**

MRS. LOUISA WILLARD, Chicago, died yesterday afternoon at her daughter's residence, 19 Pearson street. She was a native of the Island of St. Helena, born on March 8, 1819. Her parents were James and Catherine Loudon of Edinburg, Scotland. Mrs. Willard was married twice. Her first husband was Thomas Clark, to whom she was married on June 8, 1835. Mr. Clark was an officer of the English Royal Artillery, and was in charge of the works in 1840 when Napoleon's body was removed to Paris. Mr. Clark died in 1848. The result of the union was five sons. Three surviving are: Thomas and William Clark of Chicago and Henry B. Clark of Rantoul, Ill. In 1856 Mrs. Clark came to this country to visit friends at Aurora, Ill. There she was married to Zimri Willard, and moved to St. Charles, where she resided for over thirty years. Three children were born, the youngest of whom, Emma, resides in Chicago. Mr. Willard died in 1894. Mrs. Willard had been feeble for two years. The remains will be taken to St. Charles for interment.

CHARLES HEINEMANN, Chicago, who died Tuesday at Elkhart Lake, Wis., will be buried tomorrow at Graceland. He was sitting at the dining table in the hotel when he was stricken with heart disease and died a few moments later. The funeral will take place at his late residence, 625 Cleveland avenue, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mr. Heinemann was 59 years old and was born in Mecklenburg, Germany. He came to this country in 1860. He was one of the founders of the Western Bank Note and Engraving company thirty years ago, and was its secretary when he died. In 1868 he married Miss Fernow, the daughter of a pioneer citizen. She survives him.

JAMES B. EUSTIS, Louisville, Ky., former Ambassador to France, was buried in Cave Hill Cemetery beside his wife. The body arrived there from New York, accompanied by James B. Eustis Jr. and William B. Eustis, a nephew of the deceased. The remains were taken to the cemetery immediately after their arrival. Brief funeral services were held at the grave by the Rev. George Grant Smith of Trinity Episcopal Church.

MRS. KATE MARQUAND HOUSEL, Evanston, died yesterday. She was the wife of B. F. Housel, 1738 Orrington avenue, and was born in Cambridge, O., sixty-three years ago. She left her husband and one son, Edward Housel. The funeral will be held at her late residence this afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment will be at Rosehill.

**No Political Pull, Says Chief Kipley.**

Chief of Police Kipley declared yesterday the order given to the Woodlawn police not to interfere with the party of Seventh Ward pleasure-seekers at Baker's roadhouse was not the result of an understanding with Alderman Fick. "I have never heard any complaint of the Baker roadhouse," said the Chief, "and I think that the arrests made a few weeks ago were uncalled for. They asked for permission to take a trolley party there Tuesday night, and I granted it. It was not the result of any political pull."

**Vanderlip Returns to Washington.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—Assistant Secretary Vanderlip has returned from a ten days' official trip through New England.

## TAKES ISSUE ON TARTAR.

**STATE DEPARTMENT DISPUTES ENGLAND'S RIGHT TO INTERFERE.**

**Detention at Hongkong of the Transport Which Bears the Kansas Volunteers Has Already Become an International Question and a Decision from London Is Awaited—Delayed Message Is Laid Before President McKinley by Secretary Hay.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—The detention at Hongkong by the British authorities of the transport Tartar, carrying 1,208 men from Manila, on the charge of being overloaded, has already become an international question. The authority of Great Britain to take this action is disputed, and the State department is now awaiting a decision from London.

A cable message today from Hongkong, the contents of which have not been divulged, was thought of enough importance by Secretary Root to be taken personally to the President.

After the Secretary's return from the White House he had a conference with the Commissioner of Navigation, Mr. Chamberlain. A dispatch was sent to Colonel Metcalf of the Twentieth Kansas, who is in command of the troops on the transport, asking if in his opinion the ship was overcrowded, and if there was just ground for complaint of the subsistence furnished the men.

A dispatch was also sent to General Otis asking for further information concerning the Tartar and the supplies with which it was furnished.

No definite decision can be reached until the State department has communicated with the embassy at London and until a decision has been reached by the British government.

**Dispatches Made Public.**

The War department has made public the following dispatches bearing on the subject:

Hongkong, Sept. 13.—Corbin, Washington, D. C.: British authorities refuse to clear Tartar because overcrowded; authorize eight twenty-four. METCALF.

Manila, Sept. 13.—Adjutant General, Washington, D. C.: Tartar sent Hongkong to dock as requested by Major Long; no dock large enough at Nagasaki. It has capacity for 1,145 men and 111 cabin passengers. It took back 1,145 men and sixty-one cabin passengers. On its trip from San Francisco it carried comfortably 1,145 men and fifty-five cabin passengers. OTIS.

**Sails Under British Flag.**

The transport was chartered by the United States and is owned by the Canadian Pacific Steamship company. It sails under the British flag. It is said that under these conditions it is subject to the British navigation laws, as being chartered by the United States does not entitle it to American registry.

The Tartar sailed from San Francisco July 24. It carried 1,221 men. It is stated at the War department that it was under the supervision of the Board of Health at San Francisco and that it would not have been allowed to sail from that port if it did not comply with the regulations. When it arrived at Manila General Otis reported it with all on board well and no deaths. It sailed from Manila Sept. 4 with 1,203 men on board.

A private cable message from Hongkong says that complaint was made by the 400 discharged regulars on board the Tartar of overcrowding, whereupon clearance was refused. The Twentieth Kansas Volunteer Infantry, with General Funston, is aboard the Tartar, but it is understood that the volunteers make no complaint and are anxious to have clearance granted the ship in order that they may proceed homeward.

**Protest Is Not Heeded.**

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]

Hongkong, Sept. 13.—The government has declined to take any action on Consul General Wildman's protest and lets the Tartar matter rest in the hands of the harbormaster, who positively declines to allow the troopship to leave with more than 750 men. This will necessitate a number of the Kansas volunteers remaining behind.

The volunteers having threatened the life of Etzel, who taught the Filipinos to use machine guns, Etzel has obtained police protection.

## ANSWER OF THE FILIPINOS.

**Refusal to Accept Autonomy Written by Native Supposed to Be Friendly to the Americans.**

Manila, Sept. 13.—The reply adopted by the Filipino Congress to the American offer of an autonomous government, a copy of which is held here, was written by Ambrosio Rianzares, who was offered a position in the Supreme Court, but who failed to appear and was supposed to be detained by the insurrectionists.

The document repeats the arguments contained in the recent appeal to the powers for recognition and the Filipino claims that the Americans were the aggressors in the war, and concludes:

"Notwithstanding the foregoing, we would have accepted your sovereignty and autonomy if we had not seen by the behavior of the Americans in the beginning that they were strongly opposed to us, through race prejudice, and the high-handed methods of dealing with us made us fear for the future in your hands. Finally, we thank you for your offers of autonomy under sovereignty."


*"Example is Better Than Precept."*

*It is not what we say, but what Hood's Sarsaparilla does, that tells the story. Thousands of testimonials are examples of what Hood's has done for others, and what it will do for you.*

Dyspepsia—"I know a positive relief for dyspepsia and that is Hood's Sarsaparilla. It cured me. My neuralgia also stopped." W. B. BALDWIN, 103 Oak-st., Binghamton, N. Y.

Tired Feeling—"My appetite was capricious, my liver disordered, and I was tired. Hood's Sarsaparilla relieved it all. It cured a friend of mine of female weakness." MRS. JESSIE MEARNS, Clayton, Del.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

Hood's Pills cure liver ills; the non-irritating and only cathartic to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

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Great
Rock Island
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Best Dining Car Service.

Only Depot on the Elevated Loop.

# TRUSTS' FRIENDS AND FOES CLASH.

## Lively Debates Mark the First Day of Civic Federation Conference.

## MANY SPEAKERS HEARD.

## Delegates from All Over Country Talk, but Differ Widely in Their Views.

## W.W. HOWE MADE CHAIRMAN

(Continued from first page.)

The first session's proceedings were under the direction of the Civic federation, and President Head was chairman. He opened the meeting in a brief speech, in which he outlined its purpose as an attempt to obtain knowledge as to trusts and their effects on social and political conditions. He was followed by City Prosecutor H. S. Taylor, who welcomed the delegates to the city on behalf of Mayor Harrison, and by Attorney General Akin, who performed the same duty for the State on behalf of Governor Tanner.

Then Professor Jeremiah Jenks read the first paper, his subject being "Trust Problems." This paper and the address of Professor Henry Carter Adams of Michigan University, which followed, were prepared as the foundation stones for the others which were to follow. That of Professor Jenks was somewhat of a presentation of the trust side of the argument, while that of Professor Adams, in a conservative sense, took the opposite side of the question.

### Wooten Stirs Them Up.

Then Dudley Wooten of Texas was introduced and the fur began to fly. Professor Jenks had spoken of the good he thought trusts sometimes did, and Professor Adams had conceded that in some industries, notably the railway business, combinations were proper, but Mr. Wooten took the position that all trusts are bad, and the only good ones are like the only good Indians, dead Indians.

"Holding the views we do in Texas," he said, "we must be permitted to dissent from the academic argument which would reason away our faith in our knowledge of history. In our opinion but one phase of this question is open for discussion, and that is how these evils are to be abated. From our point of view there is nothing else open to debate."

Mr. Wooten is a really eloquent speaker, with a good presence and admirable voice. Speaking entirely without notes, he had a great advantage over the other speakers who read carefully prepared papers. He was greeted with round after round of applause, which became a demonstration when he concluded:

"This is vitally a political question, although it is not yet a party question."

### Answers for the Trusts.

William Fortune of the Indiana State Board of Commerce followed with a plea for a calm and not too hasty study of the subject, and then Professor John Graham Brooks of Massachusetts took up the challenge which Mr. Wooten had thrown out. He declared that trusts were the natural result of the business situation and must be regulated rather than suppressed. In fact they could not be wiped out, although, as he said:

"Men are going to fight them as they fought machinery and let me add with exactly the same result, whether they come from Texas or Missouri or anywhere else. Trusts cannot be smashed, and the party which tries it is going to have more leisure than it wants to regret it."

The remedies the speaker proposed were absolute publicity of the accounts of trusts by State supervision, that the aid of the tariff laws be withdrawn and discrimination in railway rates be removed. The tariff, he claimed, did not produce trusts, but it allowed trusts to exist where there was no business reason for them, and consequently added to their bad effects. He concluded with a warning to capitalists, while forming combinations themselves, not to oppose laboring men doing the same thing in the form of labor unions.

### Victory of the Radicals.

At the evening meeting the radical faction scored a victory by securing the adoption of the report of the Committee on Organization, by which it was given virtual control of the conference. At the same time the actions of the Subcommittee on Program resulted in a vigorous protest from the New York delegation, which began to realize the direction in which matters were being handled.

In announcing the list of speakers for the morning session today, when the relation between the tariff and trusts is to be discussed, Congressman Gaines of Tennessee, who is chairman of the subcommittee, announced the names of Byron W. Holt of New England, Lawson Purdee of New York, and John F. Scanlan and Horatio W. Seymour of Illinois as the speakers. S. A. Robinson, President of the New York Board of Trade, and a delegate from that State, at once protested. He said Mr. Scanlan was the only one in the list who was not a free-trader, and it was evident that discrimination was being shown. Congressman Gaines replied in a conciliatory way and said he was willing to give more protection speakers if it was wanted, and Congressman Updegraff of Iowa was added to the list.

### Bourke Cockran Objects.

More serious, however, was the contest which postponed the announcement of the program for this evening until this morning. As it had been originally arranged by the subcommittee, the speakers were to be Bourke Cockran of New York and ex-Governor Charles Foster of Ohio. Both of these men belong to the faction which supports trusts, and ex-Congressman Cockran has been picked out as the man who is to make the leading argument for that side of the debate. He has claimed the right to speak among the last, so as to be able to answer the arguments of anti-trust speakers, and the placing of him at a time so early in the program meant to prevent his having a chance for a closing argument. He at once sent word to the committee he would not speak this evening. Talking about the matter he said:

"It lies with me to say whether I will speak at all. I certainly will not speak tomorrow night and not at any time unless I can have a proper occasion."

### Thurber Is Placed Late.

Another row broke out over the fact that Francis Thurber of New York was called on to speak last evening when there were not more than 100 people in the hall. Mr. Thurber is also an advocate of trusts, and, recognizing the fact that he had no audience, he smilingly laid aside the speech he had prepared and used only the closing paragraph, saying as he concluded:

"Whatever may be said about my remarks it will be at least acknowledged they have the merit of brevity."

Governor Atkinson of West Virginia, Attorney General Crow of Missouri, President [illegible] of the Traveling-Men's National association, Mr. Thurber of New York, and Joseph Nimmo Jr. of Washington were the speakers at the evening session. Mr. Nimmo contended that no universal law could be framed to control trusts, on the principle that all human laws are imperfect and only the divine ones perfect. The other speakers contented themselves with denouncing trusts, except Mr. Thurber, who said "what was wanted was light but not heat, intelligence and not denunciation."

Attorney General Crow proposed as a remedy that stockholders in corporations be subject to the same individual liability for the debts of the corporation as is the case in a copartnership. This, he claimed, would stop overcapitalization and wildcat ventures.

### Order of Business.

Congressman Gaines reported for the Committee on Organization that William Wirt Howe of New Orleans, ex-President of the American Bar association, be made chairman, with the list of Vice Presidents as given above, and Chairman Head accordingly handed the gavel over to the new chairman. The order of business agreed on was three sessions a day, one at 10 a. m., one at 3 and one at 8 p. m. Roberts' rules of order and Jefferson's manual were adopted as governing parliamentary proceedings, and all papers limited in length to twenty minutes. The announcement of this last rule was received with applause. No proxies are to be recognized.

There is a lively contest now over the makeup of the Committee on Resolutions. It will, however, be named by the Committee on Organization, and the radical element doubtless will control it. The only resolution which so far has appeared is one drawn up by a delegate from North Dakota favoring intervention by the United States in behalf of Captain Dreyfus.

Late last evening the friends of ex-Governor Altgeld were claiming William J. Bryan would follow the example of Mr. Altgeld and stay away from the conference. The officers of the Civic federation, however, said they had assurances he would be here this morning.

# CLASH AT CHOICE OF CHAIRMAN

## Radical and Conservative Elements Compromise in Making W. W. Howe Presiding Officer.

At the close of the afternoon session the various State delegations and national organizations reported their representatives on the Committee on Organization and Rules. Following are the members of that body:

District of Columbia—Dr. Joseph Nimmo.
Delaware—Charles O. Richard.
Nebraska—R. D. Sutherland.
New Jersey—Edward I. Keasbey.
Texas—A. B. Davidson.
California—Charles Dwight Willard.
North Dakota—A. W. Edwards.
Iowa—I. D. Healy.
New Mexico—Frank Springer.
Michigan—George W. McBride.
Florida—John Franklin Forbes.
New Hampshire—Henry W. Blair.
Colorado—H. V. Johns.
Arizona—J. C. Adams.
South Dakota—Freeman Knowles.
Wyoming—C. B. Arnold.
West Virginia—J. B. Harris.
South Carolina—B. C. Kaufman.
Ohio—Charles Foster.
Maine—A. E. Rogers.
Mississippi—J. W. Culver.
Minnesota—W. W. Folwell.
Louisiana—W. W. Howe.
Massachusetts—— —— Clarke.
Missouri—F. C. Farr.
New York—S. P. Corliss.
Pennsylvania—H. W. Palmer.
Maryland—John P. Yellot.
Wisconsin—A. M. Jones.
National Socialistic league—A. M. Simmons.
Tariff Reform committee of the Reform club—Lawson Purdy.
American Social Science association—W. A. Giles.
National Grain and Provision association—S. H. Greely.
National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry—H. E. Huxley.
Association of Western Manufacturers—George Brickner.
National Alliance Theatrical Stage Employés—Lee M. Hart.
New England Free Trade league—Byron W. Holt.
American Academy of Political and Social Science—Edmund J. James.
Illinois Commercial Men's association—G. H. Holden.
Order Railway Conductors—E. E. Clark.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen—W. S. Carter.
Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen—P. H. Morrissey.
National Association of Manufacturers—T. C. Search.
National Millers' association—F. H. Madeburg.
National Single Tax league—Walter A. Lanis.
American Anti-Trust league—M. L. Lockwood.
Bricklayers and Masons of America—M. R. Grady.
Northwestern Traveling Men's association—S. H. Reed.
United Garment Workers of America—Henry White.
Commercial Travelers' National league—F. E. Dows.
Ex-Officio—Franklin H. Head, Ralph M. Easley.

The committee met in the Central Music Hall and the battle was precipitated by some one suggesting that ex-Senator H. W. Blair of New Hampshire would be a good man for presiding officer of the conference. This led Mr. Gaines to open the attack. He at once declared himself as uncompromisingly and bitterly opposed to Mr. Blair. Mr. Foster crossed swords with him on the proposition. Gaines charged that Blair was too pronounced a "trust man and gold bug" for the Southern delegates to swallow, and they would not accept him under any consideration. He nominated for chairman Dudley Wooten, the Texas delegate. Mention of Mr. Wooten's name aroused considerable enthusiasm in the committee and caused the conservatives to become a bit alarmed.

### Calls Wooten's Speech "All Rot."

Mr. Foster said that it made no difference to him who the chairman was, but he thought they ought to endeavor to select the best man. Mr. Gaines declared he never had seen the young Texan until he appeared on the platform to make his address, and knew nothing about him, but urged that the conference would be doing itself great credit by giving him the chairmanship as a recognition of his oratorical ability. Mr. Foster insisted that there was no reason why they should take a man for chairman simply because he could make a good speech. "I am ready to admit," he continued, "that Mr. Woten made a pretty speech, but it was rot. He knows it was rot as well as we do."

This aroused the Southerners again. Congressman R. D. Sutherland of Nebraska and I. D. Healy, the Iowa committeeman, then came to Mr. Gaines' support in behalf of Wooten. The conservatives then proposed that the committee continue Franklin H Head, temporary chairman of the conference, as the permanent presiding officer. Mr. Head, however, declined to serve in that capacity, and the radicals said that while they were not opposed to him, it would look as if there was something wrong somewhere.

### Decide to Forego Radical Action.

Much pains had been taken at the morning session to explain that the Civic federation had accomplished all it started out to do, and wanted to turn the conference over to those who attended it. But the conservatives were as much opposed to taking Mr. Wooten for permanent chairman as the radicals were opposed to ex-Senator Blair. Though on a vote it was shown that the radicals could carry any motion, it was considered that to force the fight in committee to a decidedly victorious conclusion for either faction might have changed entirely the non-partisan character of the conference. The radicals demonstrtated that they could dominate the gathering if they so desired, but decided that it would not be a wise thing to do so. Some of the more cautious among them suggested that they had better reserve their strength until the resolutions were presented.

The question of having a committee to prepare some sort of manifesto expressing the sentiment of the conference with reference to the trusts and what should be done with them was briefly discussed.

When they agreed that it would be unwise to force the election of Mr. Wooten his name was withdrawn. The radicals proposed the election of chairmen by the conference from day to day. The conservatives argued that this would be undignified and lead to loss of time and to confusion.

### Elect W. W. Howe Chairman.

As a basis of compromise the conservatives said they were willing to go as far south as possible for a chairman, provided the man could be found who had not given any opinions in this conference on the subject of trusts.

The South then nominated William Wirt Howe of Louisiana, who came to the conference as a representative of the New Orleans Board of Trade. He had a speech resting quietly in his inside pocket and fully expected an opportunity would be offered him to deliver it, but told the committee that it would gratify him not only to suppress that speech, but to hold back all opinions he might entertain, to be the permanent presiding officer of the conference. So he was elected and will occupy the chair at all sessions.

# JENKS TALKS OF PROBLEMS.

## Member of Cornell Faculty Speaks of Difficulties Raised by Trusts and Possibilities of Overcoming Them.

Professor J. W. Jenks of Cornell University delivered at the morning session the first formal address before the general conference. He was introduced by Chairman Head and his topic was "Trust Problems." He said:

"It has been well said the first essential for the attainment of scientific knowledge is to get a definite outline for one's ignorance. It is certainly true that a long step has been taken towards the solution of a problem when the problem itself has been clearly stated. It may be of service, therefore, if the various questions which the present combinations of capital has raised, and toward the solution of which this conference may well contribute much, be brought together. I cannot expect to state clearly all of the questions raised by the growth of these industrial combinations, but I mention some of the most important ones as they have been called to my attention.

"It has often been assumed that industrial combinations and monopolies have abolished competition. On the other hand, managers of the most important industrial combinations invariably assert they have much competition, and that the principle of competition is still active as long as any one is legally free to set up a rival establishment. Many students of the question have asserted that among great industrial organizations competition is fiercer than among smaller establishments, and that combination does not abolish competition, but simply raises it to a higher plane. So long as there is not a State monopoly like that of the postoffice, or a legal monopoly like that established by a patent, there is, of course, potential competition. A rival may at least enter the lists. But a question on which many people are not yet clear is how far large combinations of capital possess a monopoly in fact, and how far these large industrial combinations are able to fix prices on the monopolistic principle of securing the highest net returns with little reference to what others charge, even though there may exist in the business some few other, but, relatively speaking, unimportant establishments. How far can an establishment which sells only a high percentage, say 75 per cent to 90 per cent, of the total product, secure monopolistic gains? Is competition to be considered free when one establishment controls from 75 per cent to 90 per cent of the entire product in market?

### Capital Not Alone in Combining.

"Some of the most active opponents to organized capital have been found in the ranks of organized labor. Some of the managers of industrial combinations assert they have been forced to combine on account of the power of organized labor. They assert that the principle of combination is the same in both cases, and that labor organizations are no less tyrannous than are organizations of capital. Before legislation regarding combinations is undertaken, the question should be clearly answered whether the two classes or organizations are the same in principle, and whether a law which restrains one will be held by the courts to restrain the other also.

"It has been asserted lately that the 'mother of all trusts is the custom tariff law.' Many industries, however, in which great combinations exist, have no protection of their products by the tariff. Managers of combinations which have been formed in protected industries assert it has been the fierceness of home competition that has driven them into combination, and that if the tariff has been in any sense the cause of the combination, it has been such only by developing the home industry to so great an extent that fierce competition was unavoidable. How large a proportion of the trusts does the protective tariff favor? Would a lowering of the tariff on protected industries, in which industrial combinations have been formed, destroy the combination, or would it merely lead to international combination such as already exists at least in one or two instances. Or would it, without breaking the combination, have the effect of lowering prices through foreign competition?

"Other combinations of great power have been formed in industries protected by patents, and have secured monopolistic prices through the aid of the patent laws. Would it be in the interests of the public, and would it be practicable, so to amend our patent laws as to remove from them the element of monopoly while still securing to the inventor by royalty or otherwise according to different suggestions a suitable reward for his inventive skill?

### Discriminations Made by Railroads.

"It has been frequently asserted the success of many of the leading combinations of capital has been due to special favors granted them by discriminating rates on railroads. It is also asserted by some that the most successful combinations of the present day find it rather for their interest to observe strictly the interstate commerce law and to insist upon it that the railroads shall grant no discriminations to any one, whereas it is for the interests of those small combinations that are still struggling for a firm foothold to secure such discriminations. It is believed by many people that railroad discriminations are still frequent. Most important questions to be solved are, first, one of fact: To what extent and to whom do the railroads grant discriminating rates? And, second, what furtner remedy can be found for such discrimination beyond that which now exists under the interstate commerce law and the laws of the several States?

"Managers of great capitalistic organizations usually assert they have been driven into combination through the fierceness of competition; that without combination fair earnings on capital could not be realized, and that the trust, instead of being an aggressive combination, is really capital on the defensive. They also assert that it is only through the power that comes from a large aggregation of capital that we are able to meet foreign competition in foreign trade, and that without such combination our export trade could not be well developed; whereas with the development of foreign trade brought about through the combination of capital they are enabled to increase their output that the demand for labor and the profits of capital are both greatly increased. How far are these assertions true?

### Probable Cases of Overcapitalization.

"Most of the newer combinations of capital have issued large amounts of stock, common and preferred, as well as of bonds. It is important, at least for the inventor, to know the facts: How much of this capital is represented in plant at a fair valuation? How much in patents or brands? How much in good will in the proper sense of that word? How much is 'water'? It is asserted by some that no harm is done the public even though the capitalization be much beyond the value of the plants; that the amount of capitalization has no effect on prices. Ohers, who believe that in these combinations an element of monopoly is found, think that an attempt to pay dividends on a large capitalization does increase prices. One class of persons asserts capital stock should be limited to the amount of capital actually paid in in cash or in plants or goods taken at a conservative valuation. Another class believes capitalization should be fixed by the probable earning capacity of an establishment. It is urged as an example that a newspaper with a plant valued at $100,000 may well earn large dividends on a million, owing to the genius of the editor. Why, it is asked, is it not capitalized at a million? But, on the other hand, should we put into permanent securities a value depending on the power of one short-lived individual? Most people would readily grant that genius or even the nerve that is shown in invested capital in new enterprises should meet with a fitting reward; but is it best to put the reward in that form?

### Franchises Represented in Stock.

"Again, a street railway or a gas plant which costs $500,000, and whose franchise has been given it, may pay good profits on one or two millions. Is it in the public interest that a public franchise be thus capitalized, put into securities in private hands so as to pay dividends on one or two millions, if the public are led thereby not to see the source of the profits? It is a question not yet practically settled, and a question which most people have not yet even settled in their own minds, whether it is in the interest of the public that high charges dividends should be earned on capitalization which represents merely a public franchise, or on that which represents the monopolistic element created simply by the aggregation of capital, without the application of special talent or exceptional skill. Is it desirable either to limit capitalization or to make the nature of capitalization of each organization public, so that any investor can readily learn how large a proportion in every case is represented by plant, how much by patents or special brands, how much by good-will, and how much is nothing but 'water'? Would such knowledge adequately protect the investor? Would such knowledge, by inviting competition, if real profits were made public, sufficiently protect the consumer by making monopolistic prices impossible? Are the interests of the stockholders and the interests of the consumers under present industrial conditions the same?

### Combination's Relation to Prices.

"It remains still to be fully established as to what the effect of these combinations are upon the prices of raw material and of the finished products. Are prices of raw materials held lower than the normal by the combination? Are the prices of the finished product lowered or made higher by combination? Is it possible that competition can force prices so low that by forcing into bankruptcy large numbers of establishments the interests of the public will be seriously injured? And, from the small output, prices even be put at length above combination rates? Is it in the interests of the laborers and the public at large that the fiercest competition possible in prices be encouraged?

### Labor's Claims of Reduction in Wages.

"Despite the fact that the wage earners themselves seem to be largely opposed to the industrial combinations, it is often asserted by the managers of the trust that they have increased the wages of the laboring men. Laborers themselves assert that these combinations throw many men out of employment. They believe also that combinations, by controlling practically all of the plants of any one industry, are in much better condition to resist the demands of labor and to resist any pressure that can be brought upon them by threats of strike. A strike in one or two or several establishments will not affect the combination materially, provided it can carry on production in the other establishments at the same time. The question is not yet settled whether under the system of combined capital the laborers, by making also a thorough combination covering the whole of any one industry, may not be even better able to deal with their employers than they are at the present time. If their organization covers only two or three plants they appear to be at a disadvantage. If their organization covers the entire industry can the laborers and capitalists then deal as a unit in fixing wages over the whole territory? Through their agreements on wages can they more readily control the prices to consumers than has ever been the case before? The effects of combinations of capital at the present time upon both the rates of wages and the continuity of employment need to be established, and a fertile guide for not merely speculation but for serious thought remains in the possibilities for the future of such an extension of labor unions, that the employers and the employés throughout an entire industry can, with little fear of successful opposition from the outside, so control the industry that they can practically fix prices arbitrarily. The effects of such a double combination upon the consuming community at large need also further study.

### Complaints Made by Middlemen.

"A third complaint against great capitalistic organizations comes from the middlemen, particularly from jobbers and wholesale dealers, who assert that the trusts are eliminating men. Is this elimination of the middlemen, as well as the saving of labor, to be considered on the whole a gain to the community or a loss? If the trusts can deal indirectly with two or three large jobbers, can fix their prices and guarantee their profits, will there be enough saving in energy to the community to make up for the loss to those who are driven out of business temporarily? Will it also be possible within a comparatively short time for those persons whose business is thus ruined, as well as for the laborers who are driven out of employment by the combinations, to secure employment elsewhere through the added demand that may come from the saving of cost and of labor merely? In other words, is the new form of organization a means of saving energy comparable with a new invention like the railroad or the steam-engine, so that we may be fairly sure that though temporary suffering occurs, there will be enough saving to lower prices and increase the demand for goods to so great an extent that the total demand for labor in the long run will be increased? Or, on the other hand, is the new form of organization a conspiracy of the few rich and powerful to oppress the many? Each view is taken by thousands.

### Legislation to Regulate Trusts.

"If the State needs to interfere in this modern industrial movement, what form of legislation is wisest? Should it be destructive and attempt to prevent combination, or should it be regulative, permitting combination freely, but attempting so to control that evils to the public may be avoided? Of legislation aiming at destruction we have had many examples. The question still remains unsettled as to how far this legislation will prove effective. Many points have been overruled by the courts, many have been upheld; experience only will show the outcome there.

"If legislation is to be chiefly regulative, will it be sufficient to secure publicity, or can something be done to prevent undue raising of prices? A second question of not less import is this: How far can such legislation be national under the general provisions of our constitution regarding interstate commerce, and how far must the legislation be State? Could there be within a reasonable time national incorporation of great industries, over which the federal government should have sole control? If so, would such control be advisable? Can Congress now, under our present constitution, secure full information for public use regarding the nature of the property and business of great corporations and frequent reports regarding the condition of the business, could it so inspect the books and records of such organizations that public confidence in reports would be assured? If such publicity were sought through government, would a special commission or bureau be needed for the administrative work? Can any of the States, by any measures, effectively promote the interests of their citizens without laws that are substantially uniform among them all?

"There are other problems suggested by the industrial combination. I have mentioned the most important ones to which my attention has been called. It is hoped that wise counsel and conservative though bold action may in no long time solve some of them."

# PROBLEM STATED BY DR. ADAMS

## Professor of Political Economy in University of Michigan Discusses Questions Underlying Combinations.

Dr. Henry Carter Adams, professor of political economy in the University of Michigan, delivered his address early in the afternoon session. He said:

"I have been requested to undertake a statement of the questions that arise in the consideration of the trust problem. In doing this I can say nothing that is new, nor shall it be my aim to be exhausting. It is possible, however, that questions which are familiar may present themselves in a new light when brought together in a single statement.

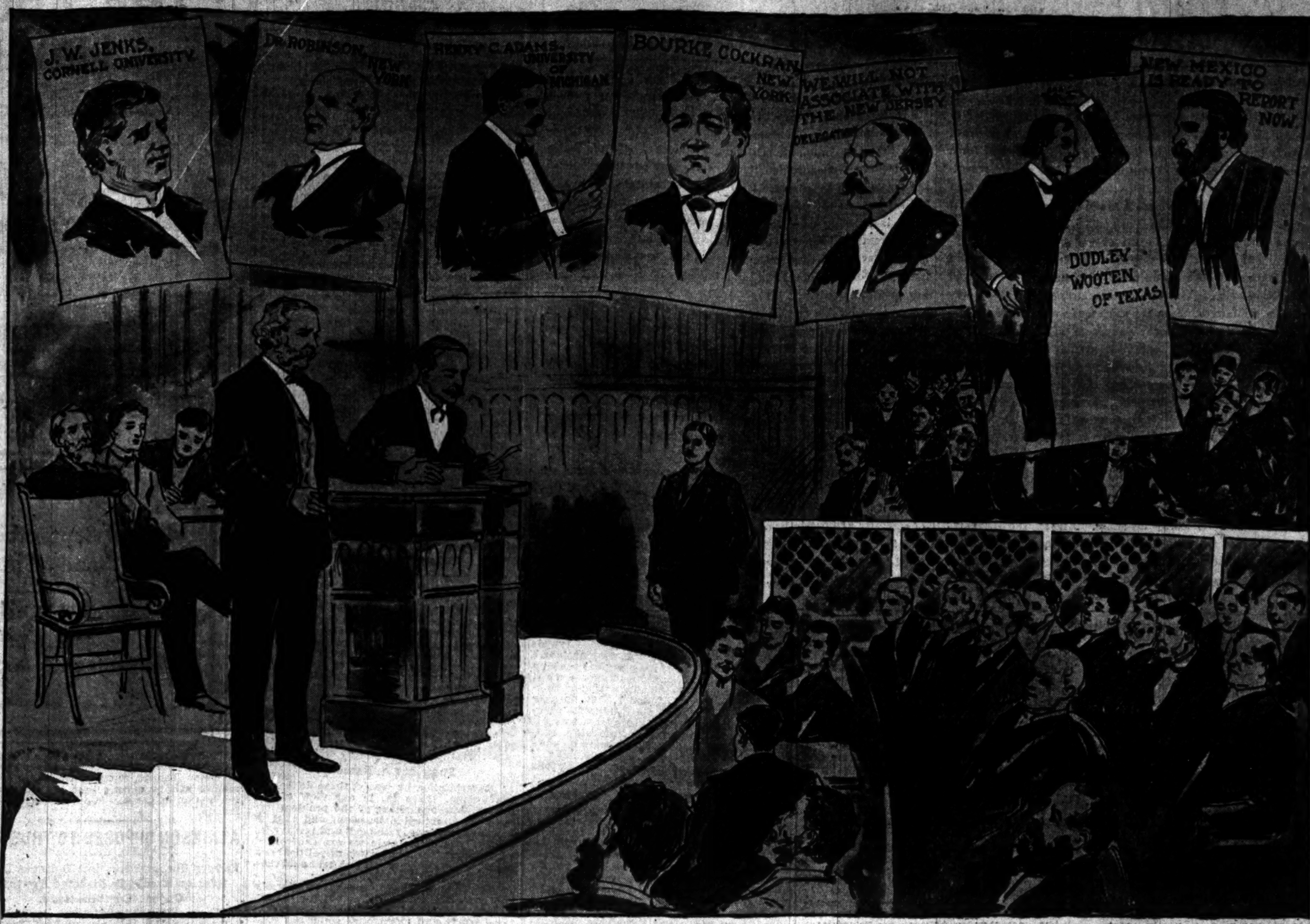
"Whatever the trust problem may be, it has to do with business organization, and on this account the first question that suggests itself is one that pertains to the science of economics. We observe in almost every form of business that industrial power is concentrating itself, that organizations are growing in size, that individual and small enterprises are being crowded to the wall, and that the sphere of competition constantly is being narrowed. This tendency is opposed to the theory upon which our system of jurisprudence rests, and it is pertinent to inquire whether it is inherent in the nature of the industries that are thus tending toward consolidation, or whether its explanation is to be found in the peculiar conditions under which industry at the present time is carried on. This is a most important question; for, if the tendency toward consolidation be natural, remedial legislation should address itself to the control of the industrial forces thus brought together. If, on the other hand, this tendency be artificial, the Legislature, in dealing with the situation, must seek to restore those conditions under which individual enterprise may be able to maintain itself.

### Some Industries Tend to Combine.

"Without undertaking the analysis of industrial conditions and motives which a consideration of this question involves, I shall state at once what seems to be the correct opinion upon this subject. Industries are

(Continued on fourth page.)

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# TRUST DEBATE NOW ON.

## FRIENDS AND FOES DIFFER AT FEDERATION CONFERENCE.

**Many Delegates Are Heard During the First Day at Central Music Hall—Views Are Widely Divergent and Debates Are Animated—Keen Competition in Selecting Chairman—W. W. Howe Finally Chosen Permanent Officer—Details of the Sessions.**

(Continued from third page.)

not all of the same kind. They do not all possess the same character. Some tend toward consolidation and combination, while others are well fitted by their character to continue a separate and competitive existence. The transportation industries are of the former class. The manufacturing industries are, speaking generally, of the latter class. Railways by their nature tend toward combinations and consolidation. The biscuit industry, the manufacture of nails, the refining of oil, on the other hand, are well fitted for individual management and administration. If these latter, like the former, show a tendency toward consolidation the explanation will be found in the peculiar conditions under which they are carried on. Thus again, upon the threshold of this discussion do we discover the imperative necessity of industrial analysis as a guide to right policy and good legislation.

"Before coming to the question of general policy there is another question which will undoubtedly be made the subject of warm discussion by the convention. Are the combinations commonly called trusts advantageous or disadvantageous? Is the tendency toward consolidation one to be approved or disapproved? It is likely that this discussion will turn upon three points: First, does consolidation of manufacturing industries tend toward the reduction of cost? Second, will manufacturing under trusts, by measuring the output to the current demand, tend to guard society from the evils of commercial panics and commercial depressions? And, lastly, is this new organization of industry in harmony with a democratic organization of society? Here again I must ask the privilege of expressing an opinion, as the time allotted this paper does not permit a full statement of the reasons upon which my opinion rests.

### Natural Limit to Size of a Plant.

"It is common to say that increase in the size of a manufacturing plant permits the production of commodities at less cost than would otherwise be the case. There is undoubtedly some truth in this statement. The development of machinery has gone hand in hand with the growth of factories, and as a result the product is furnished at a cheapened rate. But there is a limit to the application of this rule. Every manufacturing industry, considered from the point of view of production, has at any particular time a size which may be regarded as its normal size of maximum efficiency. This normal size of maximum efficiency is determined by the extent to which division of labor and the use of machinery can be applied. To increase such an industry by one-half would not result in a decrease of the cost of manufacture, for it would occasion a less effective application of the principle of division of labor.

"While, therefore, it is true that the concentration of capital and labor under a single direction is followed by economy up to a certain point, it is not true that combination and concentration beyond that point tend to reduce the cost of the production. He who accepts this statement of the case must conclude that manufacturing combinations—I say nothing of other forms—contribute nothing to the reduction of the cost of manufacture beyond what would be contributed should each of the industries continue its independent competitive existence. This is a curt answer to a profound question, but it is believed to rest upon sound analysis and to lead to the conclusion that the motive to a trust organization is not found in a desire to benefit the public by the reduction of cost.

### Trusts and Commercial Crises.

"It is not so difficult to suggest the line of reasoning upon the second question submitted. The chief argument in favor of combinations among producers is that by this means production will be measured to demand, and consequently there will be no overstocking of the market or commercial depression, and no commercial panics. I shall not undertake to argue this proposition, but content myself with a single comment. Opposed to this theory of commercial depressions stands the well wrought theory of socialistic writers, which rests upon the claim that an overstocked market is due to an uneconomic distribution of values and not to an overproduction of goods.

"It certainly is true that goods cannot be sold when the property in the goods, as also money with which to purchase them, is in the same hands. A steady market implies an equation between goods on the one hand and purchasing power in the hands of those for whom the goods are made on the other. You perceive at once the bearing of this line of reasoning upon the claim that combinations tend to steadiness of trade. For, if the trusts, which tend to concentrate industrial control, concentrate also industrial crises just related, such organizations intensify the conditions that lead to commercial crises. An adjustment of the output to the current effective demand is of the utmost importance. It may be questioned, however, whether a yet further concentration of industrial power than that which now exists is the best means of attaining this result.

### Trusts May Crush Individuals.

"In addition to these purely industrial considerations, it is necessary to inquire respecting the general social and political results of trust organizations before one can accept them as a healthful tendency in modern life. It must be remembered that our industrial society rests upon English jurisprudence, that English jurisprudence acknowledges the individual as the center of all industrial activity, that it provides for him the institution of private property, holds him to strict accountability, and assumes that competition between producers on the one hand and purchasers on the other hand is a guarantee of justice and equity in all industrial conduct. Do trusts fit naturally into this theory of society? For the preservation of democracy there must be maintained a fair degree of equality in the social standing of citizens. Do trusts tend to such equality? For the normal workings of that industrial society which is the product of six centuries of history the door of opportunity must not be closed. Do trusts tend to close the door of opportunity? For the realization of the American idea of government there must be a balance of power. On the other hand, do trusts tend to destroy this balance of power? I would not claim, without discussion, that the trust organization of society destroys reasonable equality, closes the door of industrial opportunity, or tends to disarrange that fine balance essential to the successful workings of an automatic society; but I do assert that the questions here presented are debatable questions and that the burden of proof lies with the advocates of this new form of business organization.

### Causes of Combination Suggested.

"If the current tendency toward consolidation in manufacturing industries does not spring from the nature of the industry, and, if the benefits accruing to the public from these consolidations are at least questionable, it is incumbent upon us next to inquire out of what conditions these modern industrial organizations have sprung. I shall venture but three suggestions in this connection. Doubtless many more will be presented as this convention proceeds in its deliberations.

"The inequalities which exist in established schedules of railroad rates, as also the proneness of railways to depart from published schedules in order to secure the business of large shippers, works toward the consolidation of manufacturing industries and commercial enterprises. It is not intended to say that maladministration on the part of railways is of itself responsible for present industrial tendencies. It is, however, true that, in so far as railways discriminate in favor of large shippers, they present a motive to shippers to become as large as possible. This is too familiar a fact to call for discussion. The truth is, that the business of transportation underlies all other businesses, it determines the conditions upon which other forms of industry are carried on, and by the manipulation of rate schedules tone, color, and character can be given to industrial society at large.

# REVIEW OF THE FIRST DAY'S SESSION.

BY

## Dr. Albert Shaw, Editor "Review of Reviews."

It seems to me the opening day of the conference on combinations and trusts justifies the attempt of the Civic federation to bring together men from all parts of the country to exchange views on the most extraordinary and significant changes in business conditions that have been witnessed for a hundred years. Different shades of opinion are well represented, and a certain feeling on the part of the more extreme men of diametrically opposite views that one side or the other might endeavor to control the conference and limit freedom of discussion was entirely dispelled by the events of the day.

There was evident determination in the morning session to make sure that no cut and dried program should be forced upon the conference. The Chicago committee, on its part, was more than willing to allow the conference to arrange its program to suit itself. The slight danger of some radical difference of opinion respecting organization was happily obviated by mutual concessions, and by evening it was perfectly clear that every point of view was going to have a fair chance. The selection of a permanent chairman was appropriate and satisfactory. Judge Howe of New Orleans will deal fairly with all sections and will preside with dignity and efficiency.

The best results of the conference will perhaps be found in the more informal contact of the representatives from different sections.

The academic element in the conference is evidently going to be exceptional on many accounts. Among the delegates are a number of the most distinguished professors of political economy and students of industrial and social conditions that this country has produced. Among these men are Professor Adams of Ann Arbor, Professor Folwell of Minnesota, Professor Jenks of Cornell, Professor Clark of Columbia University, N. Y.; Professor Ely of the University of Wisconsin, Professor John Graham Brooks, and a number of others.

This professional element in general might be said to believe that the combination of capital is a legitimate and necessary modern tendency, and that it is no more possible to smash the trusts than to interfere with the movement of the heavenly bodies; but, on the other hand, it is clearly their opinion that there is pressing need for radical reforms in corporation law, that great publicity in the management of large corporations is necessary, and that various regulations for the protection of industries on the one hand and the consumers on the other are pressing needs.

A considerable portion of the labor element represented in the conference is also friendly to trusts, provided the trusts recognize what they call just claims of organized labor.

The discussions of the first day have been devoted, in the main, to what may be called definitions and general reflections. The work of the conference will become more practical when it deals, as it will on the following days, with practical remedies for those phases of the trust movement that are decidedly objectionable.

There is undoubtedly an extremely remarkable array of representative American ability in the conference, and upon the whole it is only fair to say that all elements show a high degree of sincerity and patriotism. The conference will have been useful if it succeeds in helping to put the great discussion which must be carried on in the press and on the platform for a good while to come upon sound, discriminating lines.

While the solution of the railway problem would not necessarily cause all trusts and combinations to disappear, its solution is essential for dealing wisely with the trust problem. No one can deny that inequitable railway charges and discriminations in railway rates is an important element in the conditions that foster commercial combinations.

### Business Broader than Government.

"In further explanation of the current tendency toward business combination on the part of industries that by their nature are not monopolistic, reference may be made to the fact that the commercial jurisdiction of modern business is much broader than the political jurisdiction of the governments whose protection they seek and by whom they should be controlled. The federal government has no authority over many of the questions raised by the study of trusts, while the State governments are confined in the exercise of their authority to their local jurisdictions. Such a condition must result in confusion of laws, in uncertainty of procedure, and in enabling the interstate enterprises which rest upon State foundations to become a law unto themselves, so far as the conduct of their affairs is concerned. Competition cannot work equitably under such conditions. Justice attends competition only when competitors stand on an equal footing. It is therefore no occasion for surprise to one who is familiar with the present condition of State laws upon industrial affairs that small and localized industries should find themselves at a disadvantage in their struggle for existence with the great combinations. A national market has taken the place of the local market, but we still rely upon local law for its regulation and control. Uniformity of law and harmony of procedure are as essential as uniform railway rates, and absence of discrimination to restore those conditions in which competition can effect its normal and beneficent results.

"We are thus carried by our analysis from the consideration of economic relations to the stupendous question of political organization and legislative procedure. He who believes in local government will not readily consent to the proposition that the federal Congress should assert exclusive authority over commercial and industrial conditions. Nor, on the other hand, will he who appreciates the significance and the beneficent results of a world's market consent to the suggestion that the business transactions of a State concern should not extend beyond the borders of a State. Here is a problem for statesmen to contemplate, and it is possible, before arriving at its solution, that the constitutional relations between the local and the federal government will be subjected to modification.

"Without entering upon this phase of the subject, may I submit for consideration the following proposition: The true function of a central government in dealing with problems of internal economy is to determine the fundamental principles of legislation, while the true function of local government is to express those principles in the terms of local conditions and to administer the laws thus expressed. By this means harmony of action at least would be secured, and one of the conditions out of which industrial combinations spring will have been set aside.

### State Laws Are Unsatisfactory.

"My third suggestion in explanation of the persistence of combinations in industries which from their nature are subject to competition is found in the unsatisfactory condition of State laws of incorporation. This is a queston that should be considered by a lawyer, and by a lawyer who is familiar with the industrial history of the English speaking people. Originally a corporation created by the State was regarded as an arm of the State. Individuals were clothed with some degree of public authority because they undertook to perform what were regarded as public duties. The East India company, which planted an empire, is an illustration of such a corporation. The modern idea of a corporation is entirely different. It is regarded merely as a business organization. I have not time to discuss this abstruse question even had I the ability, but of one thing I am confident; the theory of law which now prevails respecting industrial corporations should be so changed that the public element is again brought into prominence. Industries should be classified, and the right of incorporation granted to one class and denied to another; and special restrictions, if not constant supervision, should be exercised over such industries as are incorporated before we can again reintroduce into this modern, complex, machine-organized industrial society the conditions favorable to the normal working of the beneficent principle of competition.

### Trusts Should Be Investigated.

"Whatever may be said upon the question thus far submitted, there is one point respecting which all should agree. Industrial combinations, whatever their form, whatever their purpose, whatever their explanation, are matters of public concern. It is said we do not know enough of this new form of industrial organization to judge properly respecting it. If this be true, and if, on this account, trusts are to be allowed a probationary existence, it is the plain duty of government to hold them meantime to strict account. The statistician should be pressed into service, the keeping of books should be regarded as of paramount importance, and the rule according to which accounts are kept and reports made should be formulated in the interest of investigation.

"The propriety of this suggestion can be questioned by no one. If trusts are what they claim—that is to say, the vanguards of a new industrial organization which holds within itself great industrial benefits—the sooner this fact is recognized by the public the better for all concerned. If, on the other hand, there is danger in the extreme application of this form of organization the government certainly has a right to possess itself of all facts necessary for a judicious opinion and for effective legislation. It would be a step in the right direction should the States make provision for an interstate organization of statistical inquiry and confer upon such an organization adequate authority for the uniform prosecution of its investigation.

"Where competition controls the government may safely refrain from interference, but where competition is excluded, or where the conditions for its exercise are such as to give one competitor an advantage over another, the most important, indeed the essential agency for legislation or for administrative supervision, is a thoroughly organized bureau of statistics and accounts clothed with authority over the auditing departments of these industrial associations.

### Questions Passed in Review.

"Permit me in closing to pass in rapid review the questions so far as they have been presented, which underlie the problem now claiming your attention.

"It was first suggested that industries differ in their fundamental character, and that no wise policy can be adopted until those which are naturally monopolistic are separated from those which by nature are subject to competitive control.

"It was, in the second place, suggested that before a reasonable opinion could be entertained respecting trusts, their relation to prices, to commercial depressions, as also their influence upon democracy, should be clearly grasped.

"Turning, then, in the third place, to a consideration of the current tendency toward monopoly in industries which naturally are subject to competitive control, it was stated that the explanation of this tendency is found in the conditions under which manufacturing and commercial enterprises are carried on. Three of these conditions were mentioned: First, that the railways do discriminate in favor of large shippers; second, that the extension of commercial relations beyond the jurisprudence of the States has resulted in confusion of law and uncertainty of procedure, a condition especially favorable to the encouragement of great interstate industries; third, attention was called to the unsatisfactory condition of the laws of incorporation as one of the elements in the conditions by which trusts are fostered. And, finally, your attention was called to the fact that whatever else may be determined upon, provision should be made by the States for an efficient, comprehensive, and harmonious control over the auditing departments of such industries as choose the trust organization for the prosecution of business.

"The question before this convention is indeed a great question. It moves in many directions and embraces many considerations. It is at bottom a question of social theories and social ideas. Its vastness will be appreciated when it is observed that its judicious treatment will result in securing for the people the advantages of the industrial development of the last century, while to ignore it or to fail in its solution would result in prostrating the wealth created by hundreds of years of phenomenal development to the service of a class."

# REMEDIES GIVEN BY BROOKS.

## Says the Real Problem, "Immediate and Imperious, Is How to Regulate and Guide the New Force."

John Graham Brooks, lecturer on social economics, Chicago University, formerly expert of the Department of Labor at Washington, spoke on the question, "Are the New Combinations Socially Dangerous?" He said:

"It is our misfortune that no opinion upon the so-called trust has at present much value. The movement is too new. It is too vast. It is too undeveloped.

"The instinct toward still vaster and more compact organization is everywhere asserting itself, and men are frightened, as they were a century ago by the movement toward corporations. Are these signs that the monster is dangerous to the commonwealth? It would be simple-minded to answer by an unqualified yes or no. We do not say a corporation is good or bad until we know what the corporation is or does. If the business is properly safeguarded the corporation renders a social service as essential as the college. The supreme question that confronts us is that of possible regulation.

"This discussion, if it is to help us, has to assume one momentous fact—viz.; the pitiful lack of anything like adequate organization over large areas of industrial life. Great primary industries—coal and clothing, for instance—are in a state so chaotic as to affront our intelligence. The extreme clumsiness of organization, both in production and distribution, has thus far had no reaching investigation. One gets a hint of it when one sees at a single hotel in a small city five drummers competing against each other in selling the same product."

Mr. Brooks referred, in this connection, to the criticism of the chairman of the Interstate Commerce commission on the management of railways, and used his own language in support of the charge that the great interests of the country were being constantly demoralized by reckless and improvident handling. He also quoted the language of a prominent insurance man to show the condition to which unregulated competition has brought the insurance business. Continuing, Mr. Books said:

### Lack of Method in Great Industries.

"As many different milk concerns as there are houses have come, at the same time, to the avenue in which I live in Cambridge. This has long been the stock illustration of crude and preposterous lack of method, but the slightest study in detail shows that scores of our great industries have crudities almost grotesque. To the extent that these charges are true I submit that the time is at hand for some kind of wide, thorough, and effective organization.

"The so-called trusts cannot be stopped. I believe it to be the beginning of practical sense to understand that the new combinations can in no sense be permanently smashed. The party which proposes to do this, in the sense of absolutely checking them, will have plenty of leisure to regret it.

"The real problem, immediate and imperious, is how to regulate and guide the new force that stands merely for the latest stage of industrial growth. If the combinations are to work for public as well as for private good, three things must be brought about: Absolute publicity of methods and accounts; every artificial advantage given by the tariff must be removed; and railroad discriminations shall not be allowed to these combinations.

"There is probably no difficulty more desperate than preventing discrimination. No one but a Socialist can solve it with gay and final confidence. But whatever the future may have in store, we are not yet ready for State control of railways. For the immediate future, a decade or two, the best intelligence must go to this especial evil of railroad discrimination. The trust plus special railroad favors can never be other than a danger because it makes directly for that wider economic inequality that is already peril enough.

"I therefore assume that no answer is possible to my subject, 'Are the New Combinations Dangerous?' unless that measure of control is secured which is represented by complete publicity, removal of tariff privileges, and the ending of special railway favors. I should defend this opinion not upon theoretical grounds but upon such practical experience as one may observe already on the field of the new combinations."

As an illustration of the practical working of the three conditions named upon a trust, Mr. Brooks cited the furniture trust in England, founded by E. J. Smith. The speaker said that, with all three conditions practically fulfilled, the furinture trust was not in politics, asked no favors from either railroads or tariff, had checked a mere reckless and ruinous competition, and was sharing its profits with the workmen. Mr. Brooks continued as follows:

### Overcapitalization Can Be Checked.

"Given an absolute publicity of facts and the one dominating danger, overcapitalization, is already half met. If the trust movement spreads, as now seems likely, by far the larger part will go to the wall from sheer speculative bravado. The people, meanwhile, will be rapidly educated, and, above all, the banks will be swift to learn the lesson and refuse to underwrite if the venture is too imprudent in its risks. Only those trusts will survive that are prudently organized, and deal with a product which lends itself to the conditions imposed by the new combination.

"The coming contest in our municipalities is, accurately, this: Who is to control the vast machinery, such as lighting and transportation? This has come to be the deepest struggle in trade unionism. Socialism itself cannot be better defined than by its attitude toward machinery.

"Another period for necessary reorganization is upon us. The mechanism for this is the yet more stupendous combination we are considering. It will do precisely what the great machinery has always done—create profound temporary disturbance. It will shut hundreds of offices and drop thousands who were working on the displaced machines. But, meantime, the new work has to be done under new forms, and when the readjustment comes more men and not fewer will be required to do it. There is now the most absolute proof that the growth of industrial machines is putting to work a larger and larger proportion of the people of the United States.

"The new combinations that survive are not likely to act differently in this respect from the weaker corporations which preceded them. Again, it is said they will corner things generally, put up prices, and prevent the consumer from getting the advantage of the economics made, as we are told is the case with nails, glass, tinplate, etc. I will not deny the danger, but I beg to submit one observation from industrial history: Whenever a great change has come in economic evolution, there is naturally extreme danger connected with the new undertaking, because traditional methods cannot be depended upon. The dangers of disaster are extreme, and only men of great boldness come to the front. It is this type of man that has caught the wave as it rose and made enormous profits. Human wit has never yet prevented this, and it is more than doubtful if it would be well to do it if we could."

Mr. Brooks here alluded to the risks that were taken by the farsighted and courageous business-men when the new organization of the factory began. He cited the fact that in England, during the formation period, profits of 200, 300, and 400 per cent were not uncommon, and argued that nothing could prevent men from venturing into a field where such large returns were to be had through organization. The public would also come in for its share of the advantages of the coming organizations. In conclusion Mr. Brooks said:

### "Universal Economic Independence."

"When competition has reached such terrible limits as it now has in many phases of making and distributing wealth, it is, according to our mood, the climax of humor or pathos to talk too loudly of universal economic independence. As all may observe, it is for a large percentage of small business-men a most haphazard and tottering independence. It is this helter-skelter condition that we have to compare with what the new combinations will eventually bring about.

"Once more, it is said of the trusts 'they will raise havoc with our politics.' That this is a far graver peril than any economic one is too clear. Recognizing the magnitude of this danger and with no desire to minimize it, I express this hope: The trust that stays will bring the ablest men to the front. They will soon have to carry on business in an atmosphere of public opinion thoroughly alert and aroused upon these issues. It appears to me unlikely that men of first ability will so fail in tact as to disregard and affront an alarmed, suspicious, and powerful public opinion."

# WOOTEN IS OPPOSED TO THEM.

## Texas Man Arraigns Trusts as a Form of Tyranny Worse than Negro Slavery.

Following Dr. Adams, Dudley Wooten was introduced, and spoke on "The Trust Question as Texas Sees it." Mr. Wooten, who was interrupted again and again by applause, spoke in part as follows:

"We come from a State whose area, resources, and population, we think, entitle us to entertain positive and pertinent convictions upon the great question that called together this meeting.

"First of all, we are mainly producers of raw material and consumers of manufactured products, and whatsoever tends to arbitrarily control the prices of the one or to monopolize the output of the other is a direct injury to our people and their industrial pursuits. In the next place we believe that there is a fundamental principle of political ethics and governmental science involved in the problem under consideration. We believe that there are some things more valuable to a free people than the mere accumulation of worldly wealth. We do not believe in that school of political philosophy that rejects as antiquated and inadequate the great precepts and principles of a venerable jurisprudence at the behest of modern monopoly that salves the wounds of freedom with the oil of avarice, and condones a constitutional crime with the argument of pelf and greed."

### Worse than Negro Slavery.

After citing the declaration in the Texas constitution that "monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free government and shall never be allowed," he continued:

"We confidently assert that the commercial and industrial bondage being rapidly imposed upon the toil and talents of 70,000,000 of American citizens by the syndicated wealth of a few great corporate monopolies is more dire and dangerous than the slavery that once bowed the heads and burdened the backs of 4,000,000 of Southern black men.

"Coming to this Western world, we remember the fortitude and sagacity that founded this republic on the same great traditions of constitutional right that have glorified the centuries of English growth, but framed its institutions on yet freer and broader lines."

### Violate Nation's Traditions.

Here the speaker quoted utterances of Washington, Jefferson, the elder Adams, and Webster, calling attention to the dangers of commercial greed and privileged monopolies, then said:

"Remembering and revering these ancient and approved principles and precepts, we must be allowed to believe and to maintain that the modern 'trust' and its more modern successor—the consolidated corporate monopoly—are the practical realization of the commercial spirit in its most odious and despotic form.

"Developing under the frown of judicial disfavor, the original 'trusts' have passed from the loose and imperfect combinations of affiliated corporations into the crystallized and condensed union of huge capitalized monopolies under one charter and a centralized control. Their fundamental purposes are to reduce the cost of production to the manufacturers by minimizing the cost of labor and depressing the prices of raw materials; to destroy competition by absorbing all rival industries, squeezing out the small, coercing the weak, and amalgamating the strong; to monopolize and control trade and industry by absolutely dominating the markets and subsidizing or terrorizing the free and normal course of commerce and labor.

"They seek to justify their operations on the plausible ground that they improve the quality and increase the quantity of useful manufactures, reduce prices to the consumer, and add to the wealth and prosperity of the country. It might be admitted for the sake of argument that some of these contentions are temporarily true, but ultimately none of them is true or possible in the nature of things.

### Counts the Cost.

"But suppose some of these things to be correctly stated. At what and whose expense are these much praised results attained? At the expense of the producer of the raw materials, whose products are sacrificed at ruinous prices; at the expense of discharged employés, whose places are filled by fewer hands or improved machinery, whose families must starve or steal or join the army of tramps; at the expense of every honest competitor who is driven out of business by the combination or closed up by forcible absorption; at the expense of every customer who is compelled to handle the trust goods upon arbitrary terms and at such profits as may be prescribed by the trust; at the expense of the entire public.

### Suggests a Remedy.

"Entertaining, as we do, these deliberate convictions, there is, in our view of the matter, but one phase of the problem left open for practical discussion, and that is how best to remedy the evil and remove its causes. And here again we are confronted with a fundamental question of political and governmental science. It has been said that this is not a political question.

"The courts of the country have uniformly and correctly declared that but for the existence and operations of private corporations trusts and monopolies could not subsist for an hour. It is only by the corporation, with its peculiar and artificial attributes, that trusts and trade combinations can be successfully carried out. Here, then, we have the root of the evil, in the private corporation.

"Corporations in some form or other are no doubt indispensable in a limited degree to the efficient and successful management of many enterprises. But nowhere and at no time have they existed in such numbers, for such purposes, and under such conditions as attend them in this republic. The government has further enhanced their power and privileges by the most unexampled favoritism and public protection.

### Sees Cause in Tariff.

"The tariff has enabled the corporate enterprises and syndicates to establish and solidify their tyranny over the country, and by legalized plunder to amass such immense capital as to dominate the whole field of commercial and industrial activity. After nearly forty years of its unjust and unequal rapacity, it now hides itself behind the trusts and monopolies of the land as behind the breastwork its own iniquities have erected. It is perhaps not desirable and is practically impossible to destroy this vast and dangerous class of artificial citizenship in the shape of private corporations, but it is assuredly not only desirable but absolutely necessary to reduce them to something like equality before the law of the individual and natural citizenship of the union.

"Under our institutions these artificial persons or citizens are created by the States and not by the federal government. Therefore, the initiative must be taken by the States, and to accomplish any permanent or practical results there must be harmony and uniformity of action."

### Proposes Legislation.

The speaker then referred to the fact that the federal government has control over interstate commerce as emphasizing the need for united action, and said:

"If we are asked along what lines this universal and uniform legislation shall be framed, then we unhesitatingly answer that it should be in the direction of limiting the purpose for which private corporations shall be chartered, so as to reduce their number, and by limiting also the amount of capital stock for which a company may be incorporated, so as to curtail their enormous power to amass undue wealth and exercise despotic control over the commerce, industry, and policies of the nation.

"But the burden of this great work cannot and ought not to be thrown entirely upon the States. We believe that the federal government both can and should assume the initiative in the movement to suppress and restrain these great corporate monopolies. The methods suggested may appear radical and revolutionary to some, but the time has come when the country must face the crisis and solve it conscientiously, courageously, and completely, unless we are to surrender those principles for which the union was formed and without which it is not worth preserving. If government of the people, by the people, and for the people is to continue in this republic, then we must place national righteousness above national wealth, ethics above economics, political principle above pecuniary profit, the constitution above the commerce of the country. To do these things requires a courage and constancy never before demanded by any crisis that has risen in the history of the nation.

"Texas will make good her right to wear the heritage of her illustrious past, and will be found standing by the side of all the States in the endeavor to rescue the labor and enterprise and freedom of our whole country from the paralytic grasp of monopoly and greed."

# SPEECH BY WILLIAM FORTUNE.

## President of Indiana State Board of Commerce Advocates Conservative Measures.

William Fortune, President of the Indiana State Board of Commerce, spoke on "A Hopeful Course of Procedure." He advocated conservative methods as a more hopeful course than the application of theoretical, revolutionary, or too radical measures. He said in part:

"It will be folly to undertake reckless warfare for the annihilation of trusts, but the claws of the monster, if that it be, can be cut, and, under the restraining influences of good regulations, this Behemoth, biggest born of commerce, may become a docile, harmless, and really amiable family pet.

"This humanitarian cry against the individual hardships of trusts, however distressing it may be and however much it may appeal to sympathy, will not be more effectual than has been the outcry for the same reason against labor-saving machinery and methods. Economic operation is in itself an inexorable law.

"'The danger now most gravely apprehended is not that labor will suffer, but that aggregated capital will drive out of competitive channels the weaker capital, and that commercial monopoly will result in oppression of multitudes of consumers who have no share in the benefits of combinations. The defensive power of labor, wisely directed through organization, is strong enough to compel capital to accord to it the share due it.

"It is the right of society to know if this new-born creature of conditions is humanity's offspring or is a coiled serpent. We know enough how to make it clear that the first steps should be in the direction of regulation and study of the developments of the problem. Though the promise be less, the results will be quicker than the uncertain realization of Utopian hopes or radical demands."

# ATKINSON OPPOSED TO TRUSTS.

## Favors Corporations, but Believes Legislation Should Be Directed Against Unjust Combinations.

Governor G. W. Atkinson of West Virginia opened the speaking in the evening. He spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and Gentlemen of the Convention: This gathering is to consider the relations of our citizens to one another as citizens, and to consider the best methods to be used to protect the masses from the encroachments of combines and trusts, for it seems that this is a period favorable to the organization of such combines all over the civilized world.

"I believe in progression. In this respect, I am an evolutionist. I believe that the world ought to grow, and that men ought to grow with it. Some sorts of combines are, I think, economic necessities. The great manufacturing establishments of the world, covering all branches of industry, had small beginnings; and we, in a large measure, owe the progress we have made to men of means who combined or united into what we call 'corporations.'

"Nevertheless, we have thousands and tens of thousands of people who seem to hate them, and fight them, notwithstanding the fact that they secure from such concerns reasonable compensation for their toil, and by means of which they obtain the necessary means with which they support their families.

### Friend and Backer of Corporations.

"With this class of people I have no sympathy. A corporation, properly conducted, is entitled to as much sympathy, support, and respect as an individual, because a corporation in law is an individual. I wish, therefore, to be written down as a friend and backer of corporations because no State can be developed without them. When I hear men in politics and elsewhere whining the demagogue cry, 'Down with corporations,' I am ready to join the crowd of enterprising people who will cry, 'Down with that class of malcontents and demagogues!' I am not an optimist, per se, nor am I a pessimist. I have no sympathy for any one who puts in his time whining against capital. We unfortunately, however, have too many of this class of croakers. What we need is more capital in legitimate business undertakings. We must have men everywhere who will invest their money in building up and opening up the industries of all of our States.

### Arbitration for Capital and Labor.

"Now, I take it, that all present understand how I feel toward capitalists and toward corporations which always represent capital and capitalists. The next point to which I desire briefly to allude is the labor problem. I am now and always have been a staunch friend of the toiling masses. I stand for the working man, because he alone produces wealth. Labor and capital are interdependent. The laboring men have the same right to organize for their advancement and protection as have the capitalists. So long as the laboring man does his duty, and keeps within the limits of the law, he will have my sympathy and support. But I have never yet favored a strike or a lockout so long as it was possible to prevent it by just and friendly arbitration; and I have never yet known a strike or a lockout, in all my experience and observation, that did not result in injury to both labor and capital. Therefore, Mr. Chairman, I favor arbitration to settle all disputed problems between capital and labor.

### Remedy Is in Legislation, Not Politics.

"In all my public and private acts in the past my musket has been pointed against trusts, and if I know myself today it is still pointing the same way. I find about as many Democrats in trusts in the United States as Republicans, and I find at least two of the mammoth trusts of this country are in a sense Democratic trusts. Therefore I conclude we cannot choke them out by drawing political lines upon them. We must come nearer home for a remedy than that. We must hit at its tap root by national and State legislation, by making it a penal offense against good government for men of great wealth to combine for the sole purpose of stifling and choking middle men and small dealers, as trusts have generally done in the past. Or, better still, if the trusts would take their employés into their combines and their confidence, and, after paying themselves a reasonable dividend on the actual amount of capital stock invested, then agree to distribute a reasonable share of the profits among the skilled artisans whom they employ as a percentage or profit upon their wages, the trusts would then be placed upon an honest, popular, and reasonable foundation, and no one could complain or justly oppose them. I can see no reason why such an experiment might not be made by employers, nor can I see why it would not succeed. So long as the trust stands as it is today, that long it will be antagonized by the masses, and it therefore cannot be enduring, nor can it result as a permanent, profitable investment for the stockholders, or the mechanics, or the people in general.

### Reasons Trusts Are Wrong.

"It may not be wrong that a number of factories in a particular industry, which have been competing with one another in a particular line of production, agree to unite for a common purpose, consenting to not fight one another, and purposing to furnish a particular article of manufacture to the consumer at a specific price. Indeed, it appears to be right on its face, but it may be wrong, forever wrong, and usually is wrong, as I see it, for two reasons:

"First—This combine can and will—if it is looking out for its own interests alone—increase the price of its product to the con-

(Continued on fifth page.)


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## TRUST DEBATE NOW ON.

### FRIENDS AND FOES DIFFER AT FEDERATION CONFERENCE.

**Many Delegates Are Heard During the First Day at Central Music Hall—Views Are Widely Divergent and Debates Are Animated—Keen Competition in Selecting Chairman—W. W. Howe Finally Chosen Permanent Officer—Details of the Sessions.**

(Continued from fourth page.)

sumer and at the same time reduce the wages of its employés.

"Second—Every small manufacturer engaged in that particular industry will either have to quit business or join 'the combine.' But the combine will doubtless say in reply that the small manufacturer can himself join the trust, or keep on as he is then doing, if he likes. How, I ask, can he continue his business successfully if all his competitors in the same line of production have combined against him? They can and will, for the purpose of 'freezing him out,' cut prices until he has 'to squeal and throw up the sponge,' and then the combine has its own way and can fix its own prices, and it usually does. In cases of this sort the small dealer succumbs and the combine fixes its own prices and the people are compelled to submit.

"If the advocates of and participants in the trusts could satisfy the minds of the masses upon the following propositions they would then have only a limited opposition in the years to come: Will you and can you in all cases, as you claim, agree to furnish a better and cheaper article to consumers of all the necessaries of life covered by your trusts and combines? What do you propose to do with the tens of thousands of middle men now employed, who must lose their present positions? What will become of the small dealers scattered over our country?

"It is not my purpose or desire to block any avenue to the progress and development of my country, but it is my purpose and desire to do anything and everything I can to aid the working man to earn an honest livlihood for himself and those dependent upon him in the ever existing scuffle between man and man to live and to let live, which has been going on from Adam down to McKinley."

## TRUST DEBTS MUST BE PLACED.

**Members of Such Corporations Should Be Made Responsible to the Same Extent as in Copartnerships.**

C. E. Crow, Attorney General of Missouri, presented the benefit that would come from attaching the liabilities of partnership to the members of trust corporations. This, he believed, would keep down speculation and deter millionaires from entering into such corporations. If the trading business corporation must exist he advocated enaction of laws by the States declaring members of the corporations responsible to the same extent as members of a copartnership.

"At the commencement of the history of the business world, the individual was the basis of all business," Mr. Crow said. "It early became evident that associations of individuals, combining their capital and efforts, would be advantageous in a business way, and this gave rise to the association of individuals into partnership. As partners, each individual was compelled to respond with his private fortune for any liability of the partnership. Still later, associations of individuals were formed to do a private business as a trading corporation, giving each shareholder a share in the profits made possible by unsafe speculation, with the absolute guarantee of no liability beyond the amount of his stock.

**Corporation Risks Only Its Capital.**

"The corporation risks nothing but the capital employed. Its field is as wide as civilization, and it is not dissolved even by the death of its members. This distinction in liability of the individuals must be borne in mind in dealing with the modern trust question from a legal standpoint. The perfect modern trust today takes the shape of a corporation to which is conveyed the business of the various individuals and corporations, the members assuming no liability beyond the amount of their shareholdings. Therefore it is plain to be seen that the incentive of corporate trust creations has ever been and ever will be to secure the greatest opportunity for profit with the last amount of liability to loss. A private corporation is purely a creature of law.

**Limit of Action Against Trusts.**

"If the trust organizers could carry on their business through corporations with the liabilities of a partnership, the members of the trust would have the same opportunities and equal liabilities with the individual competitor. Equality of opportunity and responsibility, instead of special privilege, would exist. State statutes give a right of action in many instances for damages against trusts injuring competition in efforts to control the market, but where the trust is a corporation, with the present liability attaching thereto, the action can only be against the corporate entity itself.

"But suppose the corporation and the memebrs thereof had attached to them the liabilities of the partnership. Then the right of action would be against not only the corporation but each individual member of the corporation. This fact would deter millionaires from becoming members of trade combinations, make men cautious, and keep down inflation of values and wild speculation. The control of a corporation is easy because it depends upon a mere matter of dollars to buy a majority of stock and not the individual will of the shareholders. One man may control the majority of the stock, although there may be an hundred stockholders."

## P. E. DOWE FOR TRAVELING MEN.

**President of National Association Tells How Trusts Hurt the Salesman's Calling.**

P. E. Dowe, President of the Commercial Travelers' National league, spoke from the point of view of the commercial travelers, showing that they had been the earliest victims of a business situation brought about by trusts. He said:

"I have gone on record as opposed to trade combines, otherwise trusts, for specific reasons. I also have been interested in other matters pertaining to the privileges of the people generally, and commercial travelers particularly, and a participant in contests to protect the rights of the people from infringement by unjust laws. It was not until I had been elected President of the Commercial Travelers' National league in 1897, however, that it dawned upon me that the commercial men were to be made the first victims of the situation; yet at that time I had but an imperfect conception of the great magnitude of the trust movement, and must confess that it was not until the last half of the year 1898 that I fully realized the danger and extent of the centralization of capital and the monopolizing of commodities.

**Traveling Men Lose Their Places.**

"Reports began to reach me of first-class salesmen being dispensed with for no reason other than the fact that trusts, 'conceived of greed, born of dishonesty, and cradled in the lap of injustice,' had assumed the octopus form and taken within far reaching tentacles all, or nearly all, the concerns in specific lines of trade, and were sucking the life from fair and honest competition. Trust manipulation for the purposes of controlling a particular line and fixing the prices and quality of its commodities meant that the traveling salesman must go—aye, 'go' anywhere, to heaven or the other place, for aught the trust magnates care."

Mr. Dowe then discussed the magnitude of the trust problems. The purpose of his paper he declared to be to demonstrate trusts are considered as "an abominable curse" by the people.

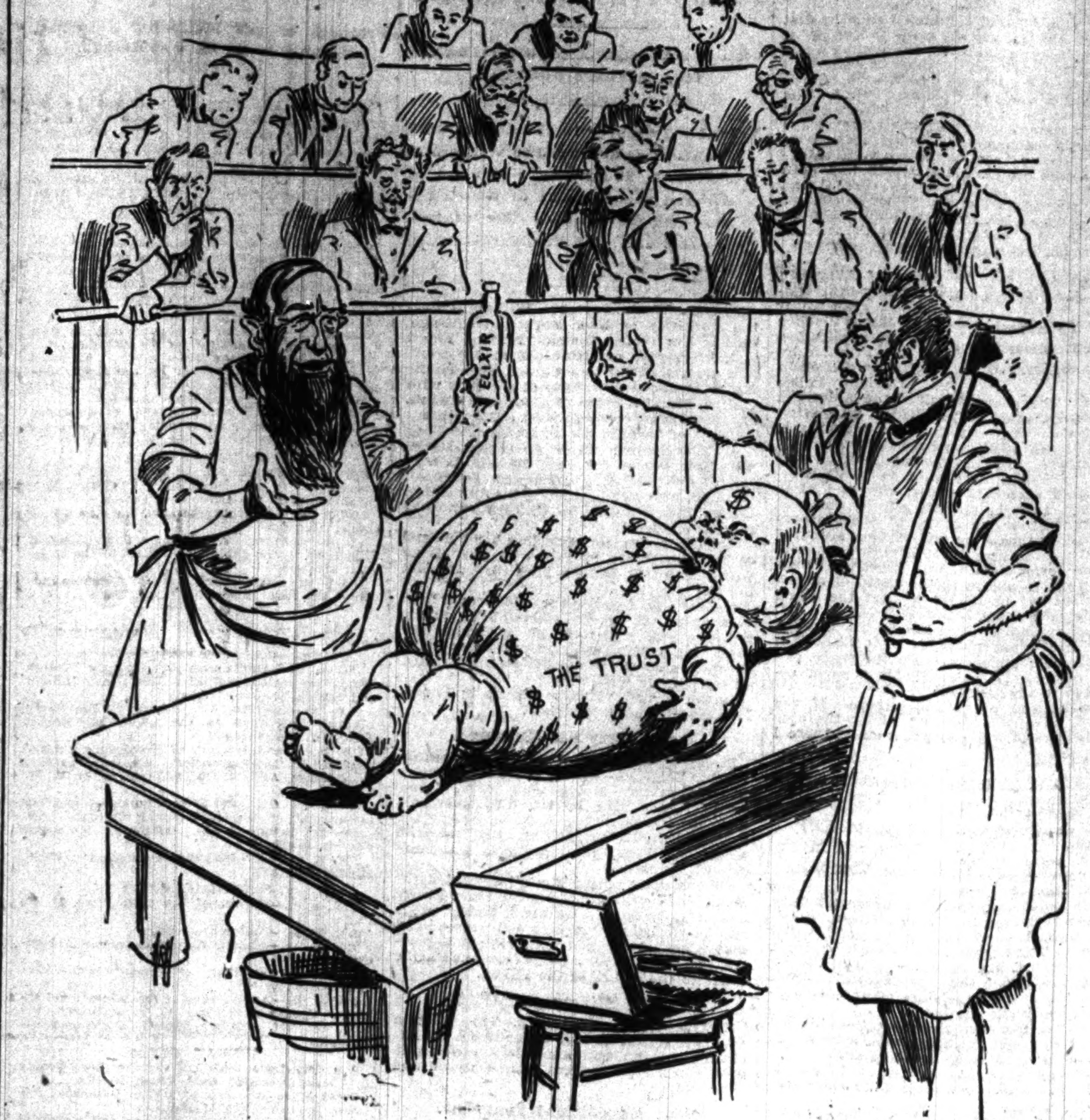
**Growth of the Trusts.**

"Previous to 1896," he said, "nearly 600 trusts were projected, and to include a great variety of commodities; several of these trade combinations failed to materialize, some disintegrated; but the processes for the centralization of capital and power continued, combination and recombination going on, till in March last there were between 250 and 260 combines, yet their capitalization was millions more than the capitalization of the 600 trusts of 1894 and before. Today my list shows 425 trusts.

"The number of business concerns absorbed by the gradual and systematic efforts to obtain control of the markets and highways figures 5,565, say 5,600 in round numbers, exclusive of the grape growers, lake vessels and dredges, milk dealers and farmers, milk combines; also insurance, telephone and telegraph, railroads and street railways, electric light, gas, ice, water, and steamship trusts. I will assume for argument that the capital will average for each concern not more than $200,000, or, for 5,565 concerns, $1,113,000,000, about an eight to one ratio of valuation for speculative purposes.

"What if the trusts win? 'The whole machinery of independence' as we have known it heretofore in this country is entirely gone, and man, whatever his prospects might have been, is absolutely at the mercy of the trust. It must feed him, clothe him, shelter him, and educate him, as will serve its interests.'

"The remedy for the plague of trusts, now epidemic, I have not discussed, the purpose of my paper being to demonstrate that trusts are considered as an abominable curse by the people. I speak for the commercial travelers especially and for the people generally in opposition to trade combines, for the commercial men have felt the pulse of the people as could no other class."




WHICH?

## CALLS IT A BOGEY MONSTER.

**Francis B. Thurber Says the Fancies of Sensational Journalism Have Been Accepted as Facts.**

Francis B. Thurber of New York took the position that as the American people became better acquainted with economic conditions they will have less prejudice against combinations of capital for the creation of trusts. He spoke briefly as follows:

"Many people have imagined a bogey monster that does not exist. They have accepted as facts the fancies of sensational journalism. The natural advances in price when demand exceeds supply have been debited, and the declines when supply exceeds demand have not been credited, to say nothing of economies in production and distribution, which have made the present age the consumers' millennium.

"Never before would a day's labor buy so much of the comforts and luxuries of life, but education of the masses to the wants of intelligence have progressed even faster, and the rewards to the inventors and the captains of industry and finance, who have made this evolution possible, are envied."

## RAILWAYS KNOW WHAT TO DO.

**Joseph Nimmo Jr., LL. D., Says They Understand the Needs of Commerce and Industry.**

Joseph Nimmo Jr., LL.D., of Washington, spoke on "The Limitation of Competition and of Combination as Illustrated in the Regulation of the Railroads." A lengthy topic under that general head was "The Evolved Law of the American Railroad System," in which he began with 1830 and traced its evolution, at length, the "evolved law of its being and the laws which have been created for its regulation." He criticised the Interstate Commerce commission severely at times. Among other things he said:

"In a thousand particulars the railroads have become so thoroughly conformed to the needs of commerce and of industry that any intemperate or inappropriate regulation of the former, as proposed by the Interstate Commerce commission, will inevitably react detrimentally upon the latter."

## FULL LIST OF THE DELEGATES.

**Those Present at the Conference and Taking a Hand in Its Deliberations.**

Following is a list of the delegates present at the trust conference:

KANSAS.
W. J. Bailey, W. A. White, J. K. Cubbison, John E. Hessin, George H. Buckman.

MISSOURI.
E. C. Crow, C. C. Fuller, Alex. G. Cochran, F. C. Farr, L. A. Vories.

WISCONSIN.
Senator John V. Quarles, George F. Merrill, Madison H. Erickson, John Hicks, J. J. Jenkins, John Nagle, B. S. Barney, E. T. Wheelock, Edward S. Bragg, J. G. Monahan, John M. Whitehead, Ellis B. Usher, A. M. Jones, Emil Naenact, Thomas M. Blackstock.

KENTUCKY.
W. C. P. Breckinridge, W. P. Kimball, W. H. Holt, John W. Yerkes.

MICHIGAN.
J. N. Klock, L. D. Watkins, J. W. Hannen, Fred A. Maynard, George W. McBride, Edwin Henderson, William H. Lockerby, E. C. Davidson, Cyrus G. Luce, Phil B. Kirkwood, A. P. Greene, Henry C. Adams.

IOWA.
James G. Berryhill, John Story, George B. Clarke, Ambrose F. McQuirk, Congressman Thomas Updegraff, Paul MacLean, Edward H. Thayer, W. R. Green, Cato Sells, Robert H. Moore, John J. Hamilton.

NEW YORK.
W. Bourke Cockran, John McMackin, Dr. Albert Shaw, Prof. John B. Clark, George Gunton, Jacob G. Schurman, Francis B. Thurber, Robert B. Adam, Henry White, Thomas M. Osborne, Stephen F. Corliss, George B. Green.

MISSISSIPPI.
J. W. Cutrer, S. S. Calhoon, Frank Burkitt, Dr. Henry Christmas.

MONTANA.
Dr. H. R. Swain, W. F. Sanders.

COLORADO.
H. V. Johnson, Alva Adams.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
L. W. Youmans, A. C. Kaufman.

ALABAMA.
Eyre Damar.

SOUTH DAKOTA.
Freeman Knowles.

NEBRASKA.
Edward Rosewater, R. D. Sutherland, Ex-Governor Lorenzo Crounse, Dr. A. H. Hipple, Frank T. Ransom.

WYOMING.
F. W. Mondell, John Dana Adams, C. P. Arnold.

GOVERNORS.
G. W. Atkinson, W. Va. W. A. Poynter, Neb.

TENNESSEE.
C. E. Snodgrass, N. N. Cox, John W. Gaines, T. W. Simms.

MARYLAND.
William T. Dixon, John I. Yellott.

INDIANA.
John B. Stoll, Daniel P. Irwin, R. S. Taylor, William H. Eichorn, Aaron Jones, A. M. Scott, John W. Spencer, A. L. Kumbler, Goodlet Morgan, M. Winfield, Joseph Swain, J. N. Babcock, William H. O'Brien, A. P. Kent, Isaac H. Strouse, John B. Conner, Dudley Foulke.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Governor Atkinson, John W. Harris, Randolph Stalnaker, Daniel B. Lucas, J. W. Roche, John Brannon, Darwin E. Abbott, Z. T. Vinson, W. A. McCorkle.

ARIZONA.
J. C. Adams, Ex-Gov. J. M. Hamilton.

INDIAN TERRITORY.
James S. Stapler, James S. Davenport, Joe M. Lahey.

OHIO.
Ex-Gov. Charles Foster, James E. Neal, Lieut.-Gov. A. W. Jones, I. F. Mack, Washington Gladden, R. E. McKisson, Paul J. Sorg, John P. Jones.

PENNSYLVANIA.
M. M. Garland, A. L. Snowden, Joseph N. Pew, H. W. Palmer, William C. Bullitt, A. Leo Weil, Lyman D. Gilbert.

NEW MEXICO.
Frank Springer, C. J. Gain, A. R. Graham, Albert Lawrence.

MAINE.
A. E. Rogers.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Ex-Senator Henry W. Blair.

DELAWARE.
Henry Alloway, Charles F. Richards.

TEXAS.
T. S. Smith, W. T. Burns, Cecil Smith, Eugene Williams, D. G. Wooten, W. L. Grogan, R. E. Prince, E. D. Perkins, A. B. Davidson, E. P. Curtis.

ILLINOIS.
David Ross, George R. Peck, Charles A. Hill, H. B. Wickersham, Lloyd F. Hamilton, John F. Scanlan, George W. Hinman, Frank F. Holmes, George B. Swift, John E. Enander, John P. Hopkins, W. R. Jewell, George Schilling, S. M. Dalzell, Judge Theo. Brentano, Perry S. Ellis, L. C. Collins, Charles Voris, John W. Gates, H. W. Seymour.

NORTH DAKOTA.
A. W. Edwards, David Wellman, David Bartlett.

NEW JERSEY.
S. H. Grey, Edward Q. Keasbey, Allan L. McDermott, Henry H. Isham, Eugene Stevenson.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL.
William L. Taylor, Ind. C. B. Nolan, Mont. E. R. Hicks, Wis. W. E. Douglass, Minn. G. R. Gaither, Md. T. S. Smith, Tex. C. J. Smyth, Neb. Jefferson Davis, Ark. E. C. Crow, Mo. Horace M. Oren, Mich. A. A. Goddard, Kas. Milton Remley, Ia.

CONGRESSMEN.
James S. Sherman, N.Y. E. L. Hamilton, Mich. L. F. Livingstone, Ga. Vespasian Warner, Ill. S. W. Smith, Mich. Walter Reeves, Ill. A. M. Todd, Mich. D. Meekison, O. E. D. Crumpacker, Ind. J. P. Dolliver, Ia. John T. Hull, Ia. James R. Mann, Ill. J. A. Tawney, Minn. George E. Foss, Ill. J. H. Davidson, Wis. E. T. Noonan, Ill. George W. Prince, Ill.

SENATORS.
John H. Gear, Ia. William Lindsay, Ky.

INDIVIDUALS.
Benjamin R. Tucker, Graham Taylor, James B. Dill, A. M. Compton, Theodore C. Search, A. C. Bartlett, Howard K. Wood, William Fortune, Joseph Nimmo Jr., W. D. Hoard, James W. Ellsworth.

Millers' National association—Frank Barry, B. A. Eckhart.

Bricklayers' and Masons' International union—M. R. Grady.

National Grange Patrons of Husbandry—H. E. Huxley, S. H. Ellis.

Commercial Travelers' league—P. E. Dowe.

New England Free Trade league—Byron W. Holt.

Commercial club of Topeka—George W. Crane.

Order of Railroad Conductors—E. E. Clark, W. D. Anderson.

Little Rock Board of Trade—George R. Brown, B. A. Brown.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—P. J. McGuire.

Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen—Willis Young, D. K. Clink, M. W. Phalen, Paul J. Maas.

Commercial club of Terre Haute—Adolph Herz, J. Smith Talley, J. O. Kolsen, Charles H. Ehrman.

Knights of Labor—J. G. Schonfaber, I. D. Chamberlain, John W. Hayes, A. E. Gans, B. J. Lindholm.

New York Board of Trade—Dr. S. A. Robinson.

New Orleans Board of Trade—W. W. Howe.

Merchants and Manufacturers of Milwaukee—G. G. Pabst, O. C. Fuller, E. P. Hackett.

American Federation of Labor—Samuel Gompers.

Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce—C. D. Willard.

International Typographical union—Samuel B. Donnelly.

College Presidents and Heads of Political Economy departments—William F. King, Cornell College; J. L. Holaind, Georgetown College; [illegible] Wilson College; Charles F. Thwing, Western Reserve College; Professor J. W. Jenks, Cornell University; David Kinley, University of Illinois; E. W. Bemis, Manhattan, Kas.; John B. Clark, Columbia University; the Rev. Robert B. Robinson, John Hay Normal School; J. H. Kirkland, Vanderbilt University; Isaac A. Loos, University of Iowa; Henry C. Adams, University of Michigan; Richard T. Ely, University of Wisconsin; John F. Forbes, Stetson University; Edmund J. James, University of Chicago; William G. Hill, University of Chicago; John H. Gray, Northwestern University; Graham Brooks, Harvard University; Dr. William R. Harper, University of Chicago; Dr. Henry Wade Rogers, Northwestern University; James R. Weaver, De Pauw University; John R. Commons, University of Maine.

Railroad Commissioners—R. S. Kayler, Ohio; D. N. Lewis, Iowa; Edward A. Dawson, Iowa; David J. Palmer, Iowa.

Industrial Commissioners—James H. Kyle, South Dakota.

Interstate Commerce Commission—Martin A. Knapp and Charles A. Prouty.

National Board of Fire Underwriters—E. C. Irvin, Charles S. Hollingshead.

Indiana State Board of Commerce—William Fortune, J. R. Goodwin, A. M. Higgins, D. M. Parry, A. F. Potts.

Association of Western Manufacturers—Edward P. McFetridge, George Brickner, H. G. Niles Jr., Walter Fieldhouse.

Springfield, Ill., Board of Trade—J. F. Miller.

Northwestern Traveling Men's association—George J. Reed, R. A. Scovel, W. H. Cribben, S. H. Crane, G. M. Pennoyer, Willis Young, George W. Bailey.

Business-Men's league of Dubuque, Ia.—A. F. Frudden, John M. McDonald, Robert W. Stewart, M. M. Walker.

Iowa State Traveling Men's association—F. E. Haley and T. M. Langan.

Millers National association—C. B. Cole, F. W. Magdeburg.

Business-Men's league of St. Louis—J. C. Birge, Edward Devoy, Leo Rassieur, and J. S. Finkenbiner.

Chicago Board of Trade—F. G. Logan, George F. Stone, and R. S. Lyon.

Cincinnati Board of Trade—E. P. Wilson.

Commercial club of Omaha—H. W. Yates and W. D. McHugh.

National Grain Growers' association—S. H. Greeley and J. C. Hanley.

Reform club of New York—Lawson Purdy.

Indianapolis Board of Trade—John S. Lazarus, John L. Griffiths.

Detroit Chamber of Commerce—George H. Barbour, W. A. C. Miller.

St. Louis Manufacturers' association—J. W. Van Cleave.

National Farmers' Alliance and Industrial Union of America—John Hill Jr., John C. Hanley.

Patent Law association of Chicago—Taylor E. Brown, L. L. Bond, Lysander Hill, James H. Raymond, P. C. Dyrenforth.

Minneapolis Board of Trade—W. W. Folwell, S. A. Harris, F. W. Lyman.

Illinois Commercial Men's association—James O'Donnell, George H. Holden, George W. Smith, R. A. Cavenaugh.

Detroit Merchants' and Manufacturers' Exchange—Clarence A. Black, Edwin Armstrong, John Inglis, Fred F. Ingram, Walter S. Campbell, O. R. Baldwin.

Michigan State Millers' association—J. J. Hanehue.

Single Tax League of United States—Richard Dalton, F. H. Monroe, Louis F. Post.

American Anti-Trust league—M. L. Lockwood.

Staten Island Chamber of Commerce—Dr. Samuel Adams Robinson.

Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce—James N. Gamble.

Oshkosh Board of Trade—S. W. Hollister, M. H. Eaton, W. J. Wagstaff, John Hicks.

Cleveland Chamber of Commerce—J. G. W. Cowles.

American Social Science association—C. R. Henderson, William A. Giles, M. H. Daly.

American Academy of Political and Social Science—Stuart Wood.

Baltimore Board of Trade—Blanchard Randall.

St. Paul Chamber of Commerce—E. V. Smalley, Ambrose Tighe.

Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce—C. A. Chapin, E. P. Bacon, John Johnson, David Vance, C. E. Lewis.

National Alliance of Theatrical Employés—Lee M. Hart.

Davenport Business-Men's association—C. A. Ficke, G. Watson French, J. R. Nutting, A. R. Judy, M. J. Eagal.

Commercial club of Omaha—Isaac W. Carpenter.

Illinois Retail Hardware Dealers' association—Z. T. Miller.

## J. R. COMMONS FOR FREE TALK.

**He Thinks Set Papers Elude the Critical Points—Reviews the First Day's Proceedings.**

[BY JOHN R. COMMONS.]
Bureau of Economic Research, New York.

The first day's session of the trust conference is bewildering and unsettling. Professor Jenks gave us a clear-cut statement of what each side claims. He laid out a program of discussion, and it is a pity that the program is not to be followed point by point. These set papers, where each man covers the whole field, are good enough for the first day, but they elude the critical points. If we could have open discussions and one session given wholly to overcapitalization, another to railroad discriminations,' another to the tariff and patents, another to middlemen, another to laborers, another to consumers and prices, with speakers pro and con for each session, then we could begin to clear the brush and see the light. The issues would be squarely made and fought out.

As it is, the first day was valuable as a study of social types. There was Governor Atkinson with the politician's buncombe, who told us nothing. He was the "friend" of capital and labor, but of "offensive" capital or labor, whatever that may be.

The man from Texas came the nearest to that sturdy American independence that unloaded the tea in Boston harbor for principle's sake. He knows the history of his country and is true to its traditions. Equality, justice, individualism are his, even though they cost more money. He sees clearly how corporations, these fictitious, intangible persons created by law, were unknown to the fathers, and how the constitution which they framed to protect "natural" persons of blood and flesh has been diverted to protect these artificial persons. Eloquently he declared that this nation could not survive "half natural citizenship and half artificial citizenship." He gave us the farmer's view—the American farmer, not the peasant—and he is one-half the people.

But Professor Brooks was right in his criticism. That old Americanism is out of date. The trust, or some kind of consolidation of business, is being forced upon us by the struggle for survival.

This is not the view of Professor Henry C. Adams, whose paper was the keenest and wisest of the day. It should be clipped, and saved, and studied. Railway discriminations, inadequacy of State laws, the new view of corporations as individual property rather than an arm of the State, as of old, appeared to him to be the causes of the manufacturing monopoly. The remedy is publicity under federal control.

We have not heard the trust defenders. It behooves them to show that Adams is wrong and that the manufacturing trust is as natural, inevitable, and impregnable as the railway monopoly.

JOHN R. COMMONS.

## COCKRAN AND OTJEN TALK.

**Two Delegates to the Trust Conference Discuss the Situation.**

Delegates who arrived in the city yesterday to attend the conference indicated from interviews which they gave out how diverse the opinions are which will be aired during the sessions. W. Bourke Cockran declared he would select his own place on the program for making a speech, or not speak at all. Aaron Jones, Master of the National Grange, declared a belief that politics was mixed up in the conclave. Following are the views of the conference expressed by some of the delegates outside the hall.

W. Bourke Cockran, delegate from New York, said:

"This conference will be of great benefit to the public. It will bring out what the trust controversy really means. There are some of the most prominent men in the country gathered here and some of those best fitted to speak upon trusts. If trusts are to be made a political issue in the next campaign—and no one knows whether they will or not—it is necessary to know something about them. This conference will do good work in teaching the public what they are. It may be that we shall be able to find some common ground upon which we may all stand, and from that be able to find the honest differences of opinion.

"Political parties are able to make the issue what they please, and I am not prepared to say what it will be. They might, if they liked, make it whether or not the Auditorium Hotel ought to exist, or whether it should be paved with mosaic or wood. It is all a question of their choice. I do not know yet what I am going to say. It will depend much upon what others say before me."

**Otjen on German-American View.**

Congressman Theodore Otjen of Milwaukee, one of the Wisconsin delegates to the conference, was pessimistic over any definite result being reached by it.

"I hardly expect the conference to accomplish anything," he said, "beyond the benefit which comes from an exhaustive discussion of any great economic question. In this respect it gives much promise. It is a great problem and one which should be calmly and fairly approached, and I sincerely hope that the discussions of the week will pave the way to a clearer understanding of all phases of the question."

**Bryan Starts from Lincoln Today.**

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 13.—W. J. Bryan arrived from the Pacific coast today and spoke tonight at the banquet given to members of the First Nebraska Regiment. He expects to start for Chicago tomorrow to attend the trust conference. His stay will be short, as he is booked for a week of campaigning in Nebraska towns, beginning Monday. Governor Poynter probably will accompany him to Chicago.

Fig Rye is an absolute cure for all forms of summer complaints. No bad after effects.

Children's photos, 15 best cabinets, platinum finish, 3 styles, $3. Stevens, McVicker's Theater.

## TIME FOR LIGHTING BICYCLE LAMPS.
6:11 p. m.

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT ON CITY WATER.

BAD LAKE VIEW. BAD CHICAGO AVE. BAD 14TH ST. BAD HYDE PARK.

[Lake View station supplies all territory north of Fullerton avenue. Chicago avenue station supplies all territory between Fullerton avenue and Kinzie street. Fourteenth street station supplies all territory between Kinzie and Thirty-ninth streets and also the Stock-Yards. Hyde Park station supplies all territory south of Thirty-ninth street except the Stock-Yards.]

## CLOSING OF MAILS AT CHICAGO.

**European Mails.**

Thursday, Sept. 14.—For France, Italy, Switzerland, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, British India, Austria, Belgium, Netherlands, and Russia, via New York; close at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p.m.

Direct mails for Great Britain, Ireland, and Germany; also mails for Denmark, Sweden, and Norway will close at 4:30 and 12 p. m. today, via S. S. Umbria.

**West Indies.**

For Cuba, daily at 2 a. m., 1, 6:15, and 7:30 p. m. Arrive 9 a. m. and 8:30 p. m.

For Porto Rico, daily, via New York, at 2, 8, and 10 a. m. and 4:30 p. m. Arrive at 8:20 a. m., 4:30 and 9 p. m.

For Jamaica, via New York, final close 12 p. m. today.

Note—Mail for offices in the Province of Santiago, Cuba, is forwarded to New York from 6:30 p. m. Saturdays until 7:30 a. m. Wednesdays to connect steamer sailing every Thursday. For the balance of week mail is forwarded via Havana to Batabano, thence direct by steamer.

**Transpacific Mails.**

For Philippines, China, and Japan, via San Francisco, Cal., daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Sept. 26, 2 a. m.

Hawaii, via San Francisco, daily 2 a. m. and 9 p. m.; final close Sept. 17, 2 a. m.

For Australia, via Vancouver, B. C., daily 2 a. m.; final close Sept. 17, 2 a. m.

Note—Soldiers' mail to go via Vancouver must be specially addressed.

## OFFICIAL WEATHER FORECAST.

OFFICE OF CHIEF OF WEATHER BUREAU, Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—Forecast for Thursday and Friday:

For Illinois—Fair Thursday and Friday, warmer Thursday, fresh north to east winds.

For Ohio—Fair Thursday and Friday, probably warmer Friday in southern portion, fresh north to east winds.

For Indiana—Fair Thursday and Friday, warmer Thursday in extreme northwest portion, fresh north to east winds.

For Lower Michigan—Fair Thursday and Friday, warmer Friday, fresh north to east winds.

For Upper Michigan—Fair, warmer Thursday, Friday fair, fresh north to east winds.

For Wisconsin—Fair Thursday, warmer in eastern portion, Friday probably showers, fresh north to east winds.

For Minnesota—Fair Thursday, Friday showers, with cooler in western portion, fresh easterly winds.

For Iowa—Fair, warmer Thursday, Friday probably showers, with cooler in western portion, variable winds.

For Missouri—Fair, warmer Thursday, Friday fair, easterly winds.

| Place of observation. Time taken: Sept. 13, 8 p. m. | Height of barometer | Thermometer | Max. temp. | Direction of wind | Precipitation 12 hours | State of weather |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abilene | 29.90 | 90 | 96 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| Albany | 29.98 | 66 | 66 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Alpena | 30.16 | 44 | 52 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Atlanta | 29.88 | 76 | 84 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Amarillo | 29.90 | 76 | 82 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Battleford | 29.94 | 56 | 62 | W. | .20 | Clo'dy |
| Bismarck | 29.92 | 66 | 70 | S.E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Buffalo | 30.02 | 52 | 60 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Boston | 29.90 | 60 | 74 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Cairo | 30.02 | 70 | 76 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| Calgary | 30.04 | 52 | 54 | N.W. | .16 | Fair |
| Charlotte | 29.96 | 74 | 78 | E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Cheyenne | 29.80 | 68 | 82 | S.E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Chicago | 30.12 | 58 | 66 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| Cincinnati | 30.06 | 66 | 70 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Cleveland | 30.04 | 60 | 60 | W. | .... | Fair |
| Concordia | 29.94 | 74 | 80 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Davenport | 30.10 | 64 | 72 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Denver | 29.80 | 74 | 88 | W. | .... | Fair |
| Des Moines | 30.08 | 66 | 72 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Detroit | 30.06 | 58 | 64 | N. | .... | Fair |
| Dodge | 29.86 | 78 | 84 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Dubuque | 30.14 | 60 | 68 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Duluth | 30.18 | 54 | 60 | N. | .... | Clear |
| El Paso | 29.88 | 82 | 88 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Edmonton | 30.04 | 56 | 60 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Galveston | 29.86 | 84 | 90 | E. | .... | Fair |
| Grand Haven | 30.12 | 54 | 60 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Green Bay | 30.18 | 52 | 62 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Havre | 29.90 | 56 | 72 | S.W. | .06 | Clo'dy |
| Helena | 29.96 | 60 | 64 | N.W. | Tr. | Clear |
| Huron | 30.00 | 66 | 74 | S.E. | .... | Clear |
| Indianapolis | 30.08 | 66 | 70 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Jacksonville | 29.82 | 80 | 82 | S. | .... | Fair |
| Kansas City | 30.06 | 70 | 74 | E. | .... | Clear |
| Lander | 29.74 | 74 | 82 | W. | .... | Clear |
| Little Rock | 29.96 | 76 | 82 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| Los Angeles | 29.80 | 76 | 92 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Marquette | 30.20 | 44 | 48 | N.W. | Tr. | Fair |
| Memphis | 29.96 | 74 | 82 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Medicine Hat | 29.96 | 58 | 64 | N. | .02 | Clo'dy |
| Minnedosa | 30.06 | 56 | 64 | S.E. | .... | Fair |
| Montgomery | 29.82 | 84 | 90 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Montreal | 29.88 | 48 | 56 | S.W. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Nashville | 29.98 | 72 | 78 | N. | .... | Clear |
| New Orleans | 29.86 | 84 | 88 | N. | .... | Clear |
| New York City | 29.94 | 62 | 74 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Norfolk | 29.92 | 72 | 80 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| North Platte | 29.98 | 78 | 82 | S. | .... | Clear |
| Oklahoma | 29.92 | 80 | 86 | E. | .... | Clear |
| Omaha | 29.96 | 68 | 74 | E. | Tr. | Clo'dy |
| Oswego | 29.94 | 56 | 56 | N.W. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Palestine | 29.84 | 80 | 98 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Parkersburg | 30.06 | 60 | 68 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Philadelphia | 29.96 | 66 | 72 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Pittsburg | 30.04 | 60 | 66 | N.W. | .... | Clear |
| Pueblo | 29.72 | 84 | 88 | S.W. | .... | Clear |
| Qu'Appelle | 29.84 | 58 | 66 | S.E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| Rapid City | 29.60 | 80 | 86 | S.E. | .... | Clo'dy |
| San Francisco | 29.88 | 60 | 72 | W. | .... | Clear |
| St. Louis | 30.06 | 70 | 74 | N. | .... | Clear |
| St. Paul | 30.14 | 62 | 66 | E. | .... | Clear |
| Salt Lake City | 29.64 | 80 | 82 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Ste. Marie | 30.22 | 44 | 46 | N.W. | Tr. | Fair |
| Springfield, Ill. | 30.08 | 66 | 70 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Springfield, Mo. | 30.00 | 72 | 78 | N.E. | .... | Clear |
| Vicksburg | 29.86 | 82 | 88 | N. | .... | Clear |
| Washington | 29.96 | 60 | 74 | N. | .... | Clear |
| White River | 30.20 | 40 | 42 | Calm | .04 | Clo'dy |
| Williston | 29.78 | 68 | 74 | S.E. | .... | Fair |
| Winnipeg | 30.06 | 62 | 64 | N.W. | Tr. | Rain |

**WEATHER IN CHICAGO.**

The temperature as observed yesterday by L. Manasse, optician, 88 East Madison street, Tribune Building, was as follows: Thermometer—8 a. m., 60; 9 a. m., 62; 10 a. m., 63; 11 a. m., 64; 12 m., 65; 1 p. m., 65; 3 p. m., 66; 6 p. m., 63. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.57; 6 p. m., 29.56.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES.**

THE COUNTY CLERK ISSUED PERMITS TO wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no place of residence is given:

Oscar Gustafson, Matilda Erickson; William Stuhr, Christine Jahonr; James Wylie, Jeanie Dickey; Gustav Stacher, Annie Reaman; Martin Huss, Anna Wergust; Julius Grinker, Minnie Friend; Martin Richy, Florence Lumkins; Frank Vijooda, Katie Miles; James S. Elliot, Louise Van Nessen; Henry Miller, Lizzie Lampert; Philip McGerner, Nellie Fitzmaurice; Ferdinand Lademar, Martha Damnitz; Walter W. Smith, Anna L. Eckebrecht; Henry Meyer, Bessie Kryl; L. Willis Allen, Irene Storms; Emil Lundgren, Anna Wilson; Hans M. Hansen, Annetta Hansen; Frederick A. Moebius, Minnie Joerndt; William G. Whitaker, Emma J. Schultz.



# NERVOUS, WEAK PEOPLE.

ARE YOU NERVOUS, WEAK, dyspeptic, in pain and misery from any trouble which medicine does not cure? If so, try Electricity as applied by my improved method. Can you not see that it is the one and only cure—that I am curing thousands every year after the failure of every known drug.

**EVERY WEAK PERSON** knows that drugs will not restore his or her strength. I have been curing these troubles for twenty years and know that the life of the nerves and all the vital organs is Electricity. I know how to apply it and have cured thousands of cases in the last three years.

*"Your Belt has cured me of a bad case of dyspepsia, and my wife was cured of severe pains in her side," writes S. T. SHELDON, of 54 N. Sheldon-st., Chicago.*

My belt has soft chamois cushion electrodes and cannot burn, yet you feel its soothing, gentle current as it vitalizes all weak parts. It has a perfect regulator and is warranted one year.

FREE TRIAL TREATMENT at my office. To prove the grand power of my belt I will give a free treatment to all who will call personally.

**FREE BOOK.** My illustrated book tells all about my method and how it cures. I will send it free, sealed, on request.

DR. M. A. McLAUGHLIN, 214 STATE-ST., CHICAGO.
Office Hours—8 a. m. to 8:30 p. m. Sundays 10 to 1.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES.**

Frank C. Holt, Lamyra E. Moriarty; Joseph Spiesser, Mathilda Kruse; John W. Hodowal, Marie Reilly; Robert H. Tracey, Mollie A. Connors; Thomas McNerney, Annie Berg; Charles Ranker, Anna Neubauer; William Newgass, Isabel Isaacs; Michael O'Malley, Annie Lee; Edward Van Winkle, New York City, Ida Stokes; Frederick Schmidt, Pauline Schumann; Thomas Kussewski, Frances Macijlewska; John L. Bush, Pauline Dodge; Elijah H. Gammon, Della D. Bach; Vaclor Bajer, Tresa Camfile; Henry H. Gajewski, Martha Heiden; Paul Matz, Lena Pinkowska; William Kanter, Sarah Diehler; Robert E. Stevens, Myrtle Pritchand; Jacob Stamdemaier, Wilhelmina Striebach; Joseph Warn, Olga A. Seil; Bronislaw Ligman, Josefa Bialkowska; Jerome Bursh, Clara Kostner; Barthan B. Ingersoll, Ricka Gutsmer; William McCloskey, Lydia J. Trussler; Alexander B. Greenwood, Myrtle Ballard; John Boland, Nellie Killenn; Carl A. Schultke, Bertha Bahlke; Alexander Nicholson, Hannah J. Hobson.

**OFFICIAL DEATH RECORD.**

THE FOLLOWING BURIAL PERMITS WERE issued yesterday by the Health department:

Andrews, Edline E., 43; 70 State-st., Sept. 12.
Anderson, Ole, 36; 3735 Armour-av., Sept. 11.
Bushbaum, Edward, 5; N. Maud-av., Sept. 12.
Burmeister, G., 59; 567 N. Francisco-st., Sept. 11.
Carey, Hassie G., 15; 332 W. 12th-st., Sept. 12.
Echt, Caria, 32; 389 Cornell-st., Sept. 11.
Ferland, Catherine, 36; 879 S. Halsted-st., Sept. 12.
Ferris, Mary E., 43; 1205 N. Wilcox-av., Sept. 13.
Fenter, C. E., 7; 4080 Wentworth-av., Sept. 11.
Foster, Emma, 33; 46 Blue Island-av., Sept. 11.
Grossenberder, J., 67; 3201 Calumet-av., Sept. 12.
Huston, George B., 53; 3807 Langley-av., Sept. 13.
Halden, Mary R., 33; 23 Clifton-av., Sept. 12.
[illegible]
Kaspar, Anna, 32; 91 W. 18th-st., Sept. 12.
McGovern, Lawrence, 18; 366 25th-st., Sept. 12.
McDonald, L. E., 19; 1411 Washtenaw-av., Sept. 11.
Malschke, Reinhold F., 60; 757 Parry-st., Sept. 12.
Matuszczak, L., 52; 187 W. Webster-av., Sept. 12.
Neeb, Mary, 30; 3106 S. Canal-st., Sept. 11.
Novotny, Anton, 37; 137 Forquer-st., Sept. 11.
Nillis, Joseph, 83; 349 Congress-st., Sept. 11.
Pryor, Hazel M., [illegible] 27 Flournoy-st., Sept. 12.
Rohde, Carl F., 54; 70 Uhland-st., Sept. 12.
Schubert, John, 56; 42d and Bloomingdale-avs., Sept. 12.
Sutherland, George E., 56; Clifton House, Sept. 13.
Swelsy, Blaine, 42; 784 18th-pl., Sept. 11.
Schlossner, A., 70; 205 W. 12th-st., Sept. 12.
Tuntl, John, 70; 685 Dexter-av., Sept. 12.
Vorbury, Sofia, 76; Norwood Park, Sept. 12.
Wamback, E., 23; 645 W. 21st-st., Sept. 12.
Wagner, Joseph, 59; 5265 Halsted-st., Sept. 11.

**DEATHS.**

CHRISTIAN—John Taubman, beloved husband of Elizabeth Christian, Tuesday evening, Sept. 12, at 8:45, 129 Dearborn-av. Funeral Sunday, Sept. 17, at 2 p. m. Interment at Rosehill.

DART—Samuel Dart, Wednesday, a. m. Burial 1:30 p. m. Friday, 15th, 143 South Leavitt-st. Carriages to Rosehill.

FERRIS—Sept. 13, 1899, Mary E., beloved wife of Thomas R. Ferris, aged 43 years. Funeral Friday at 2 p. m., from late residence, 1205 Wilcox-av., by carriages to Forest Home. Utica and Rome (N. Y.) papers please copy.

GODAIR—At Colorado Springs, Tuesday, Sept. 12, Floyd J., youngest son of William H. and Harriet A. Godair. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HALLAREN—James Hallaren, beloved husband of the late Jennie Hallaren, nee Fitzsimmons, age 45 years. Funeral from late residence, 6129 Drexel-av., Saturday, Sept. 16, 9:30 a. m., to Holy Cross Church, where requiem high mass will be celebrated, thence by carriages to Calvary. New Haven (Conn.) papers please copy.

HEINEMANN—Charles Heinemann, beloved husband of Marie Heinemann. Funeral Friday, 2 p. m., from late residence, 625 Cleveland-av.

JACKSON—Entered into rest, Sept. 13, in her 16th year, Grace Ethel, beloved and only child of Melvin P. and Fannie C. Jackson. Funeral from house, 2673 N. Winchester-av., Ravenswood, Sept. 15, at 2 p. m., to All Saints' Episcopal Church. Burial at Graceland.

NORRIS—At Kingston, Canada, Sept. 12, Anna, widow of the late Joseph Norris of Bay City, Mich. Mother of the late J. W. S. Norris, the Rev. Sister Norris of Hotel Dieu, Kingston, Can., and Mrs. John Hyde, 6600 Perry-av., Chicago. Funeral at Mount Olivet on arrival of train, 2 p. m., Sept. 14.

SAUER—At her son's residence, 397 South California-av., Sibila Sauer, aged 84 years 4 months. Mother of Peter A. and Henry Sauer, Mrs. A. Scharpf, Mrs. T. Goldsmith, and Mrs. Agnes Fusilgraff. Funeral Friday at 1 o'clock to Waldheim.

WOLTERSDORF—Frederick, at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Agnes Hansen, in Detroit, aged 98. Father of Louis, Emil H., and Ernest Woltersdorf of Chicago. Interment at Forest Home Cemetery, Chicago, Friday, at 4 p. m.

WITKOWSKY—Sept. 13, Ernestine Witkowsky. Funeral from her late home, 4342 Forrestville-av., Friday, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock a. m.

WILLARD—Mrs. Louisa Clark Willard, nee Loudon, born March 3, 1819, Island of St. Helena; died Chicago, Sept. 13, 1899. Burial at St. Charles, Ill., Friday, Sept. 15.

McVICKER'S—JACOB LITT, Lessee & Manager. The Safest Theater in the World—30 Exits.
DON'T STAND UP. You don't have to if you will take time by the forelock and buy your seats early. Late comers have had to stand every night so far. Be wise and get in line early. Don't forget that there is only one week more.
JACOB LITT'S Enormous Success with His Enormous Production of Edwin Arden's Great Play,
ZORAH
Remember, Remember, The 23d of September.
Every Night & Sat. Mat. 25, 35, 50, 75c, $1. MATINEE WEDNESDAY . . . . 25 and 50c

Lake Michigan and Lake Superior Transportation Company.
Steel Steamship MANITOU
Remains in Service Until Sept. 16th.
Special Low Rates Will Continue.
Inquire 'Phone Central 1648.

HAWTHORNE RACES—SEPT. 4 TO 16.
Five or more races each day, beginning 2:15 p. m. Music by Cicero Military Band. Admission 75c. Illinois Central trains leave Randolph-st. [illegible]
C. B. & Q. trains leave Union depot, [illegible]
The Metropolitan and Lake Street Elevated and Madison, Ogden-av., Halsted-st., and 22d-st. lines connect with electric cars direct to grounds. [illegible]

DEWEY PARADES—BOTH NAVAL AND MILITARY
Houses, Rooms, and Windows TO LET—ALSO
Grand Stand Seats and Boxes
Can be secured by letter, telegraph or telephone at
Tyson's Theater Ticket Office,
HOTEL MANHATTAN,
42D-ST. AND MADISON-AV., NEW YORK CITY
Also Staterooms and Tickets on Ocean Steamships for the International Yacht Races.

STUDEBAKER.
SUBSCRIPTION Sale of Seats and Boxes Now Open—2d Season
Of Opera in English by the CASTLE SQ. OPERA COMPANY.
Notwithstanding the large demand there are hundreds of choice seats to be had. Regular sale next Monday morning. Season opens Sept. 25 with "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief." Box office open from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

SANS SOUCI, 61st & Cottage Grove. The best programme of the season at beautiful Sans Souci. Guaranteed Attractions. Vaudeville headed by Josephine Sabel | LAWN FETE. 5 Famous Comalias. 5 | Reno King of Lofty Wire. Eve. and Sun., 25c. Afternoons, 10c. Mats. daily. Special comforts for ladies without escorts.

COLUMBIA—LAST 3 NIGHTS. LAST MAT. SAT.
BLANCHE WALSH and MELBOURNE MAC DOWELL In Sardou's Greatest Historical Drama, GISMONDA GISMONDA GISMONDA GISMONDA
NEXT SUNDAY NIGHT First Time in Chicago.
AT THE WHITE HORSE TAVERN
Presented by Daniel and Charles Frohman, with a company embracing over forty people.
Sale of Seats Begins This Morning.

OLYMPIC CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Beatrice Moreland & Co. The Funny Nawns. Wartenberg Brothers. Kitty Mitchell. Cherida Simpson. Cosmopolitan Three. Clayto & Clarise. Latina. George B. Alexander. 4—The Princes—4. The Black Jacksons. Joe Maziotta. Mlle. Raye. Magnolia Quartette. Albert Waltz. Joseph Fres.
PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

POWERS' Evenings at 8 sharp. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2
VIOLA ALLEN In Hall Caine's Powerful Play, THE CHRISTIAN.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE CONTINUOUS VAUDEVILLE.
Nat Burgess & Co. George Fuller Golden. Mr. & Mrs. Mark Murphy. Hal Merritt. Abbott Davidson. Silvern & Emerie. Silvern & Sparks. Rose Lee Tyler. Mlle. Rodriques. Plamondon & Amonda. McNulty & Blair. Clever Conkey. John Quincy Stafford. Leon & Kramer. 3—The Virginia Trio—3. Grace Evans.
PRICES—10—20—30—CENTS.

Open Daily & Sunday—9 a. m. to 10 p. m. ALMOST CONTINUOUS EXHIBITIONS.
BATTLE OF MANILA
Wabash-av., south of Auditorium. GREATEST PATRIOTIC EXHIBITION OF THE AGE. Don't Miss Manila. Admission, 50c. Children, 25c.

MASONIC TEMPLE. MARSHALL P. WILDER.
Also THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR and eight other big acts.
NEXT WEEK—The Universal Favorite, ADELAIDE HERMANN.

HOPKINS BARGAIN 25c MATINEE
JOAQUIN MILLER'S Powerful Melodrama THE DANITES
BROTHERS DAMM—Carmontelle Sisters—DeBoe—Blackford Bros.

MIACO'S TROCADERO. State and Van Buren-sts.
TODAY AT 2. NIGHT AT 8.
CITY CLUB BURLESQUERS
Loveliness in radiant tights. Smoking Concerts. Palm Garden Cafe. PRICES ALWAYS 10—20—30c.

LYRIC || Washington-st., Opposite City Hall.
BARGAIN MAT. DAY... 25c | Coontown 400.
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, and 75c.
Next Sun. Matinee—"NATURAL GAS."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
TONIGHT 8:15.
Primrose and Dockstader's Big Minstrels.
Matinees Wednesday and Saturday.

GREAT NORTHERN Prices Always 25c, 50c, 75c
25c Matinee Saturday. LAST THREE DAYS. Murray & Mack, FINNEGAN'S BALL. NOTHING BUT FUN.
Next Week—Hoyt's A Stranger in New York.

ALHAMBRA—25c Mat. Today Sat. & Sun.
DEAR HEARTS OF IRELAND.
Next Sunday Matinee, BARNEY FERGUSON.

DEARBORN STOCK COMPANY.
The Room Is On! Souvenir Matinee Today. Theater Crowded at Every Performance. LAUGHTER—NOTHING BUT LAUGHTER.
NANCY & CO.
Matinees Sun., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Sat. Souvenir Mats. every Tuesday and Thursday. Next Week—LADY WINDEMERE'S FAN.

LAKE EXCURSIONS.
ST. JOSEPH & BENTON HARBOR,
Heart of the Fruit Belt.
GRAHAM & MORTON LINE.
Day Excursions, $1.00 round trip (9:30 a. m. daily, arriving back at 9 p. m.) Every night 11:30 p. m. Special Saturdays 2 p. m. Sundays 10 a. m. Docks foot Wabash-av. Tel. Central 2162.

SAM T. JACK'S—Madison-st., near State.
Tel. Main 3106. Only Burlesque House in Chicago. 2 Grand Performances Every Day at 2 and 8.
FRED RIDER'S New Night Owls Burlesquers.
PRICES—10, 20, 30.

# NORTHRUP ON TRUST LAW

## CHICAGO ATTORNEY DISCUSSES POWER OF CONGRESS TO CONTROL.

### Holds That National Legislature, Without Constitutional Amendment, Can Keep Combines in Check—Cites Its Right to Regulate Interstate Commerce and Exclude Unlawful Matter from the Mails—Views Supreme Court as Impartial in Rulings.

As a contribution to the general discussion of trusts to be engaged in by the conference on trusts, to be held in this city under the auspices of the Civic federation, beginning on Wednesday, G. W. Northrup of the Chicago bar has prepared for THE TRIBUNE a paper calculated to throw new light on the attitude of the Supreme Court and the powers of Congress relative to trusts.

Mr. Northrup makes the point that in the Sherman act the court has held itself to the literal wording, and in no way, on the ground of constitutionality, has questioned or attempted to obstruct the power of Congress to legislate. He makes strong the allegation that the federal authorities have power, without amendments to the constitution, to prevent trusts from using the mails, as in the case of lotteries, which he thinks would strike a body blow.

He points out also that while the federal courts have no power to interfere with trust business carried on solely within the limits of any one State, they have the power to act in every case where trusts manufacturing or owning property in one State attempt to ship the same into other States. He holds, in short, that Congress, without constitutional amendment, may prohibit railroads from carrying trust property from one State into another.

**Defect in Sherman Act.**

Mr. Northrup believes the Sherman act, which he regards as drastic and far-reaching as far as it goes, fails because it has not forbidden the use of interstate transportation and postoffice facilities, agencies without which, in his opinion, the trusts cannot exist. He says:

"It is specially significant that the Supreme Court as late as 1897 defined trusts and discussed their effects in the following language: 'Combinations of capital, whose purpose in combining is to control the production or manufacture of any particular article in the market, and by such control dictate the price at which the article shall be sold, the effect being to drive out of business all the small dealers in the commodity and to render the public subject to the decision of the combination as to what price shall be paid for the article. In this light it is not material that the price of an article may be lowered. It is in the power of the combination to raise it, and the result in any event is unfortunate for the country by depriving it of the services of a large number of small but independent dealers, who were familiar with the business and who had spent their lives in it, and who had supported themselves and their families from the small profits realized therein. Whether they be able to find other avenues to earn their livelihood is not so material, because it is not for the real prosperity of any country that such changes should occur which result in transferring an independent business-man, the head of his establishment, small though it might be, into a mere servant or agent of a corporation for selling the commodities which he once manufactured or dealt in, having no voice in shaping the business policy of the company, and bound to obey orders issued by others. Nor is it for the substantial interests of the country that any one commodity should be within the sole power and subject to the sole will of one powerful combination of capital.'"

**Supreme Court Not Partial.**

From this Mr. Northrup concludes that the Supreme Court hardly can be charged with partiality to trusts. He states that whenever a contract of combination which could lie fairly within the scope of the Sherman act has come before the Supreme Court the court, disregarding plausible constructions and ingenious objections, has not hesitated to enforce the act in its entirety.

Mr. Northrup also cites the decision in the joint traffic case to show that the court holds that the Sherman act violates no constitutional guarantees, not even the fifth amendment, but says the court has declined to go beyond the plain limitations expressed in the wording of the act itself. Continuing, Mr. Northrup says:

"Conceding that an industrial trust, as a mere monopoly in manufacture, without violating the particular provisions of the Sherman act can secure practically as complete a monopoly in its product throughout the United States as it would have secured had it combined with its monopoly in manufacture and local sales, a further monopoly of interstate commerce in itself, and conceding further that it is not within the constitutional powers of Congress to fine, imprison, or enjoin the existence of monopolies in mere manufacture, it by no means follows that no effective remedies for evils of this class can be afforded by federal legislation.

"Chief Justice Marshall, in his opinion in the case of Gibbons vs. Ogden, discussing the constitutional power of Congress to regulate commerce, said: 'This power, like all others vested in Congress, is complete in itself, may be exercised to its utmost extent, and acknowledges no limitations other than are expressed in the constitution.'

**Cites Early Embargo Acts.**

"In the earliest days of the republic this power of regulation was exercised to its utmost conceivable limit, even to absolute prohibition. By the embargo acts of 1807 Congress, as a mere commercial regulation, declared that foreign commerce should absolutely cease. These drastic prohibitions were not even extenuated as temporary expedients. Whatever may have been the actual intention of Congress in that particular, the embargo acts on their face mentioned no time limitations. As a result, the fleets of the nation rotted at our wharves, and whole States were reduced to commercial ruin. This legislation was upheld by the courts, in the face of extreme public hostility, as the legitimate exercise of an undoubted constitutional power. The propriety of these adjudications has never been discredited by later decisions. On the contrary, the Supreme Court has frequently cited the embargo acts as illustration of the plenary power of Congress over interstate and international commerce.

**Can Control Interstate Shipping.**

"Although the federal authorities have no control over industrial trusts as monopolies, yet as soon as their products start in a movement destined to carry them across the boundary line of any State they become the subject of interstate commerce, and come within the jurisdiction of Congress, to remain within its jurisdiction until they have actually passed the State line and become intermingled with the general mass of goods in the State of their destination.

"Further, not only the actual transportation of such manufactures across State lines, but all transactions and agencies directly connected with accomplishing that end are within the plenary power and control of Congress, by virtue of its constitutional power to regulate interstate commerce.

"Power to regulate interstate commerce involves the power to determine and prescribe what agencies shall be permitted to engage in interstate commerce. Doubtless under the constitution this determination cannot be exercised in a purely arbitrary manner, but where a given determination can fairly be said to rest on an intelligible basis, having some reasonable relation to the promotion of national interests, the discretion of Congress in making that determination must under all decisions be treated by the courts as an absolute discretion.

"If it be constitutional for Congress to punish a monopoly of interstate commerce by fine and imprisonment under the powers granted by this commerce clause, it is assuredly constitutional for Congress, under the same clause, to prohibit a monopoly from employing or engaging in interstate commerce to further its injurious projects.

**Weapon in the Postoffice.**

"In addition to this broad jurisdiction over interstate commerce as a thing in itself, Congress is expressly vested with the exclusive management and control of one of the most important instruments of commerce, the postoffice. It is well settled that this power embraces the regulation of the entire postal system of the country and the power to designate what shall be carried in and what excluded from the mails. In recognition of these principles the Supreme Court has uniformly upheld acts of Congress making it a criminal offense to deposit in the mails not only obscene matter and letters or communications connected with the formation or execution of schemes to defraud, but also lottery 'literature' of all kinds.

"The practical effect of measures of this character is obvious. The destructive results accomplished by analogous legislation upon the lottery evil is a matter of recent history. The ability freely to import raw materials and supplies from other States into the States where their manufacturing plants are located, the ability freely to transport and distribute their product throughout the union, is vital to a perpetuation of their monopolistic powers, and as a necessary consequence vital to the existence of industrial trusts as business enterprises.

"There are, indeed, local monopolies which are practically independent of interstate commerce, which confine their operations wholly to the State of their domicile, but these are not industrial trusts properly so-called, nor are they monopolies directly hurtful to the country at large, nor such as to require federal legislation for their control. The individual States are fully able to cope with such internal evils and their repression is properly to be left to the local authorities.

"Free use of the mails is essential to the successful prosecution of commercial enterprises in direct proportion to the magnitude and territorial extent of their operations. Deprived of the use of this essential instrument of commerce, industrial trusts practically would be compelled to cease their operations.

**Cannot Evade Such Laws.**

"Prohibitory legislation of this kind in the long run cannot be successfully evaded. So far as the element of postal exclusion is concerned, the existing postal laws and regulations furnish ample precedents for the practical enforcement of prohibitive measures of that character. Exclusion from interstate commerce can be accomplished by statutes, imposing heavy penalties upon the transportation by industrial trusts of any property from one State to another; by the imposition of like penalties upon any railroad or other agency which may take any part in such transportation; by the forfeiture of all property or goods in transit; by injunctive relief, and by other methods.

"It is true, such measures would not affect the right of industrial trusts to dispose of their product in the State of its manufacture, but such sales necessarily must be absolute and bonafide, to independent dealers, acting independently, for property sold to dealers acting in combination or under arrangement with, or in the interests of, the trusts, still would remain within the prohibitions of such legislation, and be barred from transportation to other States so long as it remained in such hands or control.

"So, likewise, property sold by any exclusive arrangement to a single dealer, or to two or more dealers acting in combination with each other, would continue within these prohibitions. The single dealer, when vested with such exclusive rights to the entire product of an industrial trust, would constitute a monopoly in himself. Indeed, such an arrangement could hardly be effectuated without practically creating a new monopolistic combination, composed of the trust and the dealer having such exclusive rights.

**Further Defines Monopolies.**

"Two or more dealers acting in combination with each other likewise would constitute a monopoly, irrespective of any connection with the trust from whom they obtained their product. In short, until any trust or combination should have absolutely parted with all the interest and control of its product to independent dealers in its own State, that product would remain within the prohibitions of such legislation. But when manufactures or other property have become thus distributed among a number of independent dealers acting independently, the monopoly in that product is destroyed, and it comes into the market subject to the laws of competition which govern the product of the independent producer.

**Legislation Satisfies Need.**

"Legislation of this character is consonant with the spirit of our institutions and satisfies the crying needs of the present situation. Under our system of government the several States are left to deal with their own domestic, social, and business evils. Every State has ample power in the exercise of its own sovereign authority to punish and exterminate trusts and monopolies in its own borders. The practical difficulty with the present situation lies in the fact that, owing to their inability to interfere with interstate commerce, the several States are unable to prevent the practical invasion of their own territory by trusts domiciled in other States.

"It is idle for a State to punish and extirpate its own domestic monopolies so long as its manufacturers, dealers, and consumers remain practically subject to the destructive competition of foreign monopolies. Legislation like that suggested leaves the States free to deal with the trust evil in their own borders as they see fit. If any State prefers trusts and monopolies it is at liberty to encourage their growth within its own limits. On the other hand, States hostile to these modern developments are left free-handed to deal with the evil in their own territory as they see fit without finding their efforts rendered nugatory by the aggressive action of monopolies in other jurisdictions."

# VOYAGE ENDS IN DEATH.

### D. B. Murdock of Pittsburg, Pa., Goes to Europe in Search of Health and Dies.

*[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE NEW YORK WORLD AND THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.]*

Queenstown, Sept. 13.—D. B. Murdock of Pittsburg, with his wife and two daughters, arrived by the Aurania Tuesday. He was in a delicate state of health and was ordered by American physicians to take a sea trip. He was taken to the Imperial Hotel at Queenstown, where he died. His body will be taken to Pittsburg by the Aurania, sailing today.

Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—David B. Murdoch retired from business some fifteen years ago and since then has been devoting his attention to his part of his estate. He is reported to be worth $150,000.

# TO SAVE WELLMAN'S LEG.

### Surgical Operation in London Partly Successful, but Another One Will Be Necessary.

London, Sept. 13.—Walter Wellman, the leader of the Wellman polar expedition, has undergone the first surgical operation for straightening his right leg, which was seriously injured during his recent arctic trip. The operation resulted in the successful loosening of the sinews. Another operation is necessary, but the attending surgeons say they expect to save the leg, and that Mr. Wellman will be able to return to America in three weeks.

# YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

### Thirty-five New Cases Develop Within Twenty-four Hours, but No Deaths Recorded.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 13.—Thirty-five cases of yellow fever have been reported in the last twenty-four hours, thirteen of which were adults, the remainder children, making a total to date of 253. No deaths have been reported in the twenty-four hours.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 13.—Mississippi City reports one new case of yellow fever. The other patients are nearly all well. No new cases have developed here.

# SPANISH TROOPS ON THE MOVE.

### Three Regiments Sent to Viscaya Province, Where Martial Law Is Proclaimed.

Madrid, Sept. 13.—The government has dispatched three regiments to Viscaya, where the declaration of martial law, made through the Royal decree yesterday, has caused great excitement. It is reported that the government is about to prosecute the Separatist leaders.

**$11.50 to St. Paul or Minneapolis and Return.**

Via Wisconsin Central railway, on sale Sept. 15, good to return up to and including Sept. 25. For further particulars, sleeping car berths, etc., address city office, 230 South Clark street.

# ACCIDENT TO SHAMROCK.

## METAL GAFF OF THE CUP CHALLENGER SUDDENLY COLLAPSES.

### Vessel Running Before a Light Wind in a Still Sea When a Break Comes That Raises a Doubt as to Stanchness of the Metal Spars—Designer Fife and Sir Thomas Lipton Astonished—General News of a New York Day.

NEW YORK BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, New York, Sept. 13.

**Metal Gaff of the Shamrock Breaks.**

Like a lead gutter pipe, the metal gaff of the cup challenger Shamrock collapsed today. The yacht had just started to run before the wind on the first leg of a triangular course. The pressure on the gaff was but little more than the weight of the mainsail, for the wind was not over five knots an hour and the sea was still. There was nothing sudden about the break. The thin spar just folded over on itself about twelve feet from the mast, like a stick of sealing wax melted in the middle.

William Fife, the designer, who, according to English authorities, is responsible for the use of metal spars, against the views of Thornycroft, stood staring at the break. Sir Thomas Lipton, the owner, and William Ratsey, the sailmaker, equally spellbound, stood on each side of Fife. Hogarth and Wringe, at the tiller, stood to their posts.

It seemed a full minute before any movement was made on board the Shamrock. Meanwhile the great mainsail folded over and, flapping disconsolately, threatened every moment to tear the shattered gaff absolutely apart.

The lazy wind did no harm to the disabled boat. Although its rigging was standing all lop-sided, with its giant spinnaker ballooning out to port and its head and topsails all set, the collapse of the mainsail did not throw the yacht into any dangerous strait.

They gathered in the spinnaker and dropped the headsails as soon as they could, and then began the slow work of lowering the broken wing. Last of all, they took in the club topsail, that wonderful piece of canvas that has done more for Ratsey's fame in America than all the other sails he has made.

The tack of the sail whipped around the spreaders, and before they got it down there was a great hole torn in it about six feet up.

The Shamrock declined offers of assistance, but waited for its own tug, which towed it to its anchorage inside the Horseshoe.

The breaking, or rather the buckling of the gaff, for it was bent, and did not break entirely apart, revealed the extreme fragility of its construction.

The steel aluminium or composition, whatever it is made of, seemed little thicker than sheet iron. It broke jaggedly where it did not bend and, strangest of all, a small stream of water trickled from the ragged angle.

This water may have been soldered up inside when the gaff was built, or the gaff may not have been water tight and some of the sea got in. At any rate it was there, and odd enough it seemed to see water oozing from a broken metal spar high above the vessel's deck. The tangled sails and rigging were soon straightened out.

It was five minutes after 11 o'clock when Shamrock sailed out from its berth in the Horseshoe, and it was 11:38 when it started away to go over the course. The yacht had not been running three minutes when the gaff gave way. It lacked just two minutes of noon when the sails were stowed. Had the accident occurred with any strong wind blowing the result would probably have been disastrous.

As it is it only involves a change of gaffs—Shamrock has plenty of extra ones—and a little sailmaker's work on the club topsail.

The worst of it is that the giving way of the gaff at a time when it was under the least strain possible, when the yacht was sailing, throws doubt upon the worth of the whole collection of metal spars.

The first of the cup races is to be held Oct. 3, nineteen days from today.

The new cup defender Columbia had two trial spins with the old racer Defender on the sound today and outpointed it in every respect. In the last trial, in order that Defender might have the advantage over the new yacht as much as possible, Captain Barr during the last leg had Columbia's topsail hauled down. But, nevertheless, Columbia covered the course five minutes ahead of the old yacht.

For Dewey day Sir Thomas Lipton's steam yacht Erin will at night be lighted with 3,000 electric lamps.

**Arrangements for Vanderbilt Funeral.**

Final arrangements for the funeral of Cornelius Vanderbilt were completed today at the Vanderbilt mansion, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. The funeral will be held on Friday morning. There will be brief services at the residence at 9:30 o'clock. These services will be private, and will be attended by members of the family only. The officiating clergyman will be the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Church.

At 10:30 o'clock services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Madison avenue and Forty-fourth street. Here Bishop Potter, who arrived from Europe today on the Oceanic, will officiate.

There will be special music by a choir of sixty voices and a quartet, consisting of Mr. McKenzie Gordon, tenor; Mrs. Theodore J. Toedt, soprano; Mrs. Edith J. Miller, contralto; and Leland H. Lordly, baritone. The organist will be Richard Harry Wrenn.

The pallbearers will be John Hone, George B. Fearing, Senator C. M. Depew, Frederic Bronson, H. B. Ledyard, J. Pierpont Morgan, Samuel F. Barger, W. Bayard Cutting, George W. Crocker, and George MacCulloch Miller.

After the services at the church the funeral cortege will drive to the foot of Forty-second street, where a special steamer will be waiting to convey the family and intimate friends to New Dorp, S. I. The body will be deposited in the magnificent mausoleum of the Vanderbilts on the hill overlooking the harbor and the sea. The services at the tomb will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Greer.

Beautiful floral tributes were sent to the house today in large numbers.

Senator Depew was asked today in regard to the report that there had been a reconciliation between Cornelius Jr., who married Miss Grace Wilson, daughter of R. T. Wilson. He said that the relations between father and son had been "fair" for some time.

Cornelius Jr. has come on from Newport, but his wife has remained behind. It is not known whether Mrs. Vanderbilt will come.

Dr. Delafield, the family physician, called at the Vanderbilt mansion today to see Mrs. Vanderbilt, who was prostrated yesterday by her husband's death. She is still ill as the result of the shock, but not seriously.

On account of Mr. Vanderbilt's death the yachts Veda, owned by Cornelius Vanderbilt Jr., and Dorothy II., owned by Harry Payne Whitney, were put out of commission at Newport yesterday. Flags are at half mast on the Newport Casino reading room and on the sloop yacht Cormita, owned by W. K. Vanderbilt Jr. All day yesterday the bells of Trinity Church, Newport, were tolled.

A death mask of Mr. Vanderbilt was made this afternoon and is said to be perfect.

When asked today about Mr. Vanderbilt's estate left in trust, Senator Depew said it was $5,000,000. He declared he knew nothing of the contents of the will. It will, it is said, be read by the family on Friday afternoon when they return from the funeral services.

The coffin for the body of Mr. Vanderbilt was selected today. It is of cedar, with rounded ends and lined with a copper shell. It is covered simply with English broadcloth, black in color. The outside case is of mahogany.

**Future Ahead of Singing Deck Steward.**

"Jimmy" Hughes is the deck steward on the American liner New York. But there is likely to come a revolution in "Jimmy's" career. "Jimmy" is a wonderful singer, and professional singers and teachers of reputation say that he has the purest and most powerful tenor voice in the world. "Jimmy" has sung his way into the hearts of thousands of travelers on the New York for the last three years and before that on the Campania of the Cunard line. If Mrs. George Gould and other patrons of the American line have their way "Jimmy" will quit shortly trying to tempt the convalescents with dainty bits of food and embark upon a career where his talents will afford him an opportunity to win fame and a fortune.

Mrs. Gould heard "Jimmy" sing the first time on the last trip she made to Europe at the concert given aboard. His singing was a revelation to her and to others as well.

One of the passengers was Mrs. F. A. Bell, a wealthy woman of Madison, N. J. The day after the concert Mrs. Bell had a talk with "Jimmy." She declared that when she returned home she would arrange to have "Jimmy" sent to the best vocal teachers in the world. Mrs. Gould had been thinking of making the same proposal, and when she learned of the generous offer of Mrs. Bell both Mr. and Mrs. Gould asked the privilege of accepting with her the trust of cultivating the singer's voice.

**To Arrest Alderman for Bribery.**

A warrant for the arrest of Alderman John S. Roddy of the Twenty-first District was granted today to James Vlachos upon the application of Jacob Fromme by Magistrate Zeller in the Harlem Police Court. The charge against the Alderman is bribery, and the penalty on conviction is imprisonment for not more than ten years, or a fine of $5,000, or both. The affidavit of Vlachos, who is a Greek and has a flower store at Lexington avenue and One Hundred and Sixteenth street, alleges that in October, 1898, he and his partner obtained a permit from the owner of the property at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth street and Eighth avenue to erect a flower stand there. It became necessary then to obtain the approval of Alderman Roddy, in whose district the stand was to be located.

Vlachos showed Mr. Roddy the consent from the property-owner and asked him for his indorsement to erect the stand. To this request Alderman Roddy replied, according to the affidavit:

"Don't you put a stand there. If you do I'll have you arrested. I am the boss of this street. If you put a stand there I want $200."

**Tries to Kill Himself in the Tombs.**

Roland B. Molineux, who is in the Tombs prison awaiting trial on the charge of killing Mrs. Kate T. Adams, was awakened at 5 o'clock this morning by the sound of some one choking in a cell near him. As soon as he had determined that the sounds were made by some one in distress Molineux called the night keeper and told him of his discovery. The keeper found Joseph Limberg, 19 years old, the occupant of cell 24, directly across the passageway from Molineux's cell, in a state of unconsciousness from strangulation.

Limberg had torn the sheet from his bed into strips and formed a rope with which he had tried to hang himself from the door of his cell. The rope was removed from his neck and he was soon restored to consciousness.

Limberg was sentenced in the Court of Special Sessions yesterday to six months in the penitentiary for carrying burglar's tools. He was sent to Sing Sing at 12:05 today.

**Earl of Yarmouth to Sign with Frohman.**

Charles Frohman's agent, Charles Dillingham, announces today that the Earl of Yarmouth, who recently appeared in amateur theatricals in Newport, would appear in R. C. Carton's play, "Wheels Within Wheels," which will be put on at the Madison Square Theater in October. Mr. Frohman has been negotiating with the Earl for some time. Mr. Dillingham said today that the Earl was not in reduced circumstances, but that he desired to support himself and that he knew of no more congenial profession than that of acting.

"He is a really good actor," said Mr. Dillingham, "although he has never appeared professionally. Two years ago I saw him in London at the Duke of York Theater, when he appeared in a Carton play, 'Liberty Hall.' He was the only amateur in the cast. We had hoped that the Earl would appear in 'The Girl from Maxim,' but last Saturday, when he was here, he decided that he would not appear, because he did not care to take a part which another actor had already played."

The Earl will not be known on the stage as the Earl of Yarmouth, but will take a name which will be known only to himself and Mr. Frohman up to the moment he appears on the stage.

**Plans for a High Spite Wall.**

Miss Eliza A. Thorn and Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Norrie formerly were Fifth avenue neighbors, noted for exclusiveness. When Miss Thorn moved away from her brown stone residence, No. 375, last spring, the Norries, in No. 377, understood the Thorn house would be leased to a German count, who would spend the season in town. Their chagrin was great when they learned that the place had been leased for a long term to a dealer in furniture and imported bric-a-brac, and that a four-story extension, occupying the entire rear yard of the property, was to be erected. Mr. Norrie has now instructed his architect to design a wall, the plainer the better, that will shut off the view of the nine windows that the building will contain. It will be three feet thick, four stories tall, and about twenty feet long.

John Y. Dater, editor of the Ramsey (N. J.) Journal and owner of the Ramsey Hall Building, has been suspended from the Christian Reformed Church of Ramsey, together with his wife, for un-Christian conduct. Mr. Dater says that his only offense was the taking of a picture with his camera on one Sunday afternoon in August.

**Magazine to Take Up the Briggs Case.**

The Church Defense company has been incorporated for the publication of a church magazine devoted to the interests of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The magazine will deal at the beginning with the issue arising from the views of Dr. Frank M. Clendenin as to the ordination of Dr. Briggs by Bishop Potter. Dr. Clendenin will be one of the editors of the magazine, though it is to be under the general management of William W. Mills. The company is incorporated at $1,000, and the directors are Bishop George F. Seymour of Springfield, Ill.; William W. Mills, and Frank M. Clendenin. The first issue will appear Sept. 20.

Kuehne Beveridge, the sculptress, is about to become the prophetess of south Africa. Miss Beveridge says: "They have no sculptors there. My relatives are going to south Africa and I shall go with them."

**Levy Talks of Conditions in England.**

Congressman Jefferson M. Levy, who has just returned from London, where he went to conduct negotiations for the completion of several important financial deals of an international character, is enthusiastic over the outlook abroad for American securities of the more stable character, and is predicting much higher prices for them as well as a repetition of the great speculative boom of last winter after the present temporary monetary scare is over.

"This money scare is utterly absurd."

**Upward Course of the Price of Meat.**

The beef packers have put up the price of beef higher than ever. Two days ago all the butchers in Greater New York received notice that beef had risen to 10 cents a pound by the whole carcass. Ten cents a pound is the top notch price for beef. A year ago the price was only 8½ cents a pound by the whole carcass. A month ago the price was 9½ to 9¾ cents a pound. The packers have also raised the price of lamb at wholesale from 8½ cents a pound to 10 cents a pound—an unheard-of advance at this season of the year. The beef packers have also boosted the price of pork from 7 cents a pound to 8 cents a pound.

**Sothern at Reopening of Daly Theater.**

The season at Daly's Theater was begun this evening with the revival of "The King's Musketeers," Edward H. Sothern appearing as Dumas' famous hero, D'Artagnan. Mr. Sothern had already won approval in the part, and any condemnation of the zest and vim which he displayed in it must be applied to the man who created D'Artagnan, not to the actor. This evening Mr. Sothern's laurels were shared by Virginia Harned and Irene Rooke, who both made their character parts stand out boldly.

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# FOUR WIVES WANT MONEY

## CHICAGO WOMEN AMONG CLAIMANTS TO A MINER'S FORTUNE.

### Valuable Property in the Alaska Gold Fields That Belonged to William H. Sutton Is Sought by a Quartet of Alleged Spouses, One of Whom Apparently Establishes Her Claim—Jessie Party Not Murdered—Brings Men and Treasure.

Tacoma, Wash., Sept. 13.—William H. Sutton, formerly of New York and Chicago, died in Forty-Mile District, Alaska, Feb. 1 last, leaving an estate valued at half a million dollars. Four Mrs. Suttons, each claiming to be his widow, have filed claims with United States Consul McCook at Dawson, and are endeavoring to secure the estate.

Three of them reside in Chicago. They are: Mrs. Halma Sutton of Anoka, Minn., who writes from Chicago; Mrs. L. L. Sutton of Ottawa; Mrs. Johannah Sutton of Chicago, who also has a daughter; and Mrs. Donna Bruce Sutton of Chicago, who has several children.

Mrs. Halma Sutton describes her husband as William Henry Sutton, who was living with her in 1897, in New York City, and left her for the Klondike.

She says he was 38 years old, brown hair, blue eyes, and weighed about 160 pounds, and she sent a photograph to Consul McCook, which has been recognized as that of the dead miner by some of them who worked on Forty-Mile with him.

Sutton owned valuable claims in Forty-Mile and Klondike districts.

**Jessie Party Not Murdered.**

St. Michael's, Alaska, Aug. 31, via Seattle, Wash., Sept. 13.—The first authentic news of the disaster by drowning to the Jessie party in June, 1898, by which fourteen persons lost their lives, is brought by Dr. Romig of the Romig Mission at Bethel, who scouts the theory that the party was murdered by Indians.

The revenue cutter McCulloch sailed for Sitka this morning, having Governor Brady and party on board. Governor Brady, in his annual report to Congress, will recommend that Alaska be vested with Statehood powers, and will ask for a cable from the Pacific coast to the mouth of the Yukon.

**Brings Miners and Gold.**

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 13.—The steamer Charles Nelson arrived today from St. Michael's, Alaska, with about half a million in gold and 200 passengers from Dawson and Cape Nome.

**Four Expeditions Sent Out.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—Captain Edwin F. Glenn, Twenty-fifth Infantry, commanding the Cook Inlet exploring expedition, writes to the War department from Tyoonok, Alaska, Aug. 21, saying that he has sent out four expeditions to explore the country in the neighborhood of Tyoonok.

# GOLD SEEKERS LIKE WILD MEN.

### Wisconsin Prospectors Return from the North with Stories of Dire Privation.

Vancouver, B. C., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—They had traveled continuously for twenty months, bound for the Klondike. They could have reached there in twenty days with ease on the beaten track, but they were led to take the Edmonton trail. In April, 1898, Jim Brewer, N. G. Nelson, J. N. Bagger, and E. Calberg of Ashland, Wis., made the start. They reached Vancouver this morning, and as they stepped off the steamer Capilano they looked like wild men.

Bagger, the leader, had not had a hair cut or shave for nearly two years. He said: "The strangest thing to me is that we are all here alive, broken in health and spirits, but still alive. We have traveled incessantly for nearly twenty months and were reported lost a dozen times. There was scarcely a day last summer that we were not wading through water, sometimes to our knees, oftener up to our thighs."

This party is the first to bring news of rich hydraulic claims on the Edmonton route, richer than any yet heard of in British Columbia, but the difficulty lies in getting machinery in.

# POLES FIGHT STREET DUEL.

### Husband Caught an Old Schoolmate About to Run Away with His Wife and Furniture.

Joseph Brazinski and Frank Cielski, Poles, living in South Chicago, were schoolmates in the old world. Last night Brazinski was about to run away with Cielski's wife and household furniture, when the husband, who had been informed by friends, walked upon them. A knife duel followed and both Poles slashed each other, until Cielski fell, from loss of blood. Brazinski fled and entered the hall of a three-story building on Greenbay street, followed by Captain Shippey, Lieutenant Creighton, and Sergeant Walter Jenkins. The police found him hanging from the eaves and by threatening to shoot forced him to climb to the roof. When they began to search him he struggled and a hard fight followed, the Pole being overpowered with difficulty.

Cielski was sent to Forsaith Hospital. He has several wounds, the worst being in the back, near the right shoulder. His injuries are not serious.

Cielski came to America several years ago and sent for Brazinski six months ago and gave him a place in his home.

# FIND ACID CAUSE OF DEATH.

### Coroner in Doubt Whether Accident or Design Is Responsible for Mrs. A. E. Andrews Taking Poison.

Deputy Coroner Weckler, who held an inquest on Mrs. A. E. Andrews, owner of a manicuring establishment at 70 State street, and who died suddenly on Tuesday, does not confirm or deny the suicide theory. The verdict was that she came to her death from carbolic acid, taken while despondent. Relatives of the dead woman assert that she was under medical treatment and in taking medicine she occasionally took a small mixture of carbolic acid. They ridicule the theory of suicide and think she made a mistake and took too much acid.

# DOMINGO REBELS ARE QUIET.

### General Jiminez Promises to Adjust the Monetary Situation as Soon as He Is Elected.

Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, Sept. 13.—Advices from Santiago de los Caballeros indicate that that city is tranquil. General Guslito occupies the town with 470 men, well armed. He has promised not to interfere in the politics of the province, as it has been asserted General Pepin did.

General Jiminez has announced that if elected President he will adjust the monetary situation quickly and apply justice to all wrongdoers.

Pereyo, Petiti & Co. have failed for $400,000.

# WOES OF WISCONSIN EDITRESS.

### Another Attempt Apparently Made to Burn the Newspaper Plant of Mrs. Sharp.

Oconto, Wis., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Last night a man was discovered crawling through the window into the Enquirer's pressroom, but he escaped. A gasoline tank was near the window, and it is believed that he intended to set fire to the building. The enemies of Mrs. Sharp, editress of the paper, seem determined to drive her from the city. This is the third attempt to burn her plant.

To get rid of rheumatism try a bottle of Eimer & Arend's Prescription No. 2,851. Gale & Blocki, 44 Monroe street, 34 Washington, agents.

# FOR ROCK RIVER CONFERENCE.

### Program of the Methodist Episcopal Meeting to Be Held at Rockford in October.

Rockford, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The program has been issued for the meeting of Rock River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this city Oct. 3-9 at Centennial Church. This is the sixtieth session of the conference and will be presided over by Bishop John F. Hurst, D. D., LL. D. The program is as follows:

TUESDAY, OCT. 3.

9 a. m.—Conference examinations.

7:30 p. m.—Temperance mass-meeting. Speakers, the Rev. W. F. Crafts, Washington, D. C., and the Rev. M. M. Parkhurst, Chicago.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 4.

9 to 12 m.—Conference session.

2:30 p. m.—Semi-Centennial sermon by the Rev. F. A. Hardin, Presiding Elder Rockford district.

4 p. m.—First lecture under auspices of Board of Conference Examination by the Rev. Camden M. Coburn, D. D., Denver, Colo. Subject: "What the Bible Is and What It Is Not."

7:30 p. m.—Anniversary of Church Extension society. Speakers, Corresponding Secretaries the Rev. J. M. King and the Rev. W. A. Spencer.

THURSDAY, OCT. 5.

8:30 a. m.—Devotional, led by the Rev. William Craven.

9 a. m. to 12 m.—Conference session.

2:30 p. m.—Missionary sermon, the Rev. Frank Crane, Chicago.

4 p. m.—Lecture, Dr. Coburn: "Some Skeptical Objections to the Bible Now Buried by the Excavator's Spade."

7:30 p. m.—Conference lecture: "Abraham Lincoln," the Rev. Robert McIntyre, Chicago.

FRIDAY, OCT. 6.

8:30 a. m.—Devotional, led by the Rev. J. Linebarger.

9 to 12 m.—Conference session.

2:30 p. m.—Anniversary of Woman's Foreign Missionary society. Speakers, Miss Silavati Singhi and Bishop Thoburn, India.

4 p. m.—Lecture, Dr. Coburn: "The Early Biblical Narratives in the Light of Recent Egyptian Discoveries."

7:30 p. m.—Anniversary of Freedmen's Aid and Southern Educational society. Speakers, the Rev. E. L. Parks, Atlanta, Ga., and the Rev. H. W. H. Rees.

7:30 p. m. (in Court Street Church)—A meeting in interest of Wesley Hospital, Chicago. Address by Bishop J. W. Galloway, Methodist Church, South.

9:30 a. m.—Lay delegates' convention. (Westminster Church).

SATURDAY, OCT. 7.

8:30 a. m.—Devotional, led by the Rev. M. E. Cady.

9 to 12 m.—Conference session.

2:30 p. m.—Anniversary of Deaconess Aid society.

4 p. m.—Anniversary of Woman's Home Missionary society.

7:30 p. m.—Anniversary of the Educational society. Speakers, the Rev. W. F. McDowell, the Rev. E. M. Mills. (Second Congregational Church).

SUNDAY, OCT. 8.

9 a. m.—Love feast, led by the Rev. Grover C. Clark, Presiding Elder Dixon district.

10:30 a. m.—Sermon by Bishop Galloway, followed by ordination of deacons.

2:30 p. m.—Ordination of elders and memorial service.

7:30 p. m.—Anniversary of Missionary society. Address by Bishop J. M. Thoburn. (Court Street Church).

MONDAY, OCT. 9.

8:30 a. m.—Devotional, led by the Rev. N. J. Harkness.

9 to 12 m.—Conference session.

A special feature of the conference is a campfire of veteran members of the conference and veterans of Post No. 1, G. A. R., of this city. It will be held at the Second Congregational Church Saturday evening, and the following program has been arranged:

Reveille .......... Comrade P. H. Vroman
Singing, "America" ..........
Prayer, by .......... Comrade A. C. Wakeman, Chicago
Address of welcome .......... Comrade T. G. Lawler
Response .......... Comrade Isaiah Villars
Song, "A Thousand Years" ..........
.......... Comrade W. D. McAffee
"Religion and Patriotism" .. Comrade D. R. Lucas
"Old Glory," from 1861 to 1865 ..........
.......... Comrade T. R. Strowbridge
"Duty of the Hour" .. Comrade Frank C. Bruner
Taps .......... Comrade P. H. Vroman

# VOTES AGAINST THE LAYMEN.

### Chicago German Methodist Conference Practically Rescinds Former Action at Milwaukee Meeting.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The Chicago German Methodist Conference, which met here today, practically rescinded its declarations of a year ago in favor of lay delegates to the general convention to be held in Chicago next year.

Presiding Elder Hedler of the Milwaukee District led the opposition to the proposition and was supported by a majority of the conference.

Notwithstanding that the conference at its session last year voted in favor of equal representation for laymen, the sentiment expressed today was that the general conference was already a cumbersome body and more delegates meant more expense.

# FIERCE STORM IN BERMUDA.

### Property Damaged to Extent of Nearly $800,000, but No Lives Are Lost.

Isle of Bermuda, Sept. 13.—A cyclone swept over this island last night. Houses were blown down and others were unroofed, but no lives were lost.

The storm was the worst known here since the hurricane of 1880. In fact, many of the inhabitants say it exceeded that of 1880 in violence.

The weather at 4 p. m. today is mild and the storm has disappeared.

On Ireland and Boaz Islands everything is more or less injured. The damage is roughly estimated at £100,000.

More than half a mile of the causeway connecting the mainland with St. George's is totally destroyed. It will cost from £12,000 to £13,000 to repair it.

No correct estimate of the amount of damage to private property can at present be obtained, but it will be fully £100,000.

# GERMANY AND AUSTRIA FLOODS.

### Railroad Operation Impeded in Many Districts — Danube River Threatens Vienna.

Berlin, Sept. 13.—Floods are reported in the Silesian and Bavarian mountain regions. Communication between Munich and Innsbruck is interrupted.

Lintz, upper Austria, Sept. 13.—The rapid rise of the Rivers Salzach, Ems, and Traun has flooded the country, interrupting road and railway communications. At Ischl and Ebensee several bridges have been destroyed and many families have been driven from their houses. Rain continues falling everywhere.

Vienna, Sept. 13.—The Danube is rising four inches an hour and all its tributaries have also risen considerably. Precautionary measures have been taken, but the Vienna district is not yet threatened.

# OHIO'S WILD MAN CAPTURED.

### He Is Taken After Fierce Resistance—Says He Is Timothy Hurley of Chicago.

Bowling Green, O., Sept. 13.—The alleged wild man that has been seen in the woods near North Baltimore during the summer has been captured, and was brought to the county seat today by a posse of citizens, who had the fellow bound as if he were a wild beast. The fellow is demented, but gives his name as Timothy Hurley of Chicago. He is a powerful man, and says he was a blacksmith. Hurley has lived in the forest so long that he scarcely resembles a human being, and his clothing little more than hung on him. He fought like a demon when surrounded, and it takes several strong men to keep him under control.

**Beveridge Starts for Chicago.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Senator Albert J. Beveridge left this evening for Chicago to look in on the trust conference. Robert W. Wood, who has been the Senator's guest, accompanied him. Mr. Wood is an Englishman and is one of the principal factors in the Orient's export trade. He is on his way to London.

**Place for Justice Chambers.**

Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 13.—A private letter from Washington, dated yesterday, brings the news that a plan is on foot there looking to the appointment of the former Chief Justice of Samoa, W. L. Chambers of Alabama, to the Judgeship of the middle Alabama federal district.

# HAYNES MAY NOT ACCEPT

## IS ELECTED PASTOR OF PLYMOUTH CHURCH BY SMALL MAJORITY.

### Vote of 39 to 33 in His Favor Follows Reading of a Letter in Which He Says Only a Strong Plurality in His Support Can Retain Him—Frank G. Logan, Who Led Forces Seeking to Keep the Young Preacher, Expects He Will Decline.

The Rev. Artemas J. Haynes will not become the pastor of Plymouth Congregational Church, according to the statement of leading members of that body, who place this interpretation on his silence when informed of the action taken by the congregation last night in electing him pastor by a vote of 39 to 33.

The contest had been a long one, and it is believed that those who finally won were really the losers, for before the vote was taken a letter from Mr. Haynes was read, saying that he would not consider an election unless by a strong majority. Even those who supported Mr. Haynes regard their apparent success as an outright defeat.

Frank G. Logan had been the leader of those in favor of calling Mr. Haynes. Even after others had given up hope he fought for a reconsideration of the question and an adjournment of the meeting. When he found his efforts useless he took no further part in the discussions.

Dr. Milton Jay was chairman, and introduced the business of the meeting by reading Mr. Haynes' letter, stating that the writer would accept the pastorate on condition that the salary remain the same that he had been receiving, and that a greater unanimity of opinion be expressed in his call than had been shown in the preliminary meeting by a vote of 52 to 18.

The first vote was taken without preliminary discussion. The result was thirty-seven ballots for and thirty-seven against the election of Mr. Haynes as pastor. Mr. Logan rose to make a final plea.

"In the hands of the minority," he said, "rests the fate of Plymouth Church for future years. I am in favor of Mr. Haynes. I think it would be wise to reconsider the vote just taken."

The motion for a reconsideration passed, and was followed by the vote of 39 to 33 in favor of Mr. Haynes.

Mr. Haynes had been waiting in his study to hear the result, and when it was announced to him by Dr. Jay he at once left the church. "I have nothing to say tonight," was his answer to all questions.

"He will not accept," said Mr. Logan, and John S. Field of the Pastoral committee expressed the same opinion. None could say what will be the next move of Plymouth Church.

# STRANGE BROADWAY SHOOTING.

### James F. Watson of Virginia Tries to Kill Billiard-Room Keeper for Unknown Reason.

New York, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Theatergoers leaving the Empire, at Fortieth street and Broadway, tonight witnessed a shooting affray in which a tall, gray-haired Virginia Colonel and a little billiard-room keeper figured.

James F. Watson of Pulaski, Va., who returned from Europe a short time ago, fired at William Adams of the Martin House, at Fortieth street and Broadway.

The men had a scuffle in which a cane was used, and then Colonel Watson drew a big revolver, aimed at Adams, and fired. The bullet missed and went through the plateglass window of an empty store adjoining the hotel.

Watson was charged by the police with felonious assault. Captain Price asked Adams if he would make a charge against Watson, and he said he didn't care to prosecute. A large sum of money was found on Colonel Watson.

In Adams' pocketbook were found $2,000 in American greenbacks, £6,000 of English money, and a lot of gold coins.

# HONOR TO NEBRASKA SOLDIERS

### Fighters from the Philippines Are Guests of the City of Lincoln for Three Days.

Lincoln, Neb., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Soldiers of two wars mingled in Lincoln today, the most largely attended G. A. R. reunion in the history of the State being augmented by the presence of the First Nebraska Regiment. A State reception to the fighters of the Philippines began this morning and will continue three days. The different companies are already in the city, and tonight finds more than 600 of the 800 who returned from Manila at Camp Otis. Every member of the First Nebraska is a guest of the city and personal expenditures for necessities are not permitted. An immense dining hall has been fitted up at the camp and sleeping accommodations provided at the same place. Veterans of the civil war play a second part, but there are no jealousies, and the heroes of the wars fraternize. There will be a parade tomorrow and an address by Assistant Secretary of War Meiklejohn.

# ANTI-TRUST MEN'S RECEPTION.

### Committee of Chicago People Met the Visitors and Speeches Were Made by Some of the Delegates.

A reception was given to anti-trust delegates yesterday evening at 7:30 o'clock at the Sherman House. A committee of Chicago men who are endeavoring to promote the American Anti-Trust league had charge of the reception. R. Boddinghouse was chairman. M. L. Lockwood of Zelienople, Pa., President of the American Anti-Trust league, made a short speech, in which he said federal legislation was needed to overcome the trust evils. He said nothing could be done to attack the trusts effectively until the opponents of trusts had control of both Houses of Congress and of the Supreme Court.

Judge William H. Clagett of Boise City, Idaho, was a speaker. He said the people should oppose the trusts because they formed a monopoly, and monopolies were to be opposed because they destroyed the rights of the people.

# INVITES KANSANS TO BANQUET.

### Chicago Society of Former Residents Will Entertain Governor Stanley and Delegates.

The Kansas society will entertain Governor W. E. Stanley and the delegates to the trust convention in Chicago at a banquet at the Union League club at 6 o'clock this evening. George R. Peck, President of the society, will act as toastmaster. There will be speeches by the Governor and other visiting Kansans and toasts will be responded to by:

George L. Douglass, Ralph M. Easley,
W. E. Brown, James W. Steele.
William R. Payne,

Members can procure banquet tickets up to noon from William R. Payne, Room 1014, 79 Dearborn street.

# PRIVATE BANKING FIRM FAILS.

### William N. Watson & Co. of Stratford, Ont., Forced to Make an Assignment.

Stratford, Ont., Sept. 13.—William N. Watson & Co., private bankers, have assigned. Owing to rumors affecting the standing of the institution there has been a run on the bank for some months, the culmination being the issuance of a writ for $2,280 on behalf of one of the depositors. A statement issued shows assets as $115,976, with liabilities as $70,655, giving a surplus of more than $45,000.

Make home a place of pleasure. Keep therein your greatest treasure, Cook's Imperial Champagne Extra Dry. It is superior.

...OT ACCEPT

...OF PLYMOUTH ... MAJORITY.

...Favor Follows ... in Which He ... Plurality in His ... Him—Frank G. ... rees Seeking to ... eacher, Expects

[illegible]

...AY SHOOTING.

...Virginia Tries to ... Keeper for ... eason.

[illegible]

...SKA SOLDIERS

...Philippines Are ... y of Lincoln ... Days.

[illegible]

...'S RECEPTION.

...o People Met the ... hes Were Made ... Delegates.

[illegible]

...S TO BANQUET.

...Former Residents ... Governor Stan- ... elegates.

[illegible]

...NG FIRM FAILS.

... & Co. of Stratford, ... Make an As- ... ment.

[illegible]

# NEW PITCHER IS BEATEN.

## MALLARKEY POUNDED BY NEW YORK AND CHICAGO LOSES.

**Burns' Latest Recruit Allows Giants Ten Runs in One Inning—Game a Travesty on Baseball—Not Two Hundred People Witness Pathetic Struggle—Brooklyn Wins Close Game from Pittsburg—Boston Twice Defeats St. Louis.**

| | W. | L. | Pct. | | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 86 | 37 | .699 | Chicago | 66 | 63 | .512 |
| Philad'phia | 77 | 47 | .633 | Pittsburg | 62 | 64 | .492 |
| Boston | 77 | 48 | .616 | Louisville | 58 | 69 | .457 |
| Baltimore | 73 | 51 | .589 | New York | 52 | 73 | .416 |
| Cincinnati | 70 | 57 | .558 | Washington | 45 | 80 | .360 |
| St. Louis | 71 | 58 | .550 | Cleveland | 19 | 115 | .142 |

**Yesterday's Results.**

New York, 13; Chicago, 2.
Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 3.
Boston, 6; St. Louis, 3.
Boston, 5; St. Louis, 3.
Baltimore, 3; Louisville, 2.
Baltimore, 8; Louisville, 4.
Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 2.
Cincinnati, 14; Washington, 4.
Washington, 6; Cincinnati, 3.

**Games Today.**

Chicago at New York.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
Louisville at Baltimore.
Cincinnati at Washington.
St. Louis at Boston.
Pittsburg at Brooklyn.

## GIANTS BUNCH THEIR HITS.

**Make Many Singles After Mallarkey's Wildness Starts a Panic.**

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

New York, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—In today's travesty on the national game at the Polo grounds the New York scrubs made thirteen runs while the Chicago scrubs made two. About 175 people enjoyed the balmy atmosphere and perfect sunshine, except as the memory of some of them turned to the good old days ten years ago, when baseball was a sport and not a business. There was exactly 147 spectators by count when the game started, but a few unfortunates drifted in later.

New York started off so extravagantly in its gifts of errors it seemed Chicago should win, even with a minor league recruit in the box. Four fielding and three battery errors were the contributions New York made in Chicago's behalf in these two innings. Chicago took advantage of it all to the extent of one base hit and got one run in each inning. New York got two men on bases in the first inning and one in the second without scoring, but in the third the experiment went wrong, and before it was discovered that Pitcher Mullarkey would not do in league company ten runs had crossed the plate in a single inning, which is possibly the league record of the season.

The trouble was started with bases on balls to the first two batters. Foster struck out, but Davis, Gleason, Carsey, Seymour, Van Haltren, Foster, and Doyle got in singles, Warner was hit by an inshoot, and O'Brien drove out a triple before Ryan finally brought the inning to a close by throwing out a runner at third.

This ended the contest, and Chicago can hardly be blamed for failing to get any more tallies, although the tendency of the nine to weaken when it once gets behind has been often shown. Seymour had poor control, but when he did get the ball over Chicago bats were not there to meet it. Burns' men, all told, reached first base twelve times on errors and bases on balls, but made only six safe hits, and four of these came in the last two innings, when Seymour lobbed the ball. Seventeen Chicago runners were left on bases.

Mallarkey had a certain amount of ill-luck in the way some of the hits were made off him, the ball taking unexpected bounds or finding odd holes in the infield, but he will not do, for the reason he lacks that which is requisite—control. He has speed and sharp curves, but in trying to employ them pitches himself into a hole. Chicago's fielding quite outclassed that of New York, and but for the weakness at the bat the blame for the one-sided score would seem to lie wholly with Mallarkey.

Curley's fielding around second was neat and quick, although Everitt saved him a wide throw by a one-handed catch, but the youngster has not yet shown strength at the bat. Bradley made the only error of the Chicago side, a muff of the high fly sent up by Foster in the first inning, but the old hands on the team all think the new third baseman is quite a find. Magoon played a good all-around game. Score:

CHICAGO.

| | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E | SB | BB | BE | LB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ryan, lf | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Curley, 2b | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Lange, cf | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Everitt, 1b | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Merten, rf | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bradley, 3b | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Magoon, ss | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Donahue, c | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mullarkey, p | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 37 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 27 | 11 | 1 | 0 | 7 | 5 | 17 |

NEW YORK.

| | AB | R | BH | TB | PO | A | E | SB | BB | BE | LB |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Van H'n, cf | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| O'Brien, lf | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Foster, rf | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Davis, ss | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Doyle, 1b | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gleason, 2b | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Warner, c | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Carsey, 3b | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Seymour, p | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 43 | 13 | 19 | 23 | 27 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 1 | 11 |

Chicago [illegible]
New York [illegible]

Place and date—New York, Sept. 13. Attendance—175. Two-base hit—Mullarkey. Three-base hits—O'Brien [2]. Sacrifice hits—Magoon, Foster. Hit by pitched ball—Curley, Warner. Struck out—Seymour, Donahue [2], Mullarkey [2], Foster [2], Curley, Warner, Van Haltren, Everitt [2], Doyle, Merten. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald. Time of game—2:00.

**Brooklyn, 4; Pittsburg, 3.**

Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 13.—With one run scored, three of the Pittsburgs on bases, and only one out in the ninth inning today, Swartwood called the game on account of darkness. The score, therefore, reverted to the eighth, and Pittsburg was euchered out of a hot finish. The visitors were partly to blame, as they delayed matters by indecision as to whether Leever should bat or not. Sparks pitched great ball until the eighth, and then weakened. Hill kept the hits scattered. Score:

| Pittsburg. | R | B | P | A | E | Brooklyn. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beaum't, cf | [illegible] | | | | | Kelley, lf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Williams, 3b | [illegible] | | | | | Keeler, rf | [illegible] | | | | |
| McCre'y, 2b | [illegible] | | | | | Jennings, 1b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Dillon, 1b | [illegible] | | | | | Ander'n, cf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Donovan, rf | [illegible] | | | | | Daly, 2b | [illegible] | | | | |
| McCar'y, lf | [illegible] | | | | | Dahlen, ss | [illegible] | | | | |
| Ely, ss | [illegible] | | | | | Casey, 3b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Bow'an, c | [illegible] | | | | | McGuire, c | [illegible] | | | | |
| Sparks, p | [illegible] | | | | | Hill, p | [illegible] | | | | |
| Leever, p | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 3 | 9 | 24 | 13 | 1 | Totals | 4 | 7 | 24 | 13 | 2 |

Pittsburg ....0 0 1 0 0 0 2 0—3
Brooklyn .....0 0 0 0 0 1 0 3—4

Three-base hit—Williams. Two-base hit—Keeler. First on errors—Pittsburg, 1; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Pittsburg, 12; Brooklyn, 7. Struck out—By Sparks, 1; by Hill, 3. Sacrifice hits—Dillon, Ely, Kelley, Jennings. Bases on balls—By Hill, 4; by Sparks, 3. Stolen bases—Keeler, Daly. Double play—McCarthy-Dillon. Passed ball—Bowerman. Umpires—Swartwood and Hunt. Time—1:53. Attendance—2,300.

**Reds and Senators Split Even.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—McGee was easy for the Reds in the first game, and, aided by bases on balls and errors, they walked off with the victory. In the second the Senators bunched hits on Frisk in the fourth and secured a lead which Cincinnati could not overcome in the six innings played before darkness set in. Attendance, 2,400. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

| Wash'ton. | R | B | P | A | E | Cincin'ti. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slagle, cf | [illegible] | | | | | Barrett, cf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Mercer, 3b | [illegible] | | | | | Crawfo'd, lf | [illegible] | | | | |
| O'Brien, lf | [illegible] | | | | | McBride, rf | [illegible] | | | | |
| McGann, 1b | [illegible] | | | | | Beckley, 1b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Freeman, rf | [illegible] | | | | | Corcoran, ss | [illegible] | | | | |
| Padden, 2b | [illegible] | | | | | Elberfeld, 3b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Shiebeck, ss | [illegible] | | | | | Irwin, 3b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Kittr'ge, c | [illegible] | | | | | Peitz, c | [illegible] | | | | |
| McGee, p | [illegible] | | | | | Brit'st'n, p | [illegible] | | | | |
| Barry, lf | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| *Padden | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 4 | 11 | 27 | 14 | 8 | Totals | 14 | 15 | 27 | 7 | 0 |

*Batted for McGee in ninth.

Washington [illegible]—4
Cincinnati [illegible]—14

Two-base hits—Peitz, Beckley [2], Mercer. Three-base hits—Shiebeck, Crawford, Corcoran. Stolen bases—Barrett, Freeman, Barry. Double play—Corcoran-Beckley. First base on balls—Off McGee, 6; off Breitenstein, 3. Hit by pitched ball—Mercer, Barrett, Elberfeld. Struck out—By McGee, 3; by Breitenstein, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 6; Cincinnati, 6. Wild pitches—McGee. Time—2:25. Umpire—Latham.

SECOND GAME.

| Wash'ton. | R | B | P | A | E | Cincin'ti. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Slagle, cf | [illegible] | | | | | Barrett, cf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Mercer, 3b | [illegible] | | | | | Crawford, lf | [illegible] | | | | |
| O'Brien, lf | [illegible] | | | | | McBride, rf | [illegible] | | | | |
| McGann, 1b | [illegible] | | | | | Beckley, 1b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Freeman, rf | [illegible] | | | | | Corcor'n, 2b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Padden, 2b | [illegible] | | | | | Elberfd, ss | [illegible] | | | | |
| Shiebeck, ss | [illegible] | | | | | Irwin, 3b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Kittr'ge, c | [illegible] | | | | | Kahoe, c | [illegible] | | | | |
| Fifield, p | [illegible] | | | | | Frisk, p | [illegible] | | | | |
| Barry | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 6 | 7 | 18 | 7 | 1 | Totals | 3 | 7 | 18 | 14 | 2 |

Washington [illegible]
Cincinnati [illegible]

Two-base hit—Fifield. Home run—Stafford. Stolen bases—McGann, Barrett, Irwin. First base on balls—Off Fifield, 2. Hit by pitched ball—McGann. Struck out—By Fifield, 1; by Frisk, 2. Passed balls—Kahoe, 2. Left on bases—Washington, 1; Cincinnati, 4. Time—1:20. Umpire—Latham.

**Boston Takes Both Games.**

Boston, Mass., Sept. 13.—Boston took a double header from St. Louis today. Donlin's errors in the second inning of the first game gave three runs and the game to Boston. In the second game Cross' error and consecutive hitting scored four runs for Boston in the sixth. Boston tried out two new men, Sullivan and Kuhns. Both did well. Collins and Frisbie made star catches. The second game was called at the end of the sixth. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

| Boston. | R | B | P | A | E | St. Louis. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stahl, rf | [illegible] | | | | | Donlin, cf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Tenney, 1b | [illegible] | | | | | Heidrick, rf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Long, ss | [illegible] | | | | | Burkett, lf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Duffy, lf | [illegible] | | | | | Schreck, c | [illegible] | | | | |
| Frisbie, cf | [illegible] | | | | | Cross, 3b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Collins, 3b | [illegible] | | | | | Wallace, ss | [illegible] | | | | |
| Lowe, 2b | [illegible] | | | | | Childs, 2b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Sullivan, c | [illegible] | | | | | O'Connor, 1b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Lewis, p | [illegible] | | | | | Young, p | [illegible] | | | | |
| Totals | 6 | 9 | 27 | 12 | 1 | Totals | 3 | 9 | 24 | 13 | 3 |

Boston [illegible]—6
St. Louis [illegible]—3

Two-base hit—Frisbie. Stolen bases—Tenney, Frisbie [2]. Double play—Long-Lowe-Tenney. First on balls—By Lewis, 7. Struck out—By Lewis, 2; by Young, 1. Time—1:51. Umpires—Mannassau and Connolly.

SECOND GAME.

| Boston. | R | B | P | A | E | St. Louis. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Stahl, rf | [illegible] | | | | | Donlin, cf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Tenney, 1b | [illegible] | | | | | Heidrick, rf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Kuhns, ss | [illegible] | | | | | Burkett, lf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Duffy, lf | [illegible] | | | | | Schreck, c | [illegible] | | | | |
| Frisbie, cf | [illegible] | | | | | Cross, 3b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Collins, 3b | [illegible] | | | | | Wallace, ss | [illegible] | | | | |
| Lowe, 2b | [illegible] | | | | | Childs, 2b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Bergen, c | [illegible] | | | | | O'Connor, 1b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Bailey, p | [illegible] | | | | | Sudhoff, p | [illegible] | | | | |
| | | | | | | Blake, cf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Totals | 5 | 8 | 18 | 5 | 1 | Totals | 3 | 5 | 18 | 8 | 3 |

Boston ....0 0 0 0 1 4—5
St. Louis ....0 0 0 0 3 0—3

Two-base hits—Burkett, Schreck. Three-base hit—Stahl. Home run—Cross. Stolen bases—Heidrick, Duffy. First on balls—Off Bailey, 1; off Sudhoff, 4. Hit by pitched balls—O'Connor, Collins. Passed balls—Bergen, 2; Schreck, 2. Time—1:25. Umpires—Mannassau and Connolly. Attendance—5,500.

**Baltimore Wins Two Games.**

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 13.—Baltimore won a double header from Louisville today. Woods had the Orioles shut out until the eighth inning of the first game, but three singles and a base on balls gave them three runs and victory. The locals won all the way in the second contest. Attendance, 1,995. Scores.

FIRST GAME.

| Louisville. | R | B | P | A | E | Baltimore. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hoy, cf | [illegible] | | | | | Fultz, 3b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Wagner, lf | [illegible] | | | | | Holmes, lf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Leach, 3b | [illegible] | | | | | Demont, 2b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Ketchum, rf | [illegible] | | | | | Brodie, cf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Ritchey, 2b | [illegible] | | | | | Keister, ss | [illegible] | | | | |
| Kelly, 1b | [illegible] | | | | | Sheckard, rf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Zimmer, c | [illegible] | | | | | LaCh'ce, 1b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Cling'n, ss | [illegible] | | | | | Smith, c | [illegible] | | | | |
| Woods, p | [illegible] | | | | | McG'nity, p | [illegible] | | | | |
| *Clarke | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 2 | 7 | 24 | 16 | 0 | Totals | 3 | 8 | 27 | 16 | 3 |

*Batted for Woods in the ninth.

Louisville ....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2
Baltimore .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 3 *—3

Sacrifice hit—Sheckard. Stolen bases—Hoy, Fultz, Wagner [2]. Two-base hits—Ritchey, Holmes, Clingman. Double plays—Ritchey-Clingman-Kelly; Clingman-Kelly. First base on balls—By McGinnity, 1; by Woods, 2. Hit by pitched ball—Woods, 1. Struck out—By McGinnity, 5. Passed ball—Smith. Left on bases—Baltimore, 4; Louisville, 5. Time of game—1:40. Umpires—Betts and Dwyer.

SECOND GAME.

| Louisville. | R | B | P | A | E | Baltimore. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hoy, cf | [illegible] | | | | | Fultz, 3b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Clarke, lf | [illegible] | | | | | Holmes, lf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Leach, 3b | [illegible] | | | | | Demont, 2b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Wagner, rf | [illegible] | | | | | Brodie, cf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Ritchey, 2b | [illegible] | | | | | Keister, ss | [illegible] | | | | |
| Kelly, 1b | [illegible] | | | | | Sheckard, rf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Zimmer, c | [illegible] | | | | | LaCh'ce, 1b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Cling'n, ss | [illegible] | | | | | Robinson, c | [illegible] | | | | |
| Phillippi, p | [illegible] | | | | | Nops, p | [illegible] | | | | |
| Totals | 4 | 11 | 24 | 11 | 2 | Totals | 8 | 13 | 27 | 11 | 1 |

Louisville [illegible]—4
Baltimore [illegible]—8

Stolen bases—Keister [2], La Chance, Holmes, Sheckard [2], Robinson, Demont, Fultz. Two-base hits—Clingman [2], Holmes. Sacrifice hit—Demont. First base on balls—Off Nops, 3; off Phillippi, 1. Struck out—By Nops, 1; by Phillippi, 2. Left on bases—Baltimore, 6; Louisville, 8. Time—2 hours. Umpires—Betts and Dwyer.

**Philadelphia, 8; Cleveland, 2.**

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13.—The Phillies made enough errors to lose two ordinary games, but Cleveland failed to profit thereby, owing to their inability to hit. Attendance, 2,195. Score:

| Cleveland. | R | B | P | A | E | Philadelp'a. | R | B | P | A | E |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Dowd, cf | [illegible] | | | | | Thomas, cf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Harley, lf | [illegible] | | | | | Cross, ss | [illegible] | | | | |
| Quinn, 2b | [illegible] | | | | | Deleha'y, lf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Hemphill, rf | [illegible] | | | | | Chiles, rf | [illegible] | | | | |
| Sullivan, 3b | [illegible] | | | | | Lauder, 3b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Tucker, 1b | [illegible] | | | | | Douglass, c | [illegible] | | | | |
| Lockhead, ss | [illegible] | | | | | Dolan, 2b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Sugden, c | [illegible] | | | | | Goeckel, 1b | [illegible] | | | | |
| Wilson, p | [illegible] | | | | | Donahue, p | [illegible] | | | | |
| *Duncan | [illegible] | | | | | | | | | | |
| Totals | 2 | 7 | 24 | 14 | 0 | Totals | 8 | 12 | 27 | 11 | 7 |

*Batted for Wilson in ninth inning.

Cleveland [illegible]—2
Philadelphia [illegible]—8

Stolen bases—Sullivan, Tucker, Thomas [2], Goeckel. Two-base hits—Wilson, Lauder. Three-base hit—Douglass. Double play—Quinn-Lockhead-Tucker. First base on balls—Off Wilson, 3; off Donahue, 2. Struck out—By Wilson, 1; by Donahue. Balk—Donahue. Left on bases—Cleveland, 11; Philadelphia, 5. Time—1:50. Umpires—Snyder and McGarr.

**St. Louis Buys a Pitcher.**

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Manager Tebeau has purchased the release of Pitcher Harper of the Springfield (O.) Interstate league club.

## MEETING OF NEW BASEBALL LEAGUE

**George Schaefer of St. Louis Announces the First Session of Its Promoters.**

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13.—George Schaefer of this city, at the head of the organization that is to represent St. Louis in the new American association of baseball clubs, said today:

"The first actual meeting of the new American association will be held on Sunday and Monday of the coming week. For obvious reasons I cannot state the exact place of meeting. A complete circuit of cities will be represented at this meeting and each representative will put up a forfeit to guarantee the carrying out of their obligations. The league will be an almost exact counterpart of the old American association. Only eight cities will be admitted, although out of the number of applications it will be easy enough to complete a twelve-club circuit."

Indications seem to show that the meeting will be held in Chicago. It has been rumored for some time that such a meeting would be held soon, and it has been generally understood Chicago would be the meeting place owing to its central location, making it more convenient for the Eastern representatives, who will for the first time meet the Western promoters of the new league. The meeting is designed more to determine the strength which the new organization can command. It is supposed some of the Western league magnates will be in attendance, as it is known the promoters of the new organization desire to enlist the services of such veteran baseball magnates as Loftus, Comiskey, Manning, and Ban Johnson. However, Comiskey and Johnson have gone on an extended fishing trip and it is not known whether they will be back Sunday or Monday to attend such a meeting.

It will be a matter of interest to discover just who is interested in putting a rival baseball league in the field. The St. Louis end of the deal is the only one which has been made public to any extent, and from St. Louis have come the majority of the reports concerning the new league. In St. Louis the promoters have a park ready, but so far as is known the preparations have not gone that far in any of the cities which have been mentioned as possibilities for the new league.

The cities mentioned for the circuit of the new organization are St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, and Pittsburg in the West, New York, Philadelphia, and Boston in the East, with a fourth city to be determined, and it is known that Washington baseball people are interested in getting a franchise in the new organization.

A former baseball leader said a few days ago in talking of the proposed new league: "When the Brotherhood fight came about it did irreparable harm to the game. Then the game was the strongest it has ever been. Any good team could command a good crowd. Now it is different. The National league teams are drawing none too good crowds and it does not seem that the new league could make a better showing, at least the first season, and consequently it would certainly lose money. I cannot see where there is room for two national leagues. If the people backing the new enterprise can command sufficient strength they might be able to get a few men like Johnson, Comiskey, Loftus, and Manning, whose wide baseball experience, both in managing players and looking after the financial end of the game, would do a great deal towards making a new league a success. But I believe the Western league people will be chary of going into a new organization unless they can see certainly that it will be a success.

"Of course the Western league has not much to hope for from the National league, and it has been the desire, as I know, of the President of the league and its leading magnates to locate in Chicago, and this the National league has not granted them. But I believe the Western league will prefer to maintain the integrity of their organization intact rather than risk an experiment with a new organization unless the representations which the promoters can make are of so promising a nature as to leave no other course for them. From the Western league in such a case the new body could draw largely for its players.

"The fights which would ensue over contracts of players between the rival leagues would certainly wreck the national game and would do it an injury from which it would be years in recovering, if it ever regained its prestige."

## ELKES MAKES NEW HOUR RECORD.

**Glens Falls Man Rides a Remarkable Race Against Time.**

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Harry Elkes, the Glens Falls shadow, tonight broke the one hour record of the world at Woodside Park track and every record from two miles up to thirty-six. He did thirty-six miles, 746 2-3 yards, breaking the record of Taylor of France, thirty-five miles, 608 7-10 yards. Elkes made the record ride of the century, and no other will probably be seen under such circumstances. The night was cool, the track was not lighted the best possible, and around the circle Elkes fairly flew. His slowest mile in 1:42 4-5, his fastest 1:32 flat.

Never for one moment did he falter, never did he ask for slower pace, neither did he ask for faster, and from start to finish the ride was like a perfect piece of clock work, set to run for an hour. At the finish Elkes could not be stopped. The pistol was fired on him again and again. He finally he caught the meaning of it, and left the pace.

**New Counterfeit Is Discovered.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—The secret service has discovered a new counterfeit $2 silver certificate. It is of the series of 1896, check letter "C," Bruce, Register; Roberts, Treasurer. It is printed on two pieces of soft, thin paper, pasted together, no attempt having been made to imitate the silk fiber in the genuine. It is apparently a zinc etching, the lathe work and portraits are especially bad, and the counterfeit should be readily detected.

# BOOKMAKERS HIT HARD.

## THREE "GOOD THINGS" IN RACES AT HAWTHORNE.

**Gussie Fay Proves the Most Remunerative of These and Takes the First Race from Ed Corrigan's Basseda, the Even-Money Favorite—Unusually Large Fields Go to the Post in Most of the Contests on the Card—Tom Middleton Secures a Purse.**

Perfect weather brought a great crowd to Ed Corrigan's Hawthorne racetrack yesterday to watch the sport. Enough horses started in the six races to pull the street cars of Chicago if given honest employment, and the big fields furnished lively racing and much speculation.

Three real "good things" were made to win, and the public succeeded in gaining custody of some of the bookmakers' money for a day or so. The real "good thing" was Gussie Fay, who won the first race in a nice finish from an unwieldy field. The race seemed made to order for Corrigan's Basseda, and since Corrigan came to Hawthorne so many of his lightly weighted animals have won that the makers of odds held Basseda at evens against a field of sixteen, but this time the luck was against Corrigan and Gussie Fay held the lead to the end, beating the favorite handily.

The best finish of the afternoon was the third race. Goebel and Abe Furst were expected to decide the event between them, but Tom Middleton, after running away at the post and fighting all over the track, ran like a wild horse, and, after getting off too far in the rear, bumped through the field and caught Goebel in front of the stand, beating him out by a nose in the last jump.

Duty, at 50 to 1, won the second race easily, beating Prestar, the favorite. King Bermuda spread-eagled the field in the fourth, winning easily all the way, and finishing with Vititoe looking back. Jackanapes, the favorite, and Jessie S. battled hard for the place, and, after Jessie S. had bruised down the stretch, she was disqualified.

Vititoe won the fifth on Diser, who was heavily played. The race looked strange, for Diser ran around practically alone and finished a dozen lengths ahead, the others seemingly not trying to catch her.

After the public had speculated lavishly on the final race, dividing favoritism between Ed Tipton and Meropa, Tipton won, while Burns, who gave Meropa a bad ride, finished far back in the bunch.

**Hawthorne Summaries Sept. 13.**

Weather clear. Track good.

First race, ½ mile, 2-year-olds, fillies, selling:

| Bet. | Horse, weight, jockey. | St. | ¼ | ½ | Str. | Fn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5-2 | G. Fay, 100 [Dominick] | [illegible] | | | | 1 |
| 6-5 | Basseda, 100 [T. Burns] | [illegible] | | | | 2 |
| 100-1 | Antonietta, 100 [Glover] | [illegible] | | | | 3 |

Time, 1:01½. True Fit, Maydine, Zazel, Myrtle Gebaur, Donna Anita, Honeywood, Miss Fee, Flora Lee, Mattie Bazar, Fannie Leland, Bettie R., Lady Mother, and Youmonde finished as named. Winner, J. W. O'Neall & Co.'s b. f., by Reputation—Deck. Good start. Won easily; second and third driving.

Second race, ¾ mile:

| Bet. | Horse, weight, jockey. | St. | ¼ | ½ | Str. | Fn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50-1 | Duty, 104½ [N. Hill] | [illegible] | | | | 1 |
| 3-2 | Prestar, 100 [J. Mathews] | [illegible] | | | | 2 |
| 40-1 | Cecil, 100 [Mitchell] | [illegible] | | | | 3 |

Time, 1:14¼. Tension, Lamity, Masie V., Sadie Arthur, Coronatus, Peter McCue, Little Gacroache, and Farley finished as named. Winner, Mrs. S. M. Sexton's b. f., by Hayden Edwards—Logic. Good start. Won easily; second, third, and fourth were doing their best.

Third race, ¾ mile:

| Bet. | Horse, weight, jockey. | St. | ¼ | ½ | Str. | Fn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4-1 | T. Middleton, 110 [Vititoe] | [illegible] | | | | 1 |
| 7-5 | Goebel, 110 [T. Burns] | [illegible] | | | | 2 |
| 13-10 | A. Furst, 112 [H. Shields] | [illegible] | | | | 3 |

Time, 1:15. Mocorito, Borden, J. H. C., Little J. Horner, and Foreseen finished as named. Winner, F. T. P. Hayes' b. c., by Florist—Mary Louise. Post 12 minutes. Start good. Won in a hard drive of two; third and fourth were driving also. Tom Middleton is undoubtedly a good colt. Borden ran a good race.

Fourth race, 1⅛ miles:

| Bet. | Horse, weight, jockey. | St. | ¼ | ½ | Str. | Fn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5-1 | K. Bermuda, 104 [Vititoe] | [illegible] | | | | 1 |
| 8-5 | Jackanapes, 104 [T. Burns] | [illegible] | | | | 2 |
| 10-1 | *Jessie S., 104 [J. Mathews] | [illegible] | | | | 3 |
| 7-1 | Periwig, 104 [H. Wilson] | [illegible] | | | | 4 |

*Disqualified for foul.

Time, 2:00. Double Dummy, P. Potter, Pansodelle, and Countess Irma finished as named. Winner, J. R. Hand's b. g., by Bermuda—Queen Isabella. Good start. Won easily; second and third were driving to the limit. King Bermuda made a show of his field.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling:

| Bet. | Horse, weight, jockey. | St. | ¼ | ½ | Str. | Fn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13-5 | Diser, 99 [Vititoe] | [illegible] | | | | 1 |
| 7-1 | Hittick, 90 [T. Burns] | [illegible] | | | | 2 |
| 5-1 | Pat Garrett, 97 [Mitchell] | [illegible] | | | | 3 |

Time, 1:40⅘. McCleary, Livadia, Glengaber, Bon Jour, King's Highway, Ieen, Nannie Davis, and Prince of Orange finished as named. Winner, Minton & Edwards' br. f., by Troubadour—Katie A. Post 10 minutes. Start good. Won eased up; second and third easily. Diser was backed for a good thing and made every post a winning one.

Sixth race, 1 mile, 3-year-olds:

| Bet. | Horse, weight, jockey. | St. | ¼ | ½ | Str. | Fn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5-2 | Ed Tipton, 107 [Mitchell] | [illegible] | | | | 1 |
| 6-1 | Uhler, 104 [J. Mathews] | [illegible] | | | | 2 |
| 17-1 | Seattle, 104 [Stivers] | [illegible] | | | | 3 |

Time, 1:41. Bert Davis, Shotbelt, Meropa, Preliminary, and Pinacle finished as named. Winner, H. Mack & Son's b. c., by Deceiver—Mary Parks. Start fair. Won cleverly; second hard ridden; third and fourth driving to the limit.

**Today's Hawthorne Entries.**

First race, ¾ mile, selling—Hermoso, 110 pounds; Randazzo, 110; Flammarion, 110; Peter McCue, 110; Elsie M., 107; Wordsworth, 107; Lain, 107; Mascagni, 107; Depending, 107; Uncas, 107; Frank Pelham, 104; Arthur McKnight, 104; Mammy, 101; Siddanna, 101; Schaaken, 101; Masie V., 101; Rival Dare, 101; The Geezer, 101.

Second race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds—Alice Turner, 105 pounds; Merito, 105; Capron, 102; Kickumbob, 102; Golden Rule, 101; Bonnivard, 100; Calocone, 96.

Third race, ¾ mile, selling—Victorine, 117 pounds; George H. Ketcham, 114; J. A. Princeman, 114; Herodes, 111; George Arnold, 110; Defender II., 107; B. B. Gates, 108; Marzella, 107; Lovelace, 107; Tenole, 107; Diggs, 107; Frank Griffith, 107; Ruskin, 107; Better B. B. G.; by Bermuda—Bettie C., 104; Cheesemite, 101; Miss Stanton, 101.

Fourth race, short course, handicap, steeplechase—Three Forks, 164 pounds; Chenier, 155; Gypsetter, 148; Vanity, 146; Van Brunt, 146; Marble, 138; Globe II., 130.

Fifth race, 1 mile, selling—Morond, 110 pounds; Fair Deceiver, 107; Gold Fox, 105; Hard Knot, 104; Tappan, 104; Tulla Fonso, 101.

Sixth race, 1 mile—Bishop Reed, 112 pounds; Catastrophe, 109; J. H. C., 107; Macy, 107; Sissie Chance, 99; Nannie Davis, 99.

## RUNAWAY GIRL CAPTURES A STAKE.

**Wins the Albemarle by a Length After a Hard Race.**

New York, Sept. 13.—The Albemarle Stake for 2-year-old fillies was the only fixture on the card at Gravesend today. Cleora was made a hot favorite in the stake at 13 to 10, with Musette second choice. The favorite got the worst of a poor start, and, although she ran a good race, had to be content with second to Runaway Girl, who won, ridden out, by a length at the good price of 8 to 1. King Barleycorn won the all-aged handicap in a gallop by eight or ten lengths, having made all his own running. Owing to Barleycorn's varying form the stewards decided to refuse his entry in the future.

**Brooklyn Summaries Sept. 13.**

Weather clear. Track fast.

First race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, handicap:

| Bet. | Horse, weight, jockey. | St. | ¼ | ½ | Str. | Fn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-1 | Montanic, 111 [Odom] | [illegible] | | | | 1 |
| 8-1 | F. of Gold, 106 [O'Leary] | [illegible] | | | | 2 |
| 3-1 | Rockton, 115 [Doggett] | [illegible] | | | | 3 |

Time, 1:08 1-5. Motley, Okettes, Goldone, Inishfree, Rose Clark, and Oneck Queen finished as named. Winner, L. J. Bakins' b. g., by Montana—Walnut. Start bad. Won handily.

Second race, 1¼ miles, $1,000 added, all ages, handicap:

| Bet. | Horse, weight, jockey. | St. | ¼ | ½ | Str. | Fn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6-5 | K. Barleycorn, 114 [Keenan] | [illegible] | | | | 1 |
| 7-1 | Bon Ino, 104 [Wilson] | [illegible] | | | | 2 |
| 4-1 | Arbaces, 116 [Clawson] | [illegible] | | | | 3 |

Time, 1:54 2-5. Amacena, Leo Planter, and Lackland finished as named. Winner, J. F. Robison's ch. c., by Kantaka—Nattot. Start good. Won easing up.

Third race, 5½ furlongs, 2-year-olds, fillies, the Albemarle Stakes, $1,000 added:

| Bet. | Horse, weight, jockey. | St. | ¼ | ½ | Str. | Fn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8-1 | Runaw'yGirl, 112 [Spencer] | [illegible] | | | | 1 |
| 13-10 | Cleora, 119 [Dupee] | [illegible] | | | | 2 |
| 12-1 | I. Belle, 112 [O'Connor] | [illegible] | | | | 3 |

Time, 1:09 1-5. Lily of the Vale, Star Chime, Musette, Misericordia, Maxwillis, and Her Ladyship finished as named. Winner, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. f., by Domino—Fair Vision. Start good. Won ridden out.

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, all ages:

| Bet. | Horse, weight, jockey. | St. | ¼ | ½ | Str. | Fn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2-7 | Batten, 116 [Spencer] | [illegible] | | | | 1 |
| 5-2 | Lieut. Gibson, 100 [Odom] | [illegible] | | | | 2 |
| 30-1 | Dr. Eichberg, 116 [Powers] | [illegible] | | | | 3 |

Time, 1:48 2-5. Winner, J. C. McDowell's br. c., by Candlemas or Hayden Edwards—Sudie McNairy. Post 3 minutes. Start good. Won easily.

Fifth race, 6½ furlongs, selling:

| Bet. | Horse, weight, jockey. | St. | ¼ | ½ | Str. | Fn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7-1 | L'Alouette, 105 [Maher] | [illegible] | | | | 1 |
| 7-2 | Batlin Slipper, 103 [Odom] | [illegible] | | | | 2 |
| 4-1 | Ben Hadad, 107 [Clawson] | [illegible] | | | | 3 |

Time, 1:2[illegible]. Belle of Memphis, Matanza, Red Spider, Dave S., Peace, Maid of Erin, Klondyke Queen, Lepida, and Holland finished as named. Winner, B. T. Wilson Jr.'s b. f., by Kingston—Juliette. Start fair. Won driving. L'Alouette came with a rush the last quarter.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, 2-year-olds:

| Bet. | Horse, weight, jockey. | St. | ¼ | ½ | Str. | Fn. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9-5 | Mal, 112 [Spencer] | [illegible] | | | | 1 |
| 30-1 | Chappaqua, 115 [Maher] | [illegible] | | | | 2 |
| 9-5 | Monadour, 119 [Odom] | [illegible] | | | | 3 |

Time, 1:49. Dettie Gray and Pella B. finished as named. Winner, Sanford & Sons' b. c., by Meddler—Coriander. Start good. Won driving.

**Today's Brooklyn Entries.**

[illegible]

Fourth race, 1 1-16 miles, the Speculation Stakes, $1,000 added, selling—Bannockburn, 107 pounds; Merry Prince, 106; Charentus, 106; Cambrian, 106; Kirkwood, 97; Bessway, 94.

Fifth race, 1⅛ miles, handicap—Star of Bethlehem [illegible]

...lehem, 111 pounds; Latson, 109; Lotharia, 108; Spurs, 90.

Sixth race, 1 1-16 miles, 3-year-olds, maidens—Desperado, 115 pounds; Great Neck, 115; Prince Dudley, 115; Bangor, 115; Galahad, 115; Alice Nise, 112; General Shafter, 112; Emigre, 112; Locochee, 112; Ranford, 112; Veracious, 112.

**Good Racing at Baltimore.**

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 13.—Close finishes and split heats were the order at the second day of the light harness meeting at Prospect Park. Rob Roy and Evadine were the favorites in the two events. The first named was unplaced, while the Red Wilkes mare drew second prize, after having two heats to her credit. Summaries:

2:22 class, trotting—El Oro won second, fourth, and fifth heats in 2:19¼, 2:18½, 2:21½. White Tips won first and third heats in 2:18½, 2:18¼.

2:14 class, pacing—Prince A. won third, fourth, and fifth heats in 2:16¼, 2:17¼, 2:16¼. Evadine won first and second heats in 2:16¼, 2:16¾.

**Reiff Rides Two Winners.**

London, Sept. 13.—At the great Yarmouth meeting today, R. Sherwood's 3-year-old bay colt Karnack, ridden by L. Reiff, an American jockey, finished first in the race for the South Denes Selling Plate. Good was second and Newmarket, with "Skeets" Martin in the saddle, finished third. Nine horses ran five furlongs straight. Sulks, ridden by Reiff, won the Norfolk and Suffolk Handicap. Succoth was second and Nipper, with Martin up, finished third in a field of nine horses.

## GRAND CIRCUIT AT PROVIDENCE.

**Trotters and Pacers Resume Racing at Narragansett Park.**

Providence, R. I., Sept. 13.—The grand circuit races were resumed today at Narragansett Park. Weather perfect; track fast. Summaries:

2:16 class trot, purse $1,200, concluded:
Senator L., b. g., by West Cloud, dam Elfrida, by Eldridge [Dillinger] ....10 1 1
Excel, b. g., by Boyce's Duroc, dam Confederate Chief [Demarest] ....1 9 7
Edna Cook, b. m. [Collins] ....2 7 2
Nigger Jack, Georgena, Glory, Iris O., Pixie, Farris, and Phoebe Childers started.
Time—2:14¼; 2:13; 2:12¾.

Rhode Island Stake, 2:30 class trot, purse $3,000, three in five:
Kingmond, b. g., by King Darlington, dam Rosamond—Bird Wilkes [Marsh] ....6 1 1 1
The Queen, blk. m., by Chimes, dam Queenie King, by Mambrino King [Geers] ....1 5 2 2
Piemont, b. s. [Phelan] ....[illegible]
Paul Pry, Be Esprit, and Miss Pratt started.
Time—2:16½; 2:15½; 2:13¼; 2:16¾.

2:11 class pacing, purse $1,200, two in three:
Dempsey, br. g., by Tribute, dam unknown [O'Neill] ....1 1
John Agan, b. g., by Dingus, dam Mambrino Abdallah [Williams] ....4 2
Mazotte, b. m. [Bailey] ....2 5
Terrell S., Flirt, Blaze Boy, Castleton, Timepiece, Free Bond, Art Alco, King Chimes, Joe Bailey, Will Leyburn, McJoe, Early Bird, Joe Pilot, and Palmetto Prince started.
Time—2:11¼; 2:10¼.

2:27 class trotting, purse $1,200, two in three:
Happy Jim, b. h., by Westmoreland [Barnes] ....1 1
Edward S., ch. s., by Hinder Wilkes [Hudson] ....2 2
Roscoe C., b. g. [McDonald] ....3 3
Rana, Budd Stout, Edmund, Addie Parker, and Hampus started.
Time—2:10¼; 2:10¾.

2:10 class trotting, purse $2,000, three in five, unfinished:
Louise Mac, ch. m., by Little Corporal [Hudson] ....9 10 1 1
Gayton, b. c., by Allerton [McHenry] ....1 5 6 10
Captain Jack, blk. s., by Black Wilkes [Golden] ....7 1 10 4
Charley Herr, Battleton, Alcidalia, Monterey, Who Is It, Rubber, and Bonnatella started.
Time—2:10¼; 2:09¼; 2:10¼; 2:11¼.

## KENTUCKY MARE WINS 2:30 PACE.

**Hetty G. Has an Easy Victory, Going the First Heat in 2:09½.**

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—A fast track, fine weather, and an average attendance were in evidence on the second day's racing here. Douglas Thomas, the Kentucky breeder and trainer, gave the 2:30 class pacers a good beating with Hetty G., who took her initial record of 2:09½, in the first heat. A singular coincidence, however, was that of the field of nine pacers that started, the Kentucky mare was the only one that were hobbles. Miss Edith, a local mare, was a close second in each heat. Bertha Lee had no trouble in finishing in front of the 2:20 trotters, while four rattling heats were paced in the 2:18 class, and the race goes over. Silver Prince won the two opening rounds, and was only an eyelash to the good of Ruby Mack in the second in 2:08½. Ruby Mack beat Marshall out in a drive in the fourth heat in 2:13¼, and the race goes over. Summaries:

2:30 class, pacing, purse $1,000:
Hetty G., b. m., by Egg Hot—Nora B., by Betterton [Thomas] ....1 1 1
Miss Edith, br. m. [Flemming] ....2 2 2
Carmelita, b. m. [Maloney] ....3 3 3
Gloria, Ephraham, Van Deventer, Beauty Spot, Gus Hornet, and Minnie Simmons started.
Time—2:09½; 2:10; 2:11¼.

2:20 class, trotting, purse $1,000:
Bertha Lee, b. m., by Senator Rose, dam by Erhman Wilkes [Laird] ....1 1 1
Rand, ch. g. [Mayberry] ....2 2 2
Alice Carr, blk. m. [Bonnell] ....3 3 3
Earline S., William C. K., and Orphan Girl started.
Time—2:16½; 2:13¼; 2:14.

2:18 class, pacing, purse $1,000 [unfinished]:
Silver Prince, b. g., by Cyclone Prince ....1 1 2 6
Silver Maid, by Silverhill [Jones] ....[illegible]
Ruby Mack, b. m., by Coloridge [Barry] ....[illegible]
Marshall, Violation, Barony, and Mildura started.
Time—2:11¼; 2:08½; 2:12; 2:13¾.

## EXCELLENT RACING AT MILWAUKEE.

**Josephine Dixon Carries Off the 2:16 Trot in Straight Heats.**

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 13.—Fine weather, an excellent track, and three good races furnished enjoyment to patrons of the State fair today.

In the 2:16 trot Josephine Dixon, owned by J. B. Chandler of Berlin, Wis., carried off the honors, winning the race in three straight heats. In this race John Laaba, the owner and driver of Chain Shot, was fined for allowing Biwabik to come in second in the last heat in order to secure third money.

The 2:35 pace was won by Ahead, owned by W. Wills of Wheaton, Ill. Glen Alto was a close second and Plumline, the favorite, got fourth place.

The last race on the card, a 2:40 pace for 3-year-olds, was won by Pussy Willow, Bartlett, of Green View, Ill. Pussy Willow and Fay Highwood dividing second and third money. Manot fell in this race on the lower turn near the stretch and was distanced. The summaries:

2:16 trot, purse $1,000:
Josephine Dixon, b. m., by Onward [J. B. Chandler, Berlin, Wis.] ....1 1 1
Chain Shot, b. g. ....2 2 3
Biwabik, Stella S., Yellow Jacket started.
Time—2:16¼; 2:15¾; 2:17¼.

2:35 pace, purse $500:
Ahead, ch. g., by Ambassador [W. Wills, Wheaton, Ill.] ....[illegible]
Glen Alto, b. g. [Edward Geiger] ....[illegible]
Col. Anderson, ch. g. [C. M. Clark] ....[illegible]
Plumline and J. J. Mack started.
Time—2:18; 2:19¼; 2:19¾; 2:19; 2:20¼.

2:40 pace, for 3-year-olds, purse $500, best two in three heats:
Bartlett, b. m., by Grand Baron [H. J. Marbold, Green View, Ill.] ....1 1
Pussy Willow, b. m. [Harry Simmons] ....2 2
Fay Highwood, b. m. [W. E. D. Ryder] ....3 3
Frank Yoekum, Teddy R., Gale, Manot started.
Time—2:19½; 2:17¾.

**Notes of the Track.**

J. H. Smith, who claimed Yuba Dam on Tuesday for $800, yesterday sold the horse to H. Robison for $1,200. Smith yesterday claimed Hittick from G. C. Bennett, paying $700.

Donna Anita stumbled just after crossing the wire at the finish of the first race, plunged along a dozen yards, and threw her rider, Silvers, over her head. Silvers was not seriously hurt.

The trainers of yesterday's winners were: Gussie Fay, G. W. O'Neil; Duty, Sam Sexton; Tom Middleton, T. P. Hayes; King Bermuda, Jim Hand; Diser, Tom Miller; Ed Tipton, Bud May.

Judge Rees yesterday reinstated Jockey Conley, his valet, and J. Stewart, the stable trainer, who were suspended on Tuesday because Conley carried six pounds under weight on Mocorito, who was disqualified. Judge Rees held all three men innocent, and attributed the failure to carry the weight to an accident.

George Taylor, who rode Duty on Labor day and finished way back was suspended yesterday after Duty won. His ride on Duty on Labor day was regarded as suspicious, as the horse carried much money. Yesterday Hill rode Duty in a field of horses superior to the gang he contended with on Labor day and won easily. The act of the judges may have much bearing on the case of Jockey Nutt. Judge Rees will give a verdict in Nutt's case today.

## FITZ WILL RE-ENTER THE ARENA.

**Has an Agreement to Meet Winner of Jeffries-Sharkey Fight.**

Bob Fitzsimmons is still an aspirant for heavyweight championship honors. Martin Julian, his manager, said yesterday he had agreements signed by Tom O'Rourke and Tom Sharkey, and by William Brady and Jim Jeffries, which guaranteed Fitzsimmons a match with the winner of the Jeffries-Sharkey contest, which take place at the Coney Island Athletic on Oct. 23. The stipulation is that the match shall take place within sixty days of this date.

## SAYS HIS DEFEAT WAS A FLUKE.

**"Pedlar" Palmer Willing to Bet $5,000 He Can Whip McGovern.**

New York, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—"Pedlar" Palmer, the champion bantam of England, whose championship aspirations were shattered by that strong, sturdy American lad, Terry McGovern, sailed for home on board the American line steamship New York, which left today. Before going aboard the steamer Palmer spoke freely to a reporter in regard to the outcome of his encounter. He said he was defeated on a fluke, just like McCoy and Ted Pritchard were in their respective matches.

"I cannot believe that I was really defeated. You know the whole thing shows that I have not done my best. McGovern beat me fair, but I think I am the better man. I am not saying anything against McGovern. I think he is a grand little fellow and I like him personally. He reached the right place and I was defeated. If the fight had gone several rounds it would have been different. I still think I am McGovern's superior and will bet $5,000 that I can defeat him in another bout."

When Palmer reaches England he will immediately begin preparations for a meeting with Will Curley at the National Sporting club next month.

**St. Paul and Return, $11.50.**

For the meeting of the German Catholic Central society and the Young Men's German Catholic society at St. Paul, Sept. 16, the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railway will sell tickets Chicago to St. Paul and Minneapolis and return at one fare for round trip—$11.50. Tickets good going Sept. 15 only, and good for ten days returning. Ticket office, 95 Adams street, and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams streets.

# OPEN TOURNEY ON TODAY

## BEST GOLFERS OF COUNTRY WILL MEET AT BALTIMORE.

**Most Skillful Professionals of the East and West and a Number of the Leading Amateurs Will Contest—Champion H. M. Harriman Is One of the Entries—Willie and Alexander Smith of Chicago Are Backed to Win—Description of the Course.**

New York, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The links of the Baltimore Country club tomorrow and Friday will be the scene probably of the grandest display of golf that has ever been witnessed in this country, and certainly in the vicinity of Baltimore. Never since the game of golf was first introduced in this country have so many high degree players been brought together. All the most expert in the West as well as in the East are on hand eager to test their skill in this great championship battle of the year, and along with this vast array of professionals are about twelve or fifteen amateurs, who are not afraid to have their skill put to a severe test by the professionals.

The highest possible honor that an amateur golfer could win would be an open championship. It has never yet been won by an amateur in this country, and only three times in Great Britain.

Herbert M. Harriman, who proved his wonderful ability as an amateur by winning the Metropolitan Golf association championship last spring at Garden City, and followed it up by winning the amateur championship at Chicago, is one of the most prominent of the amateurs who have entered for the open championship and will test his skill with the professionals.

Another amateur of great prominence who will also try for fresh laurels is Quincy A. Shaw of the Myopia Hunt club, who recently won the Newport tournament, when he defeated the amateur champion, Herbert M. Harriman, in the semi-finals, and Harry Hollings Jr. in the final, which was a sufficient achievement to establish the fact he is now a golfer of the first class.

Another crack amateur who is likely to finish well up in the race is Walter J. Travis, the Oakland champion, who is a dangerous man in any company, and a hard man to beat.

The professionals who are backed the heaviest to win are Willie and Alexander Smith, regarded as the two best men in the West. Jack Park and Willie Anderson are possibly the two best players in the East, although from the style in which Bernard Nicholls, Joseph Lloyd, Willie Campbell, R. B. Wilson, George Low, Willie Dunn, and the Rawlins and Fitzjohn brothers are playing, it will be no easy matter to pick the best men prior to the competition.

In fact, any one of a half dozen of the other Western professionals is likely to make a spurt and finish far better in the race than either of the Smiths, who have been picked as the favorites. The Chicago men were badly fooled last year, for although Frederick Herd won the championship and Chicago got all the glory, he was not the man they had their money on, so glory was the only thing left for them to take back, as their money remained in the East in large amounts.

## DESCRIPTION OF BALTIMORE COURSE

**Contestants in Open Golf Championships Will Have Difficult Work.**

[BY JAMES SHIELDS MURPHY, EDITOR OF THE GOLFER.]

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The most striking thing about the links of the Baltimore Country club is the diversified character of the country over which the course extends. It is up and down—hardly a hole without a grade or ascent. It is more hilly than the Shinnecock Hills or Ardsley course, or, in fact, any course over which the United States Golf association has ever held a championship.

Starting from the rear of the clubhouse the first tee is within ten strides. There is a semicircular mound looking down on a road 100 feet beneath. Trees line each side of the course as far as the road extends. A stiff sand bunker guards the green. A long drive and a good mashie pitch should lay the ball on the green. An over pitched approach will fall into the Falls turnpike on the left or into low brush on the small creek in the right.

A railroad is crossed to tee off for the next hole. For 100 yards on the left an old raised conduit road looms up to catch a pulled ball. A ditch within sixty yards of the hole will get any topped iron shot. Hole No. 3 is a good drive and a good drive is necessary to make all safe. Low brush, rough ground, and trees begin about eighty yards from the tee and extend well up to the putting green.

The fourth tee is on a green bank of earth and it is necessary to carry a ditch about 100 yards away on the drive. Beyond the green the woods in crescent shape will hold a too strong approach, which is an iron pitch, a mere 141 yards, to No. 5 hole. There is a bunker about forty yards from the flag. There is also a ditch 190 yards from No. 6 tee, and a hazard 60 yards further on, necessitating a mashie pitch to make the green in safety.

From No. 7 tee it is about eighty yards to the bank of Jones Falls. On the tee side there are scrub trees and rank grass and on the other side there is a steeply rising bank and rough grass. Only a topped ball or a short carry suffers.

Immediately in front of No. 8 tee is a steep descent, with bad ground with the rankest kind of undergrowth. Rough grass holds on the right of the course almost to the ditch just short of the green.

At No. 9 tee it is essential to drive a straight ball coming away and also to avoid the rough growth on the right.

No. 10 is merely a case of fairly straight driving over a ditch and a road.

No. 11 calls for a little iron pitch down a hill and up another hill.

For No. 12 there is a bunker that is easy to carry. It is a drive and an iron, but up hill all the way.

No. 13 is a tricky hole. There is a railroad, which is best circumvented by driving short, and then a long iron or a full brassie to the green.

Following this is hole No. 14, which gives a 200-yard drive down hill, and the green is made.

The long hole of the links now follows. It is straightforward playing. A road cuts across, as does a dry ditch, and further on a wet ditch, but they are so placed that clean driving and brassie work brings you safe. It takes good driving, but it has been done. A tee shot and two brassies bring the player to the putting green.

No. 16 is a simple problem of straight driving. Woods are on the right and long grass with a shallow ravine on the left. Fifty yards is the width of the course, wide enough, perhaps, but only too narrow when the wind is wrong.

There is an embankment directly in front of the next tee and a railroad to be crossed just beyond that. There is some rough stuff to the right further on again, and if the rough stuff is carried by a long sliced drive there is a hazard of a bank to cause trouble. The green is on the slope of a hill. This same slope of the hill extends the whole length of the next hole, a hole that is, in the opinion of many golfers, the most irritating device ever invented in the game of golf.

The fair green extends straight up the hill, which is as steep as Mont Blanc. There are trees on the right and trees on the left. A straight drive is the only resource, followed by a cleak up to the highly elevated tee.

Players who have been over the Baltimore links say that plenty of physical endurance is the most necessary thing if one would have a good card to show for two or three days of medal play. The constant climbing will soon bring a broken-winded man to a realization of the insufficiency of a neglected physique.

Some of the greens are puzzling. Set in the apex of a little hill they offer four or five different grades for a golfer to try his skill and luck on. A man with a topping habit will fare badly. Taken altogether the course is most interesting.

The numbers, bogie, and lengths of the complete eighteen holes are as follows:

| No. | Bogie. | Yards. | No. | Bogie. | Yards. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | [illegible] | 304 | 10 | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| 2 | [illegible] | 295 | 11 | [illegible] | 147 |
| 3 | [illegible] | 191 | 12 | [illegible] | 295 |
| 4 | [illegible] | 240 | 13 | [illegible] | 320 |
| 5 | [illegible] | 141 | 14 | [illegible] | 201 |
| 6 | [illegible] | 330 | 15 | [illegible] | 550 |
| 7 | [illegible] | 214 | 16 | [illegible] | 262 |
| 8 | [illegible] | 450 | 17 | [illegible] | 230 |
| 9 | 4 | 302 | 18 | 4 | 295 |
| Totals | 36 | 2,580 | Totals | 41 | 2,839 |

Bogie is 77 for the course, the total length of which is 5,419 yards.

## FIRST ROUND FOR GOVERNOR'S CUP.

**Opening of the Women's Golf Tournament at Onwentsia Club.**

Beautiful weather and some high-class golf combined to make the opening day of the second annual women's tournament of the Onwentsia club a thorough success. The play of yesterday was distinctly in advance of that of the previous year, a few of the contestants displaying a skill that a large majority of the local masculine players cannot as yet boast of.

The tournament opened with the qualifying round for the Governor's Cup, and, although three additional cups had been added as adjuncts to the main prize, interest naturally centered in the first four places, the holders of these being the only ones who would have a chance at the cup under match play. The contest for these was practically limited to about ten of the contestants.

A number of the competitors elected to play the eighteen holes at one time, and when the scores for the morning play were turned in it was found that Mrs. H. Toulmin of the Milwaukee Country club had done the round in 102 strokes. Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, of the Onwentsia club coming next with 105. Mrs. H. A. Beidler finished with 106, and a place in the coveted four was generally conceded to her. Miss Johnny Carpenter, who was recognized as a possible factor, had bad luck in her first round, and, though playing splendid golf on the in journey, could not do better than 109.

Miss Marion Shearson, who had come from New York in the hope of winning the trophy for her absolute property, was still out, and was thought to be the only player likely to go under the total of the little Westward Ho champion. On the beginning of her home journey she did not appear to have much chance, but, though playing under extreme tension, finished well, and, getting the last hole in five, came in with a total of 108.

It remained for Mrs. W. B. McIlvaine of the Onwentsia club to furnish the surprise of the day. In the morning she had made the first nine holes in 57. Playing the second half in the afternoon, she gave a fine exhibition, and, with a total of 49, brought her score to 106, and she qualified.

Miss Shearson and Miss Johnny Carpenter were thus relegated to places in the qualifying list for the First Flight Cup. For this trophy Miss L. W. Peet of the Edgewater club, Mrs. G. A. McKinlock of Onwentsia, and Miss Mary Lewis tied for the last two places. In the playoff Miss Peet won the first hole in five, the other two halving it in six. Miss Lewis and Mrs. McKinlock then played to the second hole. The former drove into a bunker and, losing the hole 7—4, was moved into the Viking Cup qualifying quartet.

The match play rounds for the four trophies promise some close contests. In the qualifying round of last year the lowest score was 110, being made by Miss Shearson. This year there are six scores below that figure. Mrs. H. Toulmin, who wins the prize for the lowest score in the qualifying round, was formerly Miss Bertha Townsend of Philadelphia, one of the best lawn tennis players in the country. Her experience in tennis tournaments probably will stand her in good stead in the present tournament. On her form of yesterday she should have a good chance in the race, though today she will have a hard opponent in Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, the present holder of the trophy.

Those who qualified for the four cups and their scores are as follows:

GOVERNOR'S CUP.

Mrs. H. Toulmin, Milwaukee—
Out ....5 6 5 7 5 6 5 6 4—49
In ....5 7 6 5 6 7 4 6 7—53—102

Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, Onwentsia—
Out [illegible]—50
In [illegible]—55—105

Mrs. H. A. Beidler, Glen View—
Out [illegible]—53
In [illegible]—53—106

Mrs. W. B. McIlvaine, Onwentsia—
Out [illegible]—57
In [illegible]—49—106

FIRST FLIGHT CUP.

Miss M. Shearson, Richmond County—
Out [illegible]—53
In [illegible]—55—108

Miss J. Carpenter, Westward Ho—
Out [illegible]—60
In [illegible]—49—109

Miss L. W. Peet, Edgewater—
Out [illegible]—55
In [illegible]—58—113

Mrs. G. A. McKinlock, Onwentsia—
Out [illegible]—57
In [illegible]—56—113

VIKING CUP.

Miss Mary Lewis, Edgewater—
Out [illegible]—60
In [illegible]—53—113

Mrs. W. A. Alexander, Exmoor—
Out [illegible]—58
In [illegible]—57—115

Miss M. Wilson, Onwentsia—
Out [illegible]—62
In [illegible]—53—115

Miss Amy Jones, Edgewater—
Out [illegible]—55
In [illegible]—60—115

CONSOLATION CUP.

Miss A. Poole, Onwentsia—
Out [illegible]—58
In [illegible]—62—120

Mrs. J. M. Cutter, Exmoor—
Out [illegible]—61
In [illegible]—61—122

Mrs. A. B. Dick, Onwentsia—
Out [illegible]—65
In [illegible]—57—122

Miss Harriet Richardson, Riverside—
Out [illegible]—60
In [illegible]—62—122

The other scores were:

| | Out. | In. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Miss Seaman, Milwaukee | [illegible] | | |
| Miss Amy Lake, Glen View | [illegible] | | |
| Miss Bertha Poole, Onwentsia | [illegible] | | |
| Miss K. Purdy, Onwentsia | [illegible] | | |
| Mrs. C. C. Adsit, Onwentsia | [illegible] | | |
| Mrs. John Valentine, Onwentsia | [illegible] | | |
| Mrs. G. Day McBirney, Glen View | [illegible] | | |
| Mrs. John R. Gott, Chicago | [illegible] | | |
| Mrs. R. De Koven, Onwentsia | [illegible] | | |
| Miss Betsey Chapin, Glen View | [illegible] | | |
| Miss Cornelia Holabird, Glen View | [illegible] | | |
| Miss Grace Chapman, Exmoor | [illegible] | | |
| Miss Bessie Anthony, Evanston | 70 | 64 | [illegible] |
| Miss Louisa Learned, Onwentsia | [illegible] | | |
| Mrs. J. S. Andrews, Onwentsia | [illegible] | | |
| Mrs. E. S. Dewey, Riverside | [illegible] | | |
| Mrs. Harvey | [illegible] | | |
| Miss J. Learned, Onwentsia | [illegible] | | |

Nine other players handed in scores of over 140, the highest being 175.

The draw for the medal play round resulted as follows:

Governors' cup—Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor and Mrs. H. Toulmin, Mrs. H. A. Beidler and Mrs. W. B. McIlvaine.

First flight cup—Miss J. Carpenter and Miss L. W. Peet, Miss M. Shearson and Mrs. G. A. McKinlock.

Viking cup—Miss Mary Lewis and Mrs. W. A. Alexander, Miss M. Wilson and Miss Amy Jones.

Consolation cup—Miss A. Poole and Miss H. Richardson, Mrs. J. M. Cutter and Mrs. A. B. Dick.

Play will begin at 10 o'clock this morning.

Play for the Benedict cup will begin at 2:30 o'clock. The trophy is a challenge cup, presented by L. Hamilton McCormick. The event is at twelve holes, medal play, and is open to members of clubs of United States Golf association and their wives. The winner receives custody of cup for one year and a miniature Benedict cup. The entries are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Tuttle. | Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Waddell. |
| Mr. and Mrs. G. D. McBirney. | Mr. and Mrs. H. J. McBirney. |
| Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Dick. | Mr. and Mrs. John R. Gott. |
| Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Alexander. | Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Pike. |
| Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Adsit. | Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Spence. |
| Mr. and Mrs. John Valentine. | Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Lewis. |
| Mr. and Mrs. G. A. McKinlock. | Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hannah. |
| Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Pillsbury. | Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Hubbard. |
| Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Cutter. | Mr. and Mrs. G. F. Fiske. |
| Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Harvey. | Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Beidler. |
| Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Adams. | Mr. and Mrs. H. Toulmin. |
| Mr. and Mrs. W. Prescott Hunt. | Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor. |

## GAY CROWDS AT WOMAN'S GOLF.

**Perfect Weather Draws Many Spectators to Onwentsia Links.**

The grounds of the Onwentsia club presented a gay scene yesterday at the opening of the golf tournament for the Western women's championship. The weather was almost perfect for golf and in consequence a large number of players and spectators were present. Among those on the links were:

| | |
|---|---|
| Mrs. H. C. Chatfield-Taylor, | Miss Marion Shearson, |
| | Mrs. W. Rollo Bridges, |
| The Misses Johnson, | Mrs. J. Anna Carpenter, |
| Miss Bertha Poole, | Mrs. J. M. Cutter, |
| Miss Julia Larned, | Mrs. Harry Toulman, |
| Mrs. John Valentine, | Mrs. John Gott, |
| Mrs. Reginald de Koven, | Mrs. Day McBirney, |
| Mrs. H. N. Tuttle. | |

In the evening the visiting players were entertained at dinner and later with a vaudeville show.

## MAY USE RUSH FRESHMEN PLAYERS.

**Plan Whereby the Chicago Football Team Will Be Strengthened.**

There is every reason to believe the University of Chicago football squad will receive several valuable additions as soon as school opens. While the team is at present going begging for heavy men for the line, it is thought as soon as the arrangements can be made a wealth of material will present itself for work. For some time, since the affiliation of the Rush Medical College with the University of Chicago, there has been talk of some of the football men of Rush playing with the Maroons. This has practically been impossible owing to the fact the alliance has not been close enough to permit such a step.

At a conference some few weeks ago between the heads of the two institutions the question came up for discussion whether, owing to the fact the university possessed superior advantages in the way of chemistry, physics, and general biology, the freshman class for the Rush Medical College could not take its freshman year at the University of Chicago and the succeeding years at Rush. It was considered at length, and although the plan was not completed, it is thought it will be adopted. This will, therefore, bring into the university a lot of men who, coming from other institutions, have had football experience, and will make a larger field to draw from.

Coach Gale appeared on the field yesterday for the first time this year. He is still weak, but expects to get into the game with the rest of the coaches next week. Training table was started yesterday, and hereafter all players who show promise during practice will be taken to the table.

Two famous football players witnessed Stagg's candidates at work yesterday, Captain Outland of last year's University of Pennsylvania team and Boal, the big Harvard guard, who is a Chicago man, were the visitors. They remained throughout the entire day's play. Both will go East this week, and Boal will go at once into active training for the Harvard team. He and Captain Burden, the guards of last year, are the nucleus for the Crimson line this season. Outland will assist in coaching the Red and Blue team this year. He had a talk with Stagg yesterday over the game which is to be played between the Quakers and the Maroons Oct. 28.

## HEAVY TEAM FOR NORTHWESTERN.

**Dr. Hollister Begins Active Work with the Football Candidates.**

The Northwestern University football men began their work yesterday in earnest, and while there was not that dash and enthusiasm that has characterized the work of previous years, there was a healthier spirit shown by the boys. The team promises to be exceptionally heavy, even for Northwestern, and will have fewer old men playing in it than any team the purple has had for many a day. This will necessitate much preliminary work, and through it Hollister hopes to establish a new system at the Evanston school. No one expects that the Methodists will have a championship team, and there is less bombast in the opening of the season than ever before. All are willing to work and the coach will give them all they desire.

Yesterday, aided by Perry, Thorne, and Sheppard, Hollister showed his men how to line up. He placed Lawler, who was substitute center last year, as snapper back, and Woolbert, one of last year's ends, at full back. The other positions were taken by each man in his turn. Hollister expects to use mass and line plays, and the men will from the start be taught that style of game. He wants a heavy line and a heavy set of backs.

There were several new players of promise out on Sheppard Field. W. D. Nash of Rockford, who registered from Wheaton College, was tried behind the line. Egley and Ward, from Onarga, were given a chance, as was Ryden of the Evanston High School. West is being trained as full back. He gets his punts off slowly and with poor direction, but for the short time he has been at the game he is doing exceptionally well. Hollister will combine his attention to these men until the old players return.

Little, last year's center, will don his suit next Friday, as will Captain Hunter. Johnson and Macheamey are expected out today. Ed. Dietz and Hanson, guards, will be at Evanston next week. It is not known when Schiener will return or when Catlin will come out, but Chaddock has written he will be on the grounds on Saturday. Trafs will be out on the same day.

Next week Jack Hollister, a brother of the coach, will be at Evanston to aid in coaching and help take care of the men.

## GASOLINE STOVE CAUSES FIRE.

**Many Houses Destroyed and Three Badly Damaged by Flames Resulting from Explosions.**

Nine families in Irving Park lost all their belongings in a fire last night. Six cottages were burned to the ground. Three others were so damaged the families could not remain in them. Neighbors provided the families with food and shelter. The fire burned fiercely for an hour and threatened more serious damage, but the fire department, aided by police officers from the Irving Park station, extinguished the flames.

Fireman Albert Behrke of Engine Company No. 58 fell from a ladder to the ground, a distance of ten feet, while fighting the fire, and received severe internal injuries. The Irving Park police took him to St. Elizabeth Hospital.

The fire was caused by the explosion of a gasoline stove in the house of John Jensen.

# NO LIGHT ON WATER DEAL

## MAZET COMMITTEE RAMAPO INQUIRY FRUITLESS.

**Frank H. Platt, Son of the Senator, Refuses to Answer Many Questions—Tells Member Reason Is None of His Business—Develops Ignorance as to General Tracey's Connection with Affair—Silas B. Dutcher Is Also Heard.**

New York, Sept. 13.—The most important witness at today's session of the Mazet committee was Frank H. Platt, son of United States Senator Thomas C. Platt, and junior member of the law firm of Tracey, Boardman & Platt.

Mr. Platt was called as a witness for the purpose of throwing additional light upon the organization and the plan and scope of the Ramapo Water company, but did not give much information in regard to the origin of this water company, which hoped to secure a $200,000,000 contract from the City of New York.

Questioned by Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Platt declined to answer regarding the amount of stock which he held in the City Trust company and when pressed for an explanation said: "It is none of your business."

Silas B. Dutcher, the President of the Ramapo Water company, was also questioned, but he did not give details concerning that organization.

The first witness today was Alfred T. White, former Commissioner of City Works in Brooklyn. He said that General Tracey had asked witness in 1894 if the proposition from a private water company would be received. He thought General Tracey represented the Ramapo company at that time.

**Knew Little of Company.**

When Frank H. Platt was called to the witness chair he said he knew little of the Ramapo Water company.

He had no personal knowledge that General Tracey had ever been President of the company. When General Tracey came into the firm in 1889 he brought with him a lawsuit concerning the validity of the title to certain lands in which the Ramapo company was interested.

When the act of 1895 was before Governor Morton by which the right was given to the Ramapo company to sell water anywhere in the State, General Tracey had requested that a member of the firm appear before Governor Morton and present the case of the Ramapo company.

"I never knew anything personally about the Ramapo Water company," said Mr. Platt, "never had any interest, direct or indirect, in it, never knew anything about the bill until it was passed, and never knew anything about the contract until I read of it in the newspapers."

**Ignorant of General Tracey's Stock.**

Assemblyman Hoffman asked Mr. Platt whether General Tracey was not President of the Ramapo company at the time he was a member of the Greater New York Charter commission.

"I only know that the newspapers said he had resigned the Presidency before going on the commission," was the answer.

"Do you know that General Tracey owned $1,000,000 worth of stock in the company?"

"I know nothing about it."

Mr. Platt said that the Fidelity and Deposit company had done business here in fair and open competition with other surety companies.

Witness denied that he had told Governor Black, when that official refused to sign a certain corporation bill, that he could not be renominated.

Witness had never received any blocks of stock for his services to any corporation, or for his influence; nor had any member of his family.

**Mr. Dutcher Tells Nothing.**

Silas B. Dutcher, President of the Ramapo Water company, said he had been President of the company since July, 1897, and had become a stockholder a short time before.

"Was it treasury stock that you bought?"

"No, I bought from a stockholder."

"Who brought you the stock?"

"I decline to answer at present."

"Do you mean, Mr. Dutcher, to help us get at the list of stockholders, or do you not?"

"I will help you to get all you are entitled to."

At this point Edward Lauterbach said there were actions pending against the Ramapo company, and because of this he did not think it would be proper to make known the names of the stockholders for publication.

## ANOTHER KILLING IN CLAY.

**This Time the Tragedy in the Kentucky County Is Independent of the Feuds.**

London, Ky., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Clay County has had another killing, independent of the two feuds. "Jim" and "Cam" Lewis began shooting into the house of an aged man named Shell on Spring Creek, whereupon Shell shot "Jim" Lewis eleven times with a Winchester. "Cam" made his escape.

The county officials of Clay have refused to assist those of Laurel County in the safe delivery of the two feudists in jail here, "Sol" and "Tom" Griffin.

Two companies of State troops have been notified to be in readiness to go to Clay within two days, as Governor Bradley probably will order them to take the Griffins to Manchester and to remain there during the examining trial, which is set for Friday.

## CROWDS DODGE A WILD STEER.

**Animal Breaks Loose at the Stock-Yards and Runs to Prairie Avenue.**

Scores of school children and bicyclists narrowly escaped injury yesterday afternoon, when a wild steer broke loose at the Stock-Yards and dashed through the streets for nearly two miles, pursued by a half dozen cowboys.

The steer, which belonged to Pfaelzer & Sons, broke away from a bunch of cattle being driven through the yards, went out by the Root street gates, and turned east in Forty-third street. The maddened animal ran to Michigan avenue and turned south to Forty-fourth street. Scores of men and women on bicycles left their wheels and took to the sidewalks and lawns for safety. At Forty-fourth street it again turned east and soon ran into the yard in the rear of the Palace Stables, Forty-third street and Prairie avenue.

By this time the cowboys were on hand. They lassoed the animal and it was loaded into a wagon and carted back to the Stock-Yards.

## NEWSBOY DIES ON TRAIN.

**Lawrence McGovern, 13 Years Old, Falls Dead While Selling Papers to Grand Trunk Passengers.**

Lawrence McGovern, 13 years old, a newsboy, died suddenly on an inbound Grand Trunk passenger train at Fifteenth street yesterday while he was selling papers.

McGovern was calling out his papers when he threw up his hands and sank to the floor with a cry.

He was dead when passengers reached his side.

It is supposed death was due to heart disease.

The body was removed to 338 Twenty-third street, where the boy lived.

## ARRANGES FOR ARCTIC TRIP.

**Captain Bartlett of the Peary Ship Windward Arrives at St. Johns, N. F.**

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 13.—Captain John Bartlett of Lieutenant Peary's steamer Windward arrived here today to make final arrangements respecting the vessel's next arctic voyage and to provide for extensive repairs to be made during the winter. He brought with him several cases containing the records and relics of the Greely expedition, and these will be forwarded to New York on Saturday by the steamer Silvia.

## PUT UP SURETY FIGURES.

### VALUATIONS ADVANCED ON TRUST COMPANIES BY $1,979,903.

**Acting on Private Information, the Board of Review Increases the Assessment Returns of Eight Large Financial Institutions — Changes Made for Brewing and Malting Properties and Other Lines of Trade—Complaint of Double Entries.**

Eight trust and surety companies of the city, according to decisions entered last night by the Board of Review, will contribute to the tax lists an increase of $1,979,903 on their personal property valuations. The Chicago Guarantee and Trust company's figures are advanced from a scheduled value of $691,770 to $1,395,000, and the Security Title and Trust company to $1,188,000, as against the Assessors' estimate of $700,000. The schedule of $567 filed by the American Surety company is rejected and a total of $25,000 substituted.

The reviewers also went after trade combinations. The personalty valuation of the American Linseed company, known as the linseed oil trust, was sent from $400,000 to $720,000. The American Malting company's branches were taken up and changes entered that ranged from an increase to $140,000 over the Assessors' figures of $50,000 in the case of the Fred F. Bullen Malting company, to a reduction from $100,000 to $90,000 on the personalty of the Brand, Bullen & Gund company.

**Basis for the Increases.**

The increases were spread on the title and trust companies on the basis of private information. The Chicago Title and Trust company was said to have paid the old Cook County Title and Trust company $300,000 for its tract books; the Title Guarantee and Trust company was credited with giving Handy & Co. $1,200,000 for similar plats; while the Security Title and Trust company was reported to have expended almost a half million dollars for its realty charts. The fact that these concerns are required to deposit $200,000 with the State Auditor and hold many good mortgages formed another basis for the action taken. In the case of the Chicago Title and Trust company, their assessment will be largely involved in their building, which is assessed at $817,000.

**Changes in Trade Lines.**

Important changes made in this class and in other trade branches follow:

| | Assessors' full valuation. | Bd. of Review's valuation. |
|---|---|---|
| **TITLE AND TRUST COMPANIES.** | | |
| Title Guarantee and Trust Co. | $691,770 | $1,395,000 |
| Security Title and Trust Co. | 700,000 | 1,188,000 |
| Chicago Title and Trust Co. | 43,500 | 427,000 |
| Citizens' Title and Trust Co. | Not assessed | 5,000 |
| Equitable Trust Co. | 175,000 | 512,000 |
| American Surety Co. | 567 | 25,000 |
| National Surety Co. | 500 | 20,000 |
| American Bonding and Trust Co | 760 | 20,000 |
| **MALTING COMPANIES.** | | |
| American Malting Co.'s branches— | | |
| Brand, Bullen & Gund | $100,000 | $90,000 |
| Fred F. Bullen Malting Co. | 50,000 | 140,000 |
| John Carden Jr. | 10,000 | 31,500 |
| Hales & Curtis Malting Co. | | 100,000 |
| W. H. Purcell Co. | 60,000 | 135,000 |
| A. Schwill | 32,432 | 162,000 |
| American Brewing and Malting Co. | 30,000 | 72,000 |
| Northwestern Malt and Grain Co | 5,000 | 67,500 |
| L. I. Aaron & Co. | 30,000 | 54,000 |
| Charles W. Boynton | Not assessed | 30,000 |
| Columbia Malting Co. | 30,000 | 67,500 |
| **HARDWARE DEALERS.** | | |
| Reading Hardware Co. | $25,620 | $30,000 |
| J. F. Wollensack | 11,050 | 20,000 |
| Keene Bros.' Hardware Co. | 10,950 | 15,000 |
| Andrew Hoffman | 2,000 | 15,000 |
| **COFFIN MAKERS AND UNDERTAKERS.** | | |
| F. H. Hill & Co. | $50,000 | $100,000 |
| Chicago Coffin Co. | 27,543 | 29,000 |
| **GALVANIZED IRON DEALERS.** | | |
| M. Weill & Co. | Not assessed | $75,000 |
| John McVoy & Co. | 7,325 | 25,000 |
| Nat. Enameling Stamping Co | 16,000 | 25,000 |
| **TEAMING COMPANIES.** | | |
| A. M. Forbes | $7,485 | $12,000 |
| A. T. Willett | 1,400 | 6,000 |
| **PLUMBERS' SUPPLY COMPANIES.** | | |
| James B. Clow & Son | $77,000 | $200,000 |
| Peck Bros. & Co. | 16,978 | 50,000 |
| **PLATE GLASS COMPANIES.** | | |
| Pittsburg Plate Glass Co. | $49,150 | $150,000 |
| J. C. Rice | 75,000 | 125,000 |
| American Luxfer Prism Co. | Not assessed | 75,000 |
| **SHIP BUILDERS AND CHANDLERS.** | | |
| Chicago Ship Building Co. | $125,000 | $300,000 |
| L. Windmuller & Co. | 1,635 | 25,000 |
| **SCREW COMPANIES.** | | |
| Chicago Screw Co. | $129,700 | $200,000 |
| **THREAD COMPANIES.** | | |
| Spool Cotton Co. | $86,308 | $100,000 |
| American Thread Co. | 2,000 | 80,000 |

**Complain of Double Returns.**

The Assessors complain that unless more care is exercised by the clerical force of the Reviewing board the tax warrants, when finally drafted, will contain double entries in many cases, thus bringing about a legal fight from taxpayers twice assessed. They point out that W. G. Beale, reported by the reviewers as not assessed, had been listed for $6,000 on his personal property, this being the same valuation as that spread by the Board of Review.

The firm of Alfred Peats & Co. is named also by the Assessors as having been assessed in two places. The reviewers, they claim, raised one amount, but failed to note the other entry. L. Windmuller & Co. are said to have been twice assessed by the revising body. Reviewer West states that any mistakes of this character will not find their way to the tax warrants.

State's Attorney Deneen may present evidence of attempted tax-fixing to the grand jury on Saturday. He has examined the suspected schedules, and evidence of premeditated fraud has been found.

**Totals in Realty Books.**

Five additional West Town real estate books footed up give a full valuation of $71,329,445, as against $77,481,900 in 1898. Of the forty-six West Town books, forty-two now have been footed, giving a total full value of $301,980,975, as compared with $301,423,400 in 1898. Of the thirteen Lake View realty books, five give aggregate full valuations of $20,027,985, as against $11,494,400 twelve months ago.

## LAKE COUNTY ASSESSMENT.

**Revised Figures Show a Decrease from Last Year Made by the Board of Review.**

The revised assessment of Lake County, as finished by the Board of Review, is $307,523 less than that of last year in assessed values. While the total of personal property increased $750,000 that of real estate decreased over $1,000,000. The original assessment was larger than last year's, but the Board of Review cut down the real estate valuations. The final figures are:

| | 1899. | 1898. |
|---|---|---|
| Real estate | $5,219,402 | $6,285,254 |
| Personalty | 1,457,829 | 699,500 |
| Totals | $6,677,231 | $6,984,754 |

## EVANSTON'S SICK NEED ROOM.

**Hospital Overcrowded and Aid Will Be Asked to Build an Addition—Never So Many Ill.**

The directors of the Evanston Hospital will appeal for aid to erect a large addition to the present building. The sick of Evanston reported during the last two weeks as needing hospital care exceed in number those in any other two weeks since the hospital was established. The cases reported are from many causes. Eighteen patients are now cared for by the nurses in buildings outside of the hospital proper.

## JESTER MAY NOT BE TRIED.

**Man Accused of Killing Gilbert Gates Thirty Years Ago Too Ill to Leave His Bed.**

Mexico, Mo., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Alexander Jester, in prison here accused of killing Gilbert Gates over thirty years ago, is ill in bed.

His trial is set for next Monday. He has received a pension in the name of Alexander Jester.

It is said here that J. W. Gates has paid the Kansas Sheriff the $200 reward offered for Jester's arrest.

The prudent housewife sees to it that good bread is provided. She can secure no better, purer, or more delicious quality of the staff of life than "Table Queen," the bread that Heissler & Junge make.

## SCOFIELD AT THE STATE FAIR.

**Governor of Wisconsin Delivers an Address in Which He Looks Doubtingly Toward Philippines.**

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—There were 35,000 people in attendance at the State fair today. It was Wisconsin day, and the farmers were all out. Governor Scofield delivered an address at noon, touching on State and national issues. There was a practical lesson in the building of roads, a strip of road made of Wisconsin granite and of hard heads being laid through the grounds.

In the course of his address Governor Scofield said:

"I was among those who did not believe this country should be pressed into a war with Spain. I still believe that that war might have been averted had it not been for undue pressure on the part of some of the members of Congress.

"The present trouble has come as a natural outgrowth of the other, and our first duty in the premises is to accept the responsibility. It is the extreme of folly to talk of withdrawing our troops from the Philippines at the present time. We have certain duties to perform; one is to suppress insurrection, and to that end an army large enough to do it promptly should be furnished; and the next is to see to it that as rapidly as possible a stable government for the people of that country is established.

"The President of the United States, whose conduct from the beginning of the unpleasant controversy with Spain up to the present time has been dignified and statesmanlike, has recently expressed some views concerning our future relations to those far off islands which seem to me to be significant. The President says that the Philippine Islands belong to this country by right of purchase, and by this is meant that when the insurrection is suppressed those islands shall become part of United States territory, and if the policy of the war while it is in progress is to be shaped to that end, I believe a serious mistake may be made.

"I do not think that this country should attempt to attach to itself a territory thousands of miles away, and an alien race, that it would take centuries to amalgamate with ours.

"We are under sacred obligations to those people growing out of the progress of events up to this time, but I cannot believe that these involve the attempted assimilation of a people and territory with whom we have nothing in common.

"However, our future policy as to those islands will be settled by the people, and the present duty of all patriotic citizens is to warmly support the efforts of the administration to suppress insurrection and establish peace."

## NAME PROHIBITION TICKET.

**State Convention in Massachusetts Nominates Candidates and Adopts Platform.**

Governor—JOHN W. BAER, Medford.
Lieutenant Governor—JAMES H. ROBERTS, Cambridge.
Secretary of State—JOHN B. LEWIS, Reading.
Treasurer—HERBERT B. GRIFFIN, Winthrop.
Auditor—FRANKLIN A. PALMER, Stockbridge.
Attorney General—SIDNEY PORLEY, Salem.

Worcester, Mass., Sept. 13.—The annual State convention of the Prohibition party was held here today. A large number of the delegates were women. At the morning session the chairman, the Rev. Alvah H. Morrill of New Bedford, denounced the administration for sanctioning the army canteen.

The essential points of the platform were the declarations in favor of the abolition of the liquor traffic and against the saloon as the deadliest enemy of the laborer. On the issues of commerce, currency, and territorial expansion no stand was taken, the platform considering them "too important to be dealt with merely as party footballs kicked by scheming politicians backed by saloon interests."

The platform favors woman's suffrage and denounces the army canteen system of the government and the decision of Attorney General Griggs on the canteen issue.

The McKinley administration was also criticised in other particulars.

A State ticket was nominated.

## CONSTABLE IS IN TROUBLE.

**Grand Jury Returns Two Indictments, One Charging Larceny and the Other Conspiracy.**

The grand jury returned twenty-four indictments and heard thirty-seven new cases yesterday. Among the true bills presented were two against Constable Max Densiger, Charles L. Jensen, and Louise Howard. In one of these the defendants are accused of larceny and in the other the charge is conspiracy. It is alleged the defendants took a large quantity of household goods belonging to Julia Remington on a writ of replevin issued by Justice J. H. Turner of Addison Park. The claim is made that goods not subject to seizure were taken.

The grand jury heard a complaint in which Frank A. Jones was accused of the embezzlement of $400 from the Knickerbocker Ice company.

The evidence in the case of Dr. Edward M. Rosekrans and Clarence Britton has been examined by Assistant State's Attorney Pearson and the case will be heard by the grand jury early next week. No satisfactory bondsmen have appeared for Dr. Rosekrans and he is still in jail.

## ORE FLEETS MAKING PORTS.

**Trouble Caused by Blockade in Detroit River May Yet Last Several Days.**

Cleveland, O., Sept. 13.—Part of the delayed Lake Superior fleet which was stopped in the Detroit River by low water Tuesday arrived at Lake Erie ports early this morning, and by tomorrow the docks at the ore receiving ports will be badly crowded.

Shippers are scattering the ore carriers as much as possible, and the fleet will be strung from Toledo to Buffalo.

Up to 9 o'clock tonight twenty ore ships came into Cleveland, which will be the largest list for any one port, although Toledo and Lorain have a large number.

Some of the boats which will close up the rear of the much delayed fleet tomorrow must hold their loads until next week and suffer a third detention.

The steamer Houghton, the original cause of the trouble, will discharge its cargo at Erie.

## AUGUST EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

**Record Issued by Bureau of Statistics Shows Increased Volume of Business Done.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—The August monthly statement of the imports and exports of the United States, issued by the Bureau of Satistics, shows as follows:

| | Aug., 1899. | Aug., 1898. |
|---|---|---|
| Merchandise— | | |
| Imports | $66,718,737 | $49,677,394 |
| Exports | 104,648,436 | 84,565,561 |
| Gold— | | |
| Imports | $3,282,378 | $15,296,811 |
| Exports | 2,059,062 | 1,955,908 |
| Silver— | | |
| Imports | $2,843,910 | $3,551,743 |
| Exports | 5,992,970 | 4,796,478 |

During the last eight months the imports of merchandise exceeded those of the corresponding period in 1898 by $88,318,106, and during the same time the exports exceeded those of last year by $12,963,125.

## WED WITHOUT FAMILY CONSENT

**Joseph Anderson, Yale Graduate, and Miss Mary C. Lewis Are Married.**

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Joseph Anderson, son of the Rev. Joseph Anderson, the Connecticut clergyman and member of the Yale corporation, was married yesterday to Miss Mary C. Lewis of Woodbridge, a niece of General George H. Ford of this city.

The young people have been summering at Woodmont and decided to marry without consulting either friends or family.

Anderson was a member of Yale academic class of '93 and played substitute on the varsity football team. On graduation he entered the law school, graduating in the class of '95. Since then he has practiced corporation law in Waterbury.


# CARSON PIRIE SCOTT & Co.

# SEPTEMBER SALES.

## "Home Things" on Our Beautiful Fourth Floor.

The biggest and best of the long series of annual September sales that mean so much to frugal buyers of really worthy merchandise.

### Oriental Rugs.

LOT NO. 1—Carabaghs and Hamadans, sizes averaging 3x4—prices from $4.50 to ......... $6.50

LOT NO. 2—Carabaghs and Hamadans, sizes averaging 3x5, $7.00 and ......... $7.50

LOT NO. 3 — Shirvans and Carabaghs, sizes averaging 3x5; exquisite new importations most of them—$8.00 and ......... $8.50

LOT NO. 4 — Ganges, Carabaghs, and Shirvans, sizes averaging 3½x6, prices from $9.00 to ......... $12.00

Cashmere Rugs, averaging 5x7, at from $20.00 to ......... $25.00

Cashmere Carpets, about 8x10, superb designs, $50.00 and ......... $60.00

Khiva rugs, rich designs and colorings, sizes 6x9 to 7x11—prices ranging from $27.00 to ......... $60.00

Shirvans, about 8x6, splendid selection, varying in price according to design and quality from $12.50 to ......... $25.00

*Ask or send for our September Sale Booklet.*

### Bedding. Fourth Floor.

HAIR MATTRESSES—Our own manufacture, put up in sateen finished ticking in one or two parts, full 40 lbs. weight, made to your order—special extra black hair ......... $11.75

Smaller sizes in proportion.

COMFORTS—White Cotton Filled Silkaline Comfort, large size—nicely finished ......... $1.50

BLANKETS—All White Wool Blankets, size 60x78—per pair ......... $2.35

### September Carpet Sale.

These prices will not be met elsewhere.

Handsome Moquettes, the line that sells everywhere for $1.00; rich Axminsters, $1.00 and $1.15 values, long rows of these carpets in a great variety of designs and colorings, prices made uniformly during this sale, per yard ......... 77½c

Body Brussels, a few patterns of our regular $1.10 grades will be closed out during the early days of this week at, per yard ......... 75c

Tapestry Brussels from such mills as Roxbury's, Stinson's and Sanford's, excellent 10-wire weaves, 75c and 85c values, during this sale, per yard ......... 65c

Ingrains, extra super All-Wool Ingrains, a special line of our 65c goods will be closed out during our September sale, yard ......... 50c

AMERICAN MADE RUGS.

SMYRNA RUGS—A special line at these greatly reduced prices:

26x54..$1.13 30x60..$1.33 36x72..$1.88

WILTON RUGS—We offer Bunnhars and French Wiltons at these prices:

27x54 inches ......... $3.50 and $5.00
36x63 inches ......... $5.00 and $7.00
4½x7½ feet ......... $12.00 and $17.50
Carpets 9x12 feet ......... $35.00
AXMINSTER RUGS—9x12 ......... $19.00

### Lace Curtains.

A handsome collection at tempting prices.

Fine Brussels Curtains, 50 inches wide, 3½ yards long, usually sold at $8, now per pair ......... $5.00

$10.00 Brussels Curtains, 50 inches wide, now ......... $7.00

Pretty Ruffled Curtains, per pair ......... $1.70

Scotch Net and Nottingham Curtains from $1.50 per pair to $8.50.

Cluny Curtains, made on heavy cable net, linen insertion and edge, 50 inches by 3 yards, usually sold at $4.25, at ......... $2.85

Irish Point, fine designs, plain centers, rich borders and detached figured center, at $3.25, $4.00, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00 and up.

Battenberg, the genuine kind, 50 in. by 3 yds. long, starting at $6.00 and ranging all the way up to $75.00 per pair.

Brussels in all makes and designs, including thread and Saxony, at from $3.00 pair to $75.00; these goods were selected when prices were away down and are sold accordingly, which means you can save about 25%.

*Ask or send for our September Sale Booklet.*

### Metal Bedsteads. Fourth Floor.

Enameled Iron Beds, full 1-inch pillars, brass knobs—Choice of 4 sizes ......... $2.75

A COMBINATION OFFER—This Enameled Bed, fitted with an all-metal spring, heavy cotton top mattress, in good ticking, choice of size—complete for ......... $8.00

Enameled Bed with brass top rods, spindle and ring, bow extension foot end—an $8 bed for ......... $6.00


## ZIMMER OUT OF COUNCIL.

### TENTH WARD RECOUNT GIVES NOVAK ELEVEN MORE VOTES.

**Alderman Defeated in the Contest Says He Will Fight if Lawyers Promise Him a Chance to Win, but Probably Will Resign at the Next Meeting—Ogden Avenue Extension Plan to Be Acted On by the Board of Local Improvements Today.**

Michael Zimmer, who since the last municipal election has occupied a seat in the City Council as Alderman from the Tenth Ward, was found yesterday to have been defeated in that election by Anton Novak by a majority of eleven votes, according to a recount of the ballots made in the afternoon by the Council Committee on Elections.

The majority given Zimmer on the original count was thirty-two votes. When the committee met it passed as undisputed 6,220 votes for each candidate and took up for consideration the thirty-six disputed ballots in the hands of the Election commissioners. Of these nineteen were thrown out, fourteen given to Novak, and three to Zimmer. The committee was made up of the following Aldermen, five Democrats and five Republicans:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hurt. | Schlake. | Smith. |
| Badenoch. | Nelson. | Goldzier. |
| Neagle. | Watkins. | Bennett. |
| Pike. | | |

Alderman Zimmer is undetermined what action to pursue and states that he will fight if his lawyers think there is still a chance for him, but that his resignation probably will be before the Council at the next meeting.

**Refuses to Care for Right of Way.**

Superintendent Doherty of the Street department received a reply from the General Electric railway company to a letter relative to the sprinkling and sweeping of its right of way in Twenty-second street, in which the writer, L. C. Bonney, says: "There is no provision in our contract with the city under which we can be required to do any of these things you mention."

The city Law department has several suits against the company for alleged violation of the ordinances, and will push them.

**Discuss Ogden Avenue Extension.**

The Board of Local Improvements held a meeting preparatory to the public hearing today in the matter of the extension of Ogden avenue from Union Park to Lincoln Park. "The entire improvement, if it is to go straight through," said Commissioner McGann, "will cost $2,800,000. Plans we have in the office will reduce this to $1,800,000 by using Chicago avenue from Green street to Larrabee, and Larrabee from the avenue to Hobbie street. I anticipate no serious objection when the purpose is explained. I believe we will be able at the meeting tomorrow to mark the improvement 'proceed,' and see it completed within a year."

**Other City Hall News.**

Acting Mayor Walker sent to Chief Kipley the addresses of twelve alleged blind pigs in Hyde Park, ordering them closed. The Chief sent the list to Inspector Hunt. The list was not made public.

Acting Mayor Walker was called away by a telegram announcing the illness of his wife at Oconomowoc, Wis., and left the affairs of the city in the hands of Commissioner McGann. Mayor Harrison probably will be in Chicago today.

## PINGREE TO RETIRE FOR GOOD.

**Michigan Governor Says When His Term Is Ended He Will Give Others a Chance.**

Detroit, Mich., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Governor Pingree, according to his own statement, will retire from public life at the close of his present term as chief executive.

Utterance to this effect was made upon his being pressed for a declaration as to whether he would step down from the Governor's chair in the event of his nomination and election as Mayor of Detroit this fall.

"No, sir," he replied. "I would not. I have never had any idea of running for Mayor again and I would not resign as Governor to take the Mayoralty. I don't consider that such an action would be fair to the people of the State.

"Since they have seen fit to reëlect me I think the least I can do is to serve out my term. All this talk about my jumping in again is rot.

"I feel that I have had my share of both city and State offices and that it is time somebody else was given a show. I don't believe in this one man monopoly."

**Returns to Porto Rico.**

New Castle, Ind., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—W. H. Elliott, Director General of the postal system of Porto Rico, left this afternoon on his return trip to his official post at San Juan, after a month's vacation at his old home. General Elliott will be joined in Washington by the members of his family, who will accompany him to Porto Rico.

**Beautiful Complexion by Using** Champlin's Liquid Pearl, pink or white, 50c. Wholesome, delightful; marvelous results

## PREPARE FOR FALL CAMPAIGN.

**Race for Republican Nomination for Governor of Wisconsin Assumes Definite Form.**

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The State fair brought many Republican politicians here today. Although no one has heard Governor Scofield say he is a candidate for a third term, it is generally accepted that he is a candidate.

The day brought out a new candidate for Governor in Congressman John J. Jenkins of Chippewa Falls. He is being urged by his military friends to make the race.

It is claimed that there was an implied agreement at the last Congressional convention in the Tenth District, by which, next year, the Congressman from that district is to go to West Superior and in return the extreme northwest will support Mr. Jenkins.

Isaac Stephenson announced that under no circumstances will he be a candidate for the nomination for Governor and would not accept it. He also denied that he is the financial backer of the La Follette movement. Among the prospective candidates are: Ira B. Bradford of Augusta; Indian Commissioner Jones ("Long" Jones), formerly of Illinois; Lieutenant Governor Stone, ex-Lieutenant Governor Baensch, J. B. Treat, Senator Bennett of Sheboygan, Philo Orten of Darlington, ex-Congressman Cook of Neenah, and a few others.

## LEGION CHEERS FOR EXPANSION

**Union Veterans, Five Hundred Strong, Begin Their Annual Encampment in Baltimore.**

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Five hundred members of the Union Veterans' Legion are attending the fourteenth annual encampment, which opened in this city today. United States Senator Wellington, in his address of welcome, evoked cheers when he referred to the recent war as uniting the blue and the gray in "Old Joe Wheeler and the son of Grant." That the legion, or at least a majority of its members, is in favor of expansion was shown by the hearty manner in which they cheered Colonel Lang of this city when he said that he was a firm believer in expansion, although the Colonel, as he went on to explain, meant the expansion of Baltimore. General W. S. Norcross, the National Commander; Mayor Tafel of Cincinnati, and others made speeches. There are three candidates for National Commander—W. W. Brown of Washington, D. C., and W. H. Redheffer and W. R. Wooters, both of Philadelphia.

**Max Posener Gives Bonds.**

Max Posener, who was indicted by the July grand jury on a charge of forgery, appeared before Judge Hutchinson yesterday and gave bonds in the sum of $1,500. The forgery charge is based upon a check indorsed with the name of Michael McNamara, former South Town Collector. McNamara pronounced the signature a forgery. Posener claims to have cashed the check for a former cashier for Frank Bros., State street, now dead.

**Dewey Day Celebration, New York.**

Pennsylvania lines will sell tickets to New York and return at greatly reduced fares. Look out for later announcements, and for particulars address H. R. Dering, A. G. P. A., 248 South Clark street, Chicago.


# REVELL'S

## September Sale.



Tomorrow

$12.50

Fine Chiffoniers, made of best quarter-sawed oak, hand polished, large French polished bevel plate mirror, etc., etc.,

worth $20.00—
sale price ......... $12.50

All Roads Lead to Revell's, Cor. Wabash-av. and Adams-st.



# KNOX



(None genuine without trade mark.)

## FALL HATS ARE READY.

Leaders for half a century—Styles always correct—New shades—Derbys and soft hats.

## SHAYNE'S $3.00 Derby Hats.




(None genuine without trade mark.)

## FALL STYLES ARE READY.

The best $3.00 hat ever sold in this or any other city—Quality, style, and finish unexcelled. (Stiff hats only.)

## LADIES' HATS.

Shayne's ready-to-wear Walking and Knox Felt and Golf Hats—the very latest designs.

## KID GLOVES.

The Celebrated Le Roy Perfect-Fitting Kid Gloves—for ladies and gentlemen—FALL IMPORTATIONS just in.

☞ We carry the best line of Dent's Gloves for men in town.

☞ Catalogues and Fashion Plates FREE.

JOHN T. SHAYNE & Co.
187 AND 189 STATE STREET.
SOLE AGENTS KNOX THE HATTER.



It's time to get the fixing up for winter done; rooms painted, floors finished, furniture touched up or enameled. Devoe good paint things ready and always in season.

Ask dealers for 'em; or write Devoe, Chicago.



HATS "BARNES" FALL STYLES. $3.00 and $4.00 CHAS. W. BARNES, Wabash and Monroe.

FURS STYLES NOW READY. Summer Prices. Send for Catalogue. A. Bishop & Co. 156 State-st.

AREND'S KUMYSS Is the Original, the Best, the only kind fit for a delicate stomach. Beware of the imitations. Investigate. Compare.


THE TRIBUNE PRINTS ALL THE NEWS.


# FOREMAN SHOE CO.

Our advance fall styles of footwear now ready for your inspection. A showing of the most complete variety of any house in this country at **popular prices.** The new designs shown by us this season cannot be duplicated in style and workmanship in Chicago.

Prices on Ladies' Fall Shoes, including patent leathers, enamel leathers, Russia calf and imported box calf, range from **$3.00 to $6.00** a pair.

Prices on Men's fall styles in all the new and desirable shapes range from **$3.50 to $7.00** a pair.

Prices on Boys' fall and winter weight, including the **new shapes in patent leather button** (suitable also for ladies' wear) from **$2.00 to $3.50** a pair.

Prices on Misses' and Children's (in the most complete shoe rooms in Chicago) are lower for the quality and style shown than shoes you can buy anywhere else. Our assortment never so complete and variety so endless. Prices from **$1.25 to $3.00** a pair.

We are sole agents in Chicago for the celebrated Dugan and Hudson "Iron-Clad" shoes for boys and girls.

Our stores are large, cheerful, and perfectly ventilated, and all shoes are fitted by competent salespeople.

Let us show you the new ideas for this season's wear, even if you are not just ready to make your purchases.

Fall and winter catalogue ready. Write for same; sent free.

FOREMAN SHOE CO.,
Two Stores { N. W. Cor. State and Madison-st. / 149 and 151 State-st.



# MARSHALL FIELD & CO.

The two or three clothing manufacturers who are the recognized *leaders* in their business have prepared for us *excellent* lines of Men's and Youths'

## Suits and Top Coats

### For Autumn and Winter.

Fancy Mixed and Striped Worsted and Blue, Black and Oxford Cheviot Suits.

Men's: $15, $18, $20, $22, $25, $28, $30, $32, $35.

Youths': $12, $15, $18, $20, $22 and $25.

Top Coats in the newest fashions, of different weights, with plain or velvet collars.

Men's: $15, $18, $20, $22, $25, $30 and $35.

Youths': $12, $15, $18 and $22.

Our Youths' Clothing is for young men of 15 to 18 years.

**Clothing of equal merit is found in but few stores and in none is it marked at lower prices than these.**



# THE TRIBUNE'S READY REFERENCE DIRECTORY

**ACCOUNTANTS.**
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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, U. S. Census Office, Washington, D. C., Sept. 6, 1899. Sealed proposals [IN DUPLICATE] will be received at the U. S. Census Office until 2 o'clock P. M., Friday, Sept. 22, 1899, and will be immediately opened thereafter in the presence of such bidders as attend, for furnishing the following machinery for the U. S. Census Office: To-wit, 1 two-revolution, four-roller cylinder book printing press; 4 two-revolution, four-roller cylinder book printing presses; 3 automatic feeding machines; 5 electric motors. Printed specifications, giving detailed description of the foregoing machinery, can be had by applying to the Hon. Wm. R. Merriam, Director of the Census, Washington, D. C.

**SEALED BIDS**

will be received until noon Sept. 26th, 1899, at the City Clerk's Office, Manistee, Mich., for from $100,000 to $110,000 4 per cent coupon Water Works bonds, interest payable semi-annually, principal $10,000 yearly.
The right to reject any and all bids reserved.
HENRY TAYLOR, City Clerk.


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IN THE TRIBUNE You find ALL the News.

EDITORIAL SHEET.

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

PART TWO. Pages 9 to 16.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899—SIXTEEN PAGES.

## M'KINLEY NOT IN CHICAGO FIGHT.

### Unless Corner-Stone Squabble Is Soon Settled He Will Decline to Come.

### CABINET UPHOLDS HIM.

### Effort to Involve President in Local Dispute Likely to Be Pointedly Resented.

### VIEWS OF ARCHITECT COBB.

WASHINGTON BUREAU CHICAGO TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.

President McKinley is still waiting for some definite assurance from Chicago of the settlement of the dispute between the labor unions and the corner-stone committee.

**Chicago Must Settle Corner-Stone Dispute Alone.**

A committee from the laboring men was expected at the White House today, but they did not put in an appearance and no word was received officially of their coming. The President is still firm in his intention not to permit himself to be mixed up in the affair, and will not go to Chicago unless it is absolutely settled, and that, too, quickly.

It was also hinted that in this case there would be no corner-stone laying at all. There is no necessity of laying the corner-stone at this time, and if the dispute or threatened boycott is sufficient to deter the President from officiating it may also be sufficient to put off the laying of the corner-stone until the whole matter is adjusted.

The Cabinet has talked over the situation and it has been agreed that the President should avoid taking part in any ceremony which might have unpleasant incidents, and it was agreed that the matter must be settled permanently in Chicago, without the Washington authorities being called upon to decide upon the merits of the dispute at all.

There is a strong feeling here, however, that the matter will soon be settled, and with this idea in view the President has refrained from making any engagements which might conflict with the Chicago date.

Talking of the situation at the government building in Chicago Architect Cobb said:

**Architect Cobb Says Stone Is Union Cut Granite.**

"The corner-stone for the Chicago building, according to official reports, was not cut at Mount Waldo, where the granite for the rest of the building was contracted for, but it was prepared of a different kind of granite at Hallowell, Me., and was cut by members of the National Granite Cutters' union. This has been reported to me officially.

"This office has nothing to do with the dispute between the contractor for the granite work and the unions. If the labor organizations oppose the laying of the corner-stone it must be on the ground that the corner-stone is intended for a building into which in the future stone is to be set which was not cut by their union. The corner-stone itself was apparently cut according to union regulations, by union men, and of different stone from that to be employed in the building.

"It would seem this should settle the matter so far as the corner-stone is concerned, leaving the matter to be fought out when the other material arrives. There is not the slightest necessity for laying the corner-stone now, and if the labor men prevent it they will simply deprive Chicago of the ceremony without embarrassing the contractor they are fighting in the slightest degree."

It is said by persons here acquainted with the facts that the fight over the corner-stone at Chicago is largely one between two rival unions, neither of which has in its membership a tenth of the stonecutters of the country.

**Union Making Fight in Chicago in Faction War.**

In 1897 the National Granite Cutters' union at Kansas City decided to make the Chicago building a test case and directed that contracts or bills of prices should omit that building specifically.

The men submitted such contracts to the Maine contractors, who declined to make a scale except to cover all buildings. Then the Maine unions cut out the exemption of the Chicago building entirely and signed a formal bill of prices, which ran until next June. This was accepted by John Pearce, the contractor who subsequently secured the Chicago contract.

Then John Duncan, the secretary of the Granite Cutters' union, visited Mount Waldo, and induced the local union to go back on the bill of prices it had solemnly signed. The meeting at which this was done, it is said, was attended by exactly twelve men, who were the only ones out of about 200 in good standing.

After waiting some time Pearce offered the work to Peter Revelli of New York, the head of what is known as the legal union, and he is now doing the work. Revelli's union is said to number 800 men, while Duncan's has about 1,000. Both claim to be genuine labor unions.

The mint at Philadelphia and the public building at San Francisco were both contracted for since the Chicago building, at the regular scale, without interference from Duncan's organization, which, it is said, is endeavoring to discriminate against the Chicago building. To meet Duncan's demands would cost the government $280,000 more, and as the appropriation is limited, that sum would have to be deducted from the work done by the bricklayers, ironworkers, carpenters, or some other union.

Once more the export movements of breadstuffs and provisions are on the upgrade. The export of breadstuffs for August was $26,580,352, which is $5,671,025 more than for the same month last year, and greater than any month since last January. As compared with August, 1898, there was an increase of $3,927,106 in corn, $752,862 in oats, $1,346,352 in barley, and $698,919 in flour, while wheat dropped off $1,080,618. The export of provisions for the month was $15,584,755, which is larger than for any single month in the last five years.

Officials here were much pleased with the tone of Secretary Hay's letter to Colonel Dick of Ohio, and especially with that portion which officially denied the existence of a secret alliance with Great Britain.

**Pleased with Tone of Secretary Hay's Letter.**

Of course no one in Washington put any credence in the absurd story originated by the Democratic managers, but officials returning from their vacations reported that the yarn was being spread industriously, especially in Irish and German quarters.

Hence it was felt the official denial was particularly timely, as it will prevent Democratic stump orators attempting to make the issue. Secretary Hay contented himself with a sweeping denial, but did not explain the full absurdity of the alliance story. No treaty or understanding between this and a foreign country is worth the paper it is written on until it is agreed to by the Senate.

The Democratic managers who started the roorback, however, counted on the people forgetting this important fact, and hence it was decided to make public the Secretary's letter and thus expose the falsehood.

It is believed a repetition of this story on the stump would be equivalent to giving the lie to the Secretary of State, which even spellbinders would hesitate to do.

General Otis has sent to the War department the result of his investigations, which show that Americans have been engaging in the traffic of arms and ammunition, and otherwise aiding the insurgents.

**Otis Finds That Americans Have Aided Insurgents.**

This is established by the inquiry conducted by a board of army officers, of which Colonel Jacob Kline of the Twenty-first Infantry was President, and which was detailed to ascertain whether the steamer Isorog or Padro should be held by the government for engaging in illegal commerce.

The report of the board shows that F. M. Plummer, an American citizen residing at Manila, purchased of Manuel Padro, through his attorney, Manual Ayala, the steamer Isorog, and the next day chartered the steamer to Padro at the rate of $3,000 per month.

The board found that the steamer made a number of mysterious trips under American registry. One in particular is described at length in the report. The steamer had been cleared regularly from Manila for Pasacao, with Mauricio Ryes as Captain and Ayala on board. The Captain was ordered not to lower the American flag and to carry no troops of any kind. Ayala had the flag taken down after the steamer left Manila, and displayed the Filipino emblem on arrival at Pasacao, South Carolines.

The board found that at Nueva Caceras a number of rifles were removed from the coal, and the steamer towed a schooner loaded with 200 insurgent troops to the Island of Catanduanes. On another trip a revolutionary officer and his orderly were taken as passengers, no mention appearing on the log of their presence.

The steamer was under suspicion, and was seized. The board determined the seizure was a lawful one, and General Otis has advised the War department he has ordered the sale of the ship at public auction.

Commissioner of Navigation Chamberlain, who is a strong advocate of the Hanna-Payne shipping bill, takes exception to the figures printed in the Forum by his predecessor in office, who is opposed to the measure.

**Says Shipping Speed Figures Are Misleading.**

His criticism is of the position of Captain Bates, who based his tables on an average speed of fourteen knots per hour. Commissioner Chamberlain said today: "There are doubtless good reasons for men to oppose as well as to favor the Hanna-Payne shipping bill. Most public questions have two sides. Among those reasons, however, will not be found Captain Bates figures, recently quoted in THE TRIBUNE, and circulated about Washington last winter.

"In making his 'estimates' the Captain calmly assumes that the average vessel in the foreign trade of the United States will make fourteen knots. An old salt has no right to impose such a yarn on a fresh water community.

"Of the several thousand vessels engaged in the foreign trade of the United States last year only 111 could make fourteen knots or over. Such fast steamships are rare exceptions, owned by a few lines. Sailing vessels, of course, make no such speed.

"If the Shamrock averages fourteen knots during all the races we stand a fair chance to lose the America cup. The whole page of figures prepared by Captain Bates is of no more value than would be a table showing what our annual coal bill would be if all the coal was carried from the mines by Pullman palace express trains."

Three worthless naval ships, the aggregate appraised value of which is about $75,000, are offered for sale by the Navy department.

**Three Old War Vessels to Go at Auction.**

Bids will be received by Secretary Long until Oct. 10 for the purchase of the ships Hector, now at the Boston Navy Yard; the Ajax, at League Island; and the Passaic at Pensacola. The Hector was build in 1883 in England. It is 330 feet in length, 38 feet beam, 22 feet mean draft, with a gross tonnage of 2,792 tons.

The engines have a speed of ten knots and there is a bunker capacity of 750 tons. The present condition of the machinery is that a large portion of it is apart and is placed on board, but not erected. The vessel was formerly the Spanish vessel Pedro and was captured in April, 1898, and after being condemned as a prize was bought by the Navy department.

The Ajax is a low, free-board, single-turret monitor, built in 1862 at Pittsburg. Its length is 225 feet, breadth 42 feet, mean draft 13 feet, displacement 2,100 tons. The engine is of the single screw grasshopper type. There is side armor of five inches and turret armor of ten inches.

The Passaic is of the same antediluvian type, built in 1862 at Brooklyn by the celebrated Ericsson. The appraised value of the ships is, for the Hector $50,000, the Ajax $15,000, and the Passaic $11,000.

It has been seriously proposed to the War department to enlist a company of Indian scouts for service in the Philippines.

**American Indians Want to Serve in Philippines.**

The proposition comes from a nephew of Senator Tillman, but the first Lieutenant is to be no less a personage than "Hole-in-the-Day," as he is known in Minnesota, or Chief Woodbury, as he calls himself in English. He was at the White House with Colonel Tillman and said as he was leaving:

"I can raise a magnificent company of Chippewas in twenty-four hours, and they would make the finest scouts on the face of the earth. We think the government ought to give us this chance. It would be the greatest treaty with the Indians I know of. The Chippewas are natural fighters and can hide behind a leaf.

"I predict that in a month's time in the Philippines they could steal upon the insurgents with the ease of snakes. They love excitement and danger, and would be loyal to their oaths. I believe they would do invaluable service in the Philippines.

"I am willing to take second place in the company. I think non-commissioned officers of experience could be secured in the tribe. Many of the Chippewas served in the United States army when there were Indian companies in some of the regiments."

Talking of the Dreyfus verdict and its results, Senator Clark of Montana said:

**Senator Clark Says Paris Boycott Is Not Serious.**

"Every one deprecates a verdict based on suspicion without a scrap of tangible evidence, and the whole world is shocked at the infamy. But attention will be speedily diverted to other things, and the proposed boycotting of the exposition will not go beyond the action of individuals. There will be no governmental action, and certainly Congress will not withdraw American participation in the exposition. There will be many who will want this opportunity to exhibit American progress and American wares in a foreign center."

Senator Cullom, who arrived here last night, put in the day at the War department and the White House looking after the accumulated business of a number of Illinois people.

**Senator Cullom Saw Few "Kickers" in Illinois.**

"Illinois supports the Philippine policy," he said tonight. "There are a few kickers here and there, but they are swallowed up in the general sentiment.

"In speeches at La Salle, Woodstock, and other places I talked of the President's policy and had the people with me beyond all doubt.

"The President can depend on the support of the whole Western country. They know there is no imperialism, no secret alliance with England, no grasping after new territory, and they support the policy of governing what has been forced upon us and fighting people who fight us."

**Files Petition in Bankruptcy.**

Franklin M. Flinn, formerly a stock and grain dealer, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. His liabilities are scheduled at $[illegible]. The largest creditors are W. S. Kirk, Gower, Mo., $[illegible]; Thomas E. Flemming, Graham, Mo., $[illegible]; Joseph H. Yingling, Jacksonville, Ill., $[illegible]; Julius E. Strawn, Jacksonville, Ill., $[illegible]. He scheduled no assets.

## SEE A CORNER IN WHEAT.

### ADVANCE OF SEPTEMBER OVER DECEMBER PRICE TAKEN AS PROOF.

### Traders Regard the Weare Commission Company as the Head of a Movement That Promises Spectacular Results—F. H. Peavey Said to Be Behind the Deal, with the Armour House the Chief Opposing Interest—Estimated Shortages 10,000,000 Bushels.

September wheat sold up to 72¼ cents a bushel yesterday. At the advance it was at a premium of a full cent over wheat for delivery in December. The positions of the two deliveries have been reversed. Only a few weeks ago September wheat was at a discount of 2¼ cents under December. On Tuesday this discount was down to one-quarter cent, with the prospect of its entirely disappearing.

At the top price September wheat in Chicago was 3¼ cents over the same delivery in St. Louis, 5 cents over Minneapolis, and 4½ cents over Duluth.

There s a battle royal on in the wheat pit. The game is not as big as in the Leiter deal, but a similar interest attaches to it on account of the prominence of the principals. The spectacular feature in the deal which culminated a year ago last summer was the pitting of Joseph Leiter, an "outsider," against P. D. Armour, a veteran in the grain trade. The people in the foreground of the present deal are veterans. The Weare Commission company is the head and front of the long interest. The Armour Elevator company is supposed to occupy, or to have occupied, the uncomfortable position of principal short.

**Position of the Weares.**

The Weares, controlling the terminal warehouses, the English syndicate grain elevators, and the Nebraska City elevator, with 2,000,000 bushels' capacity, are almost as important a factor as Armour in the grain elevator business. They are familiar with every phase of the grain and elevator business. They are not novices in manipulation, and in the days of the old Board of Trade ran one of the most savage and, incidentally, most successful corn corners on record. The Armour Elevator company has been in a deal or two in its day, and gave a practical demonstration of its resourcefulness in the Leiter deal.

It has been the generally accepted theory that a community of interests existed between the big elevator concerns. When the anti-elevator crusade was at its height the elevator people were forced into a kind of offensive and defensive alliance. It has never been possible to establish the fact that a working arrangement existed between the elevators, and the present episode suggests that it has been mythical.

**Against Trade Ethics.**

It has been assumed that any effort by one elevator proprietor to draw wheat out of the house of another concern is against the ethics of the warehouse business. This, however, is just what the Weare Commission company is doing. It is drawing or threatening to draw from the other elevator concerns all their stock of old high-class wheat.

This is where the shoe pinches. The old wheat is worth several cents a bushel more for milling and mixing than the new. The fresh spring wheat is damp and of poor quality, while winter wheat is scarce. Wheat is about the only grain which promises to pay warehouse charges and give any promise of profit in merchandising besides, and a war for the possession of the present contract stock is not likely to conduce to good feeling.

**Manipulation Now Plain.**

Nearly a week ago THE TRIBUNE outlined the wheat situation and indicated that the chances for a corner were excellent. Some of the parties in interest affected to believe that there was no manipulation, but there is no question as to the matter now. The relative positions of September and December have changed to the extent of some three cents a bushel against the September shorts.

The position of the Weares is patent. They do not admit that there is a squeeze on, but no one in a similar position since Chicago was a market has made such admissions. They have taken all the wheat delivered on September contracts, they own practically all the regular wheat here, they are reaching out for the outside lots of wheat of contract grade owned by speculators and millers, and they are protecting their deal up to the point of letting prices go to a level where the wheat of the country will start this way. They are not repeating the error made by Leiter. They have prevented so far any great pit congestion, and any great display of fireworks is being deferred as late in the month as possible. It is not certain that they will force the deal to conclusions. They may be satisfied with a scalp representing roughly the difference between the cost of changing from September to December two weeks ago and now.

**Armour the Heavy Short.**

It is figured that the shortage in September at the first of the month was at least 20,000,000 bushels. Armour is supposed to have been the big short, if his hedges in the regular course of business against wheat of all grades and in all positions is considered a shortage. His house is credited with having scented danger early and taken steps to protect itself. The extent to which it has secured protection, either by speculative purchases of September, by holdings of cash wheat ready for delivery in an emergency, or by purchases of wheat in the Northwest, is the point on which best opinions vary.

About the only point on which there is substantial agreement is that all the wheat delivered has landed with the Weare house.

**Say F. H. Peavey Is Interested.**

There is some debate as to the people for whom Weare is acting. Everything has pointed to F. H. Peavey, who has entered the elevator field and is the king bee of the Northwestern grain men. He and P. B. Weare always have been identified in various business enterprises. F. H. Peavey took occasion during the day in a dispatch to deny that he was connected with any deal, and protested against the use of his name. The trade does not expect the whole truth from managers of wheat corners, however. If Peavey is the moving spirit he succeeded, intentionally or unintentionally, in building up a blind by letting his Chicago house make the same mistake as was made by the Armour Elevator company in not changing over its line of wheat in August, when it could have been done at two and a half cents, or at any event at two and a quarter cents.

It has been a matter of pit comment that the local representative of the Peavey interest has been walking the floor recently, while the complacency shown by the Armour people has kept the trade guessing.

**Estimate of Shortage.**

A local trader, who knows as much about the deal as any one but the principals, figures the shortage now existing as follows:

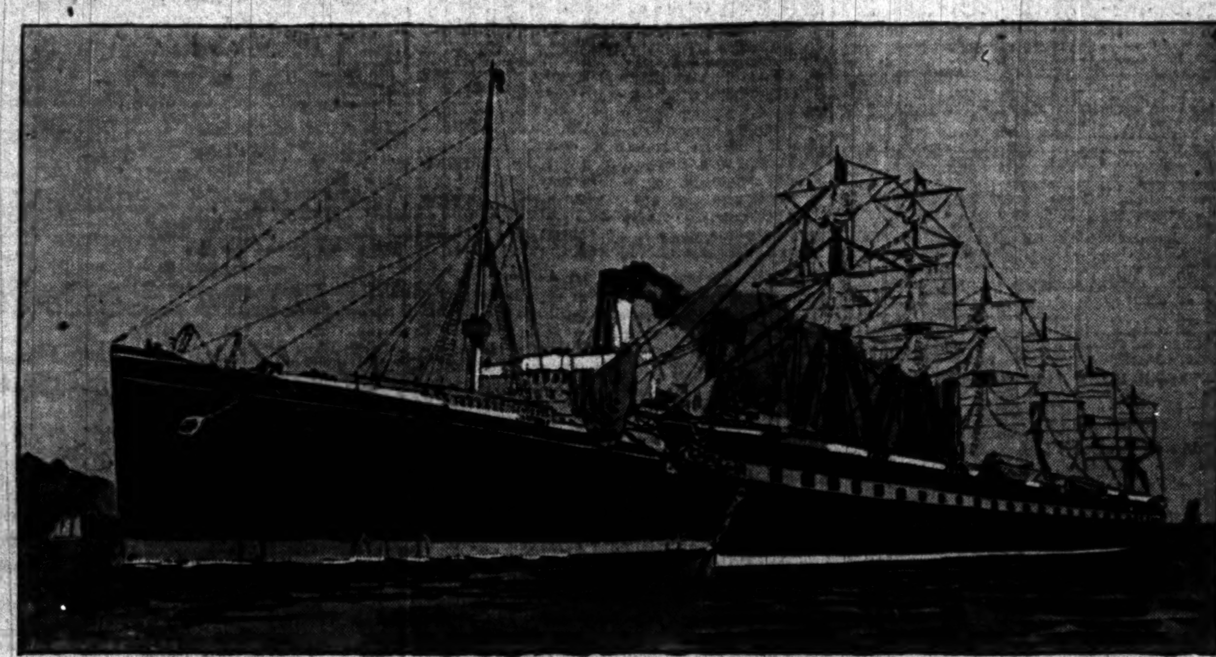
| | Bushels. |
|---|---|
| Armour Elevator company, against wheat in various positions in Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, and possibly East | 6,000,000 |
| Scalpers who have tailed on to Armour's supposed position | 1,000,000 |
| Foreign wheat or wheat in ocean transit, hedged | 2,000,000 |
| Commission-house shortage for account of traders in other speculative centers | 1,000,000 |
| Total | 10,000,000 |

**Promise of Lively Results.**

On such a basis there is a chance for picturesque features before Sept. 30. A lot of wheat is known to have been bought in the Northwest to be brought down if necessary. A little more advance would make wheat workable from the Northwest. Even less advance would bring wheat from St. Louis and Toledo. In fact, there are chances for all sorts of developments and also chances that the Weares will be skillful enough to manipulate the market for a big scalp without the risk and trouble of taking care of the big stock of wheat which a corner would accumulate.

The people who do not believe that Peavey is behind the deal have a theory to substitute which does not detract from the interest of the situation. They suggest that the Standard Oil people are involved, with John D. Rockefeller personally in action. It is reported that in the inception of the Leiter deal a secret conference was held here between Joseph Leiter, C. A. Pillsbury of Minneapolis, and John D. Rockefeller, and that one of these men was anxious enough to conceal his identity to travel under an assumed name. Since that secret conference and the alleged move of the Standard Oil interests in wheat, the local trade is on the alert for signs of Rockefeller's manipulation.

## THE OCEANIC, WHICH HAS ARRIVED IN NEW YORK ON ITS FIRST TRIP.



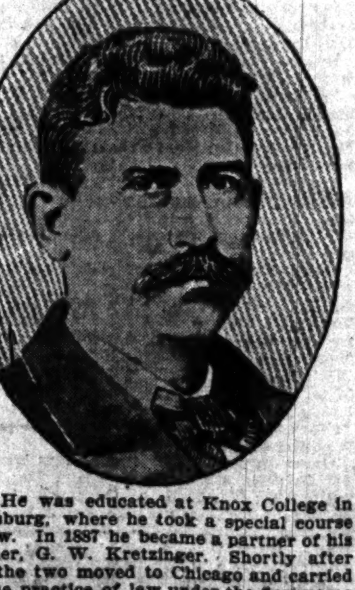
The largest steamship afloat, compared with the Great Britain, the first iron steamship to cross the Atlantic, 1845.

## JOHN T. KRETZINGER'S DEATH.

### Body Is Expected to Arrive in Chicago on Sunday from Los Angeles, Where He Died.

John T. Kretzinger of the law firm of Kretzinger, Gallagher & Rooney, who died suddenly in Los Angeles Cal., on Monday of heart failure, was a member of the Chicago bar for twenty years.

He was a native of Zanesville, O., and 43 years of age. His father, who lived to be more than 80 years old, was the Rev. Isaac Kretzinger, a minister in the United Brethren Church. When 5 years old young Kretzinger removed with his parents to Carthage,



Ill. He was educated at Knox College in Galesburg, where he took a special course in law. In 1887 he became a partner of his brother, G. W. Kretzinger. Shortly after this the two moved to Chicago and carried on the practice of law under the firm name of G. W. & J. T. Kretzinger. Last year the firm name was changed to the present one.

Mr. Kretzinger was married in 1886 to Miss Kitty Kent, who survives him. The body is now on the way here from California and is expected to arrive on Sunday. It will be taken to his late home, 227 South Park avenue, Austin. The date of the funeral will be announced later.

## FATHER ARRAIGNED BY HIS BOY

### Frank Doherty, 12 Years Old, Testifies in Court to Cruel Beatings—Accused a City Paver.

Frank Doherty, 12 years old, stood before Justice Doyle yesterday with schoolbooks in hand and was asked to testify against his father. The little fellow was requested to state whether his father had beaten him severely, as alleged by neighbors. He turned his eyes to his parent, thought a moment, and then denied that he had been struck.

"Then why did you come running into my shop and beg me to protect you against your father?" asked George Drosoff, 190 Jackson boulevard. "Is it not true you were afraid of your father?"

The boy looked at his father and then replied it was true. He was not asked to testify further.

The arrest of Doherty, who is a city paver, was brought about by John Lenahan, owner of the house in which the defendant lives. He testified that when he interceded in behalf of the boy Doherty threatened to injure him. Further hearing will be had on Sept. 22.

**For an International Copyright.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—United States Minister Merry at San José, Costa Rica, has informed the State department that the government of that country has issued a decree establishing international copyright between Costa Rica and the United States.

## END OF NATURAL GAS.

### INDIANA GEOLOGIST SAYS THE SUPPLY IS CONSTANTLY FAILING.

### Confirms in His Report the Fears Already Felt That the Fuel Will Soon Be Useless for Manufacturing Purposes and Suggests Measures of Relief—Coal Fields of the State Are Practically Inexhaustible and in This Fuel Lies the Remedy.

Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The annual report of State Geologist Blatchley for the year of 1898, which was made public today, has been eagerly looked for by all who are interested in the gas or coal fields of Indiana, as well as the general public, which has been apprehensive that with the failure of the gas the State would lose much of its prestige as a manufacturing center. It had been known that Professor Blatchley and his supervisor of gas, J. C. Leach of Kokomo, had reached the conclusion that the gas supply is failing, but they had not specifically and officially made the announcement.

Professor Blatchley says that the report this year is largely devoted to the coal deposits because of the gradual lowering of the rock pressure throughout the Indiana gas field, together with the diminution of the supply of gas all about the margins of that field. He says the supply of the valuable fuel for manufacturing purposes will soon end. Therefore the problem how best to retain these industries suggested the thorough investigation of the coal field.

He holds that the result of the investigation shows that the coal supply will last for centuries and that it is of a quality "equal almost to that of any other State."

The report of the supervisor of gas, Professor Blatchley, says, "but emphasizes that the supply of natural gas is constantly decreasing and that the end of its use for manufacturing purposes will soon be here."

"During the last five years all pipe lines have been extending toward the center or heart of the field until now the center is reduced to less than 150 square miles. All the porous Trenton or gas-producing rock in the Indiana field is more or less intimately connected, and whatever tends to reduce the supply in one part of the field has the same effect on all parts.

"This is shown by reduction of pressure in the practically undeveloped center. Wells therein drilled for local use showed in November, 1898, a pressure of only 181 pounds, as against 264 in 1895. The average rock pressure of the entire field in November, 1897, was 191 pounds; in November, 1898, 173 pounds. The average pressure at which salt water overcomes gas and necessitates the abandonment of the well is probably between 130 and 150 pounds; in the western portion of the field already abandoned it was 250 pounds."

The State geologist says: "Petroleum or crude oil will probably replace the gas in the higher portions of the porous Trenton rock, and while it lasts will be used as fuel, but the supply, like that of gas, is limited. Neither gas nor oil is at present being formed in any appreciable quantities in the Trenton limestone."

**Several Courses of Relief.**

The geologist points out that the factories in the gas field have several courses of action which will enable them to remain where they are now located. They can either utilize petroleum in liquid form, or, where the liquid would yield impurities in burning that would be harmful to their wares, can make petroleum gas. They can ship coal from the Indiana field, the center of which is seventy to ninety miles away. This would give them an advantage, which, though far inferior to those they now possess, would still enable them to compete with many factories of the East, where fuel is transported a greater distance.

They can, if they wish, manufacture gas in the coal field, thereby utilizing much of the coal wasted, and under the improved system of pumping can force it under pressure to their furnaces. If necessary to remove their factories there are many places in Indiana which offer equal if not superior advantages to those found in any other State. These the report enumerates.

The report on the coal field occupies 1,573 pages, with ninety-one plates and colored maps, and is the most extensive report of the kind ever issued in this country with the exception of the Pennsylvania report.

Professor Blatchley says the estimated coal of the State is 40,000,000,000 tons, of which 8,000,000,000 tons are "workable" coal, which, he says, will last at least 300 years. Knox County is estimated to have the most coal, though there is probably more coal in sight in Sullivan County, where Chicago capital has become largely interested.

Clay County, to which is confined the block coal that is especially used for domestic purposes, produced the largest amount of coal, 1,018,497 tons, last year, of the total of 5,027,044 tons. Of the 8,426 men employed, Clay County had 2,588.

There are between 120 and 130 mines employing more than ten men and over 700 employing fewer than ten men.

The report shows the total production of petroleum to have been 3,751,307 barrels, a loss of 601,831 barrels from 1897. Unless new territory is discovered, the geologist says, the annual product will dwindle to 1,000,000 barrels within a few years.

## HELPLESS TWENTY-TWO YEARS

### Mrs. E. S. Turner of Evanston Dies After Illness of Great Length—First Paralyzed in 1861.

Mrs. Sallie G. Turner of Evanston died yesterday after being helpless with paralysis twenty-two years. Her case is said to be one of the longest ever known in this region. She first was stricken in 1861, and in 1877 she was compelled to take her bed.

Mrs. Turner was born in Cranston, R. I., in 1825. In 1846 she was married to E. S. Turner. They moved from Appleton, Wis., to Chicago in 1855, and Mr. Turner established the Turner brass works. On account of her illness they moved to Evanston, 1411 Judson avenue, in 1877.

Mrs. Turner left her husband and one son, Walter E. Turner. The body will be taken to Providence, R. I., today.

## TO GREET ODDFELLOW GUESTS.

### Delegates to Detroit Encampment Will Be Entertained Sunday by Chicago Lodges.

Delegates from the West and Northwest to the annual encampment at Detroit of the Sovereign Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F., which meets on Monday, will be entertained in Chicago on Sunday by a committee of the local lodges of the order. It is expected the visitors will number about 200, and trouble will not be spared to make their stay in Chicago pleasant.

Joseph P. Ellacott, chairman of the Reception committee, will open headquarters in the Masonic Temple on Saturday, and with members of the committee will welcome all delegates as they arrive in Chicago. On Sunday morning coaches will be provided for a drive over the boulevards, and visiting Oddfellows will be given a chance to see the city. At 2:30 p. m. a meeting will be held in Oriental Hall, in the Masonic Temple, at which a number of addresses will be delivered and a musical program given. In the evening the theaters will be visited and at 11 o'clock the delegates will leave for Detroit.

The Detroit Entertainment committee has invited the thirty women members of the Rebekka lodges, composing what is known as the Independent Degree Staff of Chicago, to take part in the grand encampment and perform the work of the order before the Sovereign Grand Lodge. This is the only unattached staff of the kind in the United States. Its members are entirely from Cook County. Two years ago, when the grand encampment was held at Springfield, Independent Degree Staff won many laurels through its excellent work. The encampment last year was held at Boston. A movement is on foot to bring it to Chicago next year.

## DEATH OF JUDGE SUTHERLAND.

### Milwaukee Jurist, Returning from Vacation in Europe, Passes Away at the Clifton House.

Judge George E. Sutherland of the Superior Court of Milwaukee died suddenly of heart disease in his room in the Clifton House early yesterday morning. He was taken ill on Tuesday night in a theater and immediately was removed to the hotel. Dr. Whitzel, the house physician, worked over the patient until 3 o'clock in the morning, when death came.

The Chicago bench and bar received the news of his death with much sorrow. Judge Tuthill and Judge Carter spoke in high praise of Judge Sutherland, with whose decisions they were familiar. Attorney Charles F. Harding, who some years ago practiced in Wisconsin, said:

"Judge Sutherland was one of the most able Judges in the Milwaukee courts. I have had several cases before him and always found him fair and having great discrimination in weighing technical points."

Judge Sutherland was 57 years old and began the practice of law at Fond du Lac, Wis. He represented Fond du Lac County in the Wisconsin Senate in 1880 and 1882. In 1885 he removed to Milwaukee. Two years ago he was elected Judge of the Superior Court.

A year ago his wife died and for weeks he was almost incapacitated for work by reason of his grief. His friends say he has never been the same man since. Late in June he went to Europe and was hurrying home to open his court when death came.

## LINE THROUGH GAGE PARK.

### Ordinance Passed Giving the Right of Way to the Chicago City Railway Company.

The South Park board yesterday afternoon passed an ordinance granting the Chicago City railway company the right of way through Gage Park, thus enabling the company to continue its extension in Western avenue. The ordinance was not passed until the company promised to place grooved rails on all crossings.

"The company promised long ago to make this change," said Commissioner Best, "and it must attend to it right away."

A petition was presented to the board with numerous signers asking that the yacht harbor at Jackson Park be deepened. The matter was laid over until spring.

A proposition to place automatic bicycle pumps with a penny-in-the-slot arrangement in the parks, first met with scorn, but eventually the board thought it might place one pump in position as an experiment. The matter will be settled at the next meeting.

Superintendent Foster reported that the army worms had played havoc with the grass in the parks, but that the pests had now been practically destroyed.

## FLINT BOTTLE PRICES PUT UP.

### Increased Cost of Soda, Sand, and Iron Are Blamed for an Advance of Six Per Cent—Another Is to Follow.

The Flint Bottle Manufacturers' association held a secret meeting yesterday at the Auditorium Hotel. Twenty-four firms were represented. Joseph S. Hamilton, Pittsburg, President of the association, presided over the meeting. It was determined to make a general advance of 6 per cent over present prices.

"The cost of manufacturing flint bottles," said President Hamilton, "is steadily increasing. Soda, sand, iron, and other ingredients used in the manufacture of flint bottles have made an advance of over 12 per cent since we made our last advance on June 26. At that time we made an increase of 5 per cent, but found we were losing steadily. We will probably have to make another advance within a month or two."

An informal dinner was given the association at the Auditorium last evening.

## TURN BOYS INTO THIEVES.

### Judge Gibbons Declares That Junk Dealers Should Be Forbidden to Buy from Minors.

Eight boys were brought before Judge Gibbons yesterday in the Juvenile Court, and after examination were placed in custody of their parents or of the probation officers. Three of the boys were accused of stealing brass fixtures from the premises of Thomas Nash, 242 Ashland avenue. The boys declared they sold the brass to Jacob Rosenthal, who keeps a junk shop in Huron street, near Ashland avenue. They were Burt King, 398 Huron street; Andrew Olson, 357 Noble street; and Charles Cumrow, 240 Ashland avenue. Before releasing the boys Judge Gibbons declared that "junk dealers who buy articles from boys are a menace to the welfare of the city, as they create hotbeds of crime by inviting boys to sell to them. There should be an ordinance forbidding junk dealers from purchasing from minors," he said.

## RECRUITS NEGRO TROOPS HERE.

### Captain Bomus Is Ready to Enlist Colored Men to the Number of Several Hundred.

Captain Bomus received orders from the War department yesterday to begin recruiting colored troops at the recruiting station, 82 West Madison street. These troops are to be assigned to the recently authorized Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth Regiments. The Forty-eighth will be collected at Fort Thomas, Ky., and the Forty-ninth at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. These are the regiments which are to have colored men as line officers and white men as field and staff officers. No applications were received yesterday, but Captain Bomus expects to recruit several hundred men from Chicago, principally from the Eighth Illinois, which saw service in Cuba. The appointment of colored officers from this city is expected to aid in the work.

**Evans Off for California.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—Commissioner of Pensions Evans left here tonight for a trip to California with the expectation of being absent several weeks.

## OCEANIC ENDS FIRST VOYAGE.

### Largest of Steamships Reaches New York After Uneventful Passage.

### DOES NOT BREAK RECORD

### Expectation That the Vessel Would Make Fast Time Is Not Realized.

### NOISY GREETING IN THE BAY

New York, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The new White Star line steamship, Oceanic, the largest vessel afloat, arrived in port this morning. The big steamship was sighted at 8 o'clock off Fire Island, and reached its pier at the foot of Christopher street at 12:30 o'clock. On the way up the bay and the river the leviathan received a noisy greeting.

Contrary to expectations the Oceanic did not break any ocean records. The great speed which it developed on its trial trip had led many to believe that the new vessel would smash the record for the trip between Queenstown and New York.

The record is at present held by the Lucania of the Cunard line, which made the run in five days seven hours and twenty-three minutes. In order to have eclipsed the work of the Lucania the Oceanic should have arrived here last night.

The big vessel left Queenstown at 12:45 o'clock last Thursday afternoon. The officers of the line said, however, the Captain of the Oceanic would make no attempt to break any records.

The actual time of the Oceanic's voyage was six days two hours and thirty-seven minutes, and the distance sailed was about 2,780 knots. The daily runs were 496, 443, 470, 457, and 451 miles. The vessel had fair weather on the first day out, but later ran into a haze and passing showers.

The Oceanic brought 627 cabin and 820 steerage passengers. Among the passengers were Loring Andrews, Professor Sidney G. Ashmore, Morton Atwater, Dr. Charles Claxton, Mrs. James B. Colgate, C. C. Ceyler, Sherman Day, Clyde Fitch, Bishop McGoldrick, T. A. Havemeyer, Morris K. Jesup, and Professor G. S. Patton.

**Presents Handsome Picture.**

As the Oceanic passed through the Narrows, amid the tooting of whistles and waving of flags, it presented a handsome picture. The ship's two huge funnels and its masts were set at a rakish angle, and the rigging was decked with all the bunting that the vessel carried. The Oceanic looked much like the White Star steamships Teutonic and Majestic. There was the same straight bow with its slight overhang, the elliptical stern, the three-pole masts, and the buff and black funnels abaft the mainmast.

The longer one gazed at the leviathan the more impressive became its enormous size. The mailboat, Postmaster General, which lay alongside, looked like a rowboat in comparison. It was not until the revenue cutter had run alongside, however, that visitors came to a full realization of the vessel's size. Viewed from the decks of the cutter, the sides of the Oceanic rose up like a huge black cliff. Indeed, it was found that the ladder by which the customs officers board incoming vessels, was too short to reach the main deck, and seamen were obliged to open one of the lower port holes to accommodate the customs men.

The officers of the ship were enthusiastic over the new vessel, saying that all doubts as to the seagoing qualities of the new White Star liner had been settled by its splendid performance. Chief Engineer Sewell expressed himself greatly pleased with the way his engines drove the gigantic liner across the ocean.

**Praise for the Vessel.**

He said: "It was a fine voyage. We did not attempt to speed it, and the officers are satisfied that the Oceanic succeeded in maintaining the time standard of other vessels of the line. We averaged 19.57 knots an hour throughout the voyage, while our best hourly record for one day was 20½ knots. We had 183 firemen and engineers, and considering that half of them were new men we did remarkably well.

"We calculated to get here on Wednesday and only burned 400 tons of coal a day in doing it. Our propeller averaged about seventy-two revolutions a minute, and the engines developed 20,000 horse-power. So, you see, we did not force the vessel in the least. There was absolutely no vibration, and its heaviest roll did not exceed five degrees. Yes, as I say, I am greatly pleased with the vessel and know that it is going to make many faster voyages than this one."

When the Oceanic arrived off the Battery it passed the Germanic of the same line, bound out. The passengers of both vessels crowded the rail, whistles blew, and the Germanic spoke the signal "Success," while the Oceanic responded. It was a sight worth seeing, representing, as it did, the comparisons between shipbuilding years ago and today.

**Great Crowd Present.**

A great crowd was on the pier to meet the Oceanic. Admission to the pier was to be had only by special passes, and upward of 2,000 of these had been issued. Special arrangements had been made to warp the big vessel into its dock, and the superintendent of the pier had a hard task in swinging in the leviathan. Its arrival opposite the pier was the signal for a demonstration. Tugboat captains blew their whistles and the din along the river front was general.

The passengers on the vessel waved their hats and handkerchiefs to those on the pier, and there was an enthusiastic response. Among those who participated in the reception to the vessel was J. Pierpont Morgan, who had gone down the bay on his yacht, the Corsair, to meet his wife, who was a passenger.

Mr. Morgan boarded the Oceanic down the bay. W. T. Pirrie, the builder of the vessel, was also an interested spectator. Mr. Pirrie said that the vessel came up to his expectations, and that it had steamed along with large reserve power which was not brought into use. The firemen, he said, were picked up at the last moment, owing to a strike at Liverpool.

The Oceanic was built at Belfast in the yards of Harland & Wolff. It was launched Jan. 14 of this year. When the vessel started on its voyage to this port it represented an investment of $5,000,000. The main dimensions of the Oceanic are: Length over all, 704 feet; beam, 68 feet; depth, 49 feet 6 inches.

The steamship has four steel decks, and thirteen watertight compartments. The engines are of the triple expansion type. The Oceanic has three pole masts and two funnels. Its saloon is 80 feet long, 48 feet wide, and 9 feet high.

**Interior Decorations of Vessel.**

The interior furnishings and decorations of the Oceanic are beautiful and complete in every detail. On the broad promenade deck, with the Captain's bridge, charthouse, and wheelhouse, and lifeboats overhead, one comes to the second-class smoking-room and library, which have been fitted up with much taste. The walls of the smoking-room are of embossed leather and the walls of the library adjoining are of carved oak.

In passing aft to the main saloon entrance an opportunity is given to examine the first cabin staterooms, which are furnished like hotel apartments. In many of the staterooms are carved oak four-posted beds, handsome wardrobes, and cushioned seats

# GAS DEAL NOW IS ENDED.

NEGOTIATIONS BETWEEN THE PEOPLE'S AND THE OGDEN FAIL.

**Offer of $5,000,000, Supposed to Be from the People's Company, Is Made for the Ogden Gas Company and the Cosmopolitan Franchise—It Is Refused—Arrangements Made for Sale of Bonds—Local Stock Market Is Erratic—Sales on the Stock Exchange.**

A direct offer of $5,000,000 in cash was recently made for the property and franchise of the Ogden Gas company and the Cosmopolitan Electric company, which is owned by the same people who own the stock of the Ogden company. While this offer did not come directly from the People's Gaslight and Coke company, it is thought it was made on its behalf. The offer was refused. A counter-proposition was made for the sale of the Ogden Gas company and the Cosmopolitan Electric for $6,500,000. This proposition was in turn refused by the people who had made the first offer of $5,000,000 for the property. At the present time negotiations have come to a definite end. People interested in the properties say they could not now be purchased for $7,500,000. The reason for the change in the views of the Ogden Gas people as to the value of their property is due to the fact that arrangements are now practically completed for the financing of the company through the sale of bonds. It is the intention of the Ogden people, therefore, to dispose of its bonds and extend its business at the expiration of an agreement now in force, under which there is a division of territory for the sale of gas by the two corporations.

The Ogden Gas company is now enjoying great prosperity. During the first year it was in operation its profits were $134,000, and during the second year its profits were from $180,000 to $190,000. At the present time profits are at the rate of $240,000 a year. There has been invested in the Ogden Gas company a little more than $700,000 in cash, and the profits for the two years the company has been operated have gone into improvements and extensions. This makes a little more than $1,000,000 of actual investment by the Ogden company. The Cosmopolitan Electric company has a plant in operation at Twentieth street on the South Branch of the Chicago River, which is operating 1,000 lamps. It has a considerable amount of conduit already laid on the West and South Sides.

**Trust Pays to Avoid Competition.**

When the Ogden Gas company first began operating its plant on the North Side and selling gas at 90c a thousand in the field where the People's company sold for $1.00, the People's company began an active warfare against the new concern. The Ogden company retaliated by a threat to invade the West Side and the South Side, and a compromise was finally effected under which the Ogden company was given a certain territory in which it was to operate without opposition on the part of the People's company. It is understood the People's company, under this agreement, is paying a considerable sum in cash to the Ogden company to keep it from entering the divisions of the city where the People's company now operates exclusively. This sum is not included in the statement of profits made. The agreement between the two concerns was to run for a period of three years, and it will expire on May 1, 1900. It is the intention of the Ogden company at that time to begin the erection of a plant on the West Side, where property has already been secured, and to begin an active fight for business in all portions of the city. It will sell gas at 90c a thousand as compared with the $1.00 now charged by the People's company.

The Ogden Gas company, because of its more modern machinery and the facts of its mains having been under ground for so short a time, not only makes gas cheaply, but has little loss from leakage. The cost to the Ogden Gas company for the manufacture of gas is less than 40c a thousand cubic feet. The People's Gas company, it is claimed, cannot make gas for less than 60c a thousand. If these figures are correct, it is costing the People's company more than 50 per cent in excess of the cost to the Ogden company to manufacture gas. The People's company has mains that have been under ground for many years and the loss through leakage is considerable. This is a factor which is not considered by the Ogden company.

It is believed by those interested that all negotiations for the purchase of the Ogden company in the interest of the People's company have now come to a definite conclusion.

**Weak Opening for Local Stocks.**

The stock market yesterday was erratic. The opening was weak on many of the securities in New York and in Chicago. The decline in interest rates which came later in the day had the effect of putting up quotations and at the close there were fairly strong. On the local market the greatest activity was in Linseed, with sales of over 1,500 shares of the common and preferred. In both of these stocks there was a decline shown from the figures of the preceding day. The common ranged from 9⅝ to 9¾ until nearly the close of the market, when the price advanced to 10, continuing at that figure at the close. There were sales of 1,070 shares of the common stock. In Linseed preferred there were sales of 460 shares at 51 to 51, with a close at the higher figure. Tinplate was rather strong, though trading was limited to 150 shares of the common. There was an advance from 39⅛ to 41, with the close at the top. Diamond Match gained a little strength, losing it afterwards, however. It sold up to 133 and then declined to 130 at the close. There were no sales of Tinplate preferred during the day. In Union Traction common there were sales of 250 shares at 23 to 23¼. National Biscuit was also weak, and on sales of 1,045 shares showed a range from 45⅛ to 46⅜.

Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul are to meet today and they are to declare a dividend of 2½ per cent on the stock of the company. It is reported that the directors intend to declare an extra dividend of 1½ per cent, making the full dividend for the half year 4½ per cent. Nothing authoritative has been given out as yet, and some of the brokers were offering to make wagers that there would be no extra dividend. According to the report made by the company an extra dividend could be declared out of surplus earnings, and there would be left a large sum to go into the company's cash surplus.

The Western Union Telegraph company reports for the quarter ending Sept. 30, the figures for the present month being partly estimated, net revenues of $1,650,000, as compared with $1,587,287 for last year, an increase of $[illegible]. The total surplus of the company is $8,[illegible], as compared with $[illegible] in 1898, an increase of $[illegible]. Directors of the company declared a dividend for the quarter of 1¼ per cent, payable Oct. 16.

Closing curb prices on unlisted securities in New York yesterday were as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Air Power | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amalgamated Copper | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bay State Gas | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Distilling Co. of America | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Electric Vehicle | [illegible] | 105 |
| Do pfd | 105 | 120 |
| Illinois Electric Vehicle | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Otis Elevator | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | 100 |
| Royal Baking Powder | 100 | 101 |
| Standard Oil | 462 | 467 |

**Sales on the Stock Exchange.**

Sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange yesterday were as follows:

| | Sales. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| American Linseed | 1,070 | 10 | 9⅝ | 10 |
| Do pfd | 460 | 51 | 50¾ | 51 |
| American Tinplate | [illegible] | 41 | 39⅛ | 41 |
| Chicago Union Traction | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Diamond Match | [illegible] | 133 | 130 | 130 |
| Lake St. Elevated | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Metropolitan Elevated | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| National Biscuit | 1,045 | 46⅜ | 45⅛ | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| National Carbon | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| National Steel | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| North Chicago | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| West Chicago | [illegible] | [illegible] | 121 | 121 |

BONDS.

[illegible]

Clearings at the larger cities yesterday and a week ago were:

| | Sept. 13. | Sept. 6. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chicago | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Boston | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Philadelphia | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. Louis | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Baltimore | [illegible] | [illegible] |

New York exchange sold yesterday as follows: Chicago, [illegible] discount; St. Louis, [illegible] discount bid; [illegible] discount asked.

# VALUES SEEK HIGHER LEVEL.

**Day of Recoveries in Wall Street and Bull Sentiment Is Growing.**

[BY R. S. WINSMORE.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—This has been a day of Wall street recoveries. The decline in the market that has been going on for several days past apparently reached its climax on Tuesday, and from the low levels then established there has been a general recovery, which in some stocks amounts to several points.

The liquidation which was so much in evidence toward the close of last week and on Monday and Tuesday was not in evidence today. The little fellows have been pretty well shaken out and their stocks transferred to strong hands. Commission house operations on the selling side were insignificant compared to what was done in that direction on Tuesday. On the other hand, the larger interests, which for several days have been buying sparingly and quietly on a scale-down, became notably active again today, as it became evident that the forced liquidation was about well over. Toward the close of the market shorts began to cover their contracts, apparently frightened by the cessation of outside selling and by the new activity of the larger bulls. As a result of these influences the market was strong in a sullen sort of way and moved up lumberingly to a much higher level than that of Tuesday.

Sentiment shows great improvement. This has been due primarily to the sharp decline in money rates which followed the announcement that the Treasury will anticipate the payment of $5,000,000 October interest and to the disclosure that the influential men of Wall street are getting together on the bull side. There has been seen none of the general apprehension and fear of serious disturbance that was so widespread yesterday. Among the traders and the smaller speculative fry, who have been forced from the long side by the declines of the last few days, there is of course rampant bearishness. There is no bear like a whipped bull—and there are many whipped bulls in Wall street at the present time. But among thinking men it seems to be the feeling that we have seen the lowest prices, and that, although bear raids may produce sharp slumps at various times during the next week or two, stocks will be purchased on all breaks from now on.

The foolishness of counting upon permanent high rates for money was shown today. When everybody, even conservative bankers, was predicting the continuation of a 6 per cent money market the rate for call funds suddenly slumped, and all the money that anybody needed could have been obtained at 4 per cent. To any one watching the movements of currency from and to New York it must be evident that the monetary situation will adjust itself, and soon.

Before the end of the present month funds should be plentiful. Currency which has been sent to the South and to the West must return here in due course of time, and it seems altogether probable that within two or at most three weeks Wall street will be able to get all the accommodation it wants as low as 4 per cent. Bankers have welcomed rather than feared the recent tightness, for it has given them a chance to get good rates for funds which hitherto have drawn small interests.

The strength of Manhattan has been a notable feature of today's market. The stock has been strong for several days, and yesterday, when the general market was tumbling in a most alarming way, Manhattan stood up and demonstrated that it was being steadily accumulated by people who had no regard for the prices which they paid.

Wall street is doing a lot of guessing as to the reason for Manhattan's strength, and there are many weird tales as to what is to happen in the property. It is said that the Metropolitan-Manhattan consolidation deal has been completed. This is not true. Negotiations are going on for such a consolidation, but as yet nothing definite has been arranged.

There has been completed, however, a big deal which means much to Manhattan. New and close relationships have been established between the company and New York Central. Manhattan is to be used as a terminal road to relieve the congested state of affairs at the Grand Central Depot. The elevated road is to be equipped with electricity, and the New York Central's New York and Putnam division is to be equipped with the same power. The two are to be connected, and trains will be run from the battery in New York to Yonkers. Passengers and baggage will be transferred from the New York Central lines somewhere north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, and will be brought into New York over the Manhattan lines.

This means much in the way of increased earnings for the elevated road, but it is more important in the Wall street eyes because it signifies that Vanderbilt interests are in the property. As a matter of fact, the Vanderbilts have been in the property for a long time past.

There has been aggressive buying of Northern Pacific common for both London and local account during the last fortnight. The stock has been one of the strongest on the list throughout the recent smashes. There is a big bull pool in Northern Pacific, which has a London end, and which is made up largely of the big interests now identified with the property. J. P. Morgan is quoted as saying that in his opinion no stock on the list presents such opportunities for profitable investment as Northern Pacific.

Wall street is waiting with considerable impatience for the meeting of St. Paul directors tomorrow. Whether or not an extra dividend of 1 per cent will be declared on the stock is the all-important question. It is known that the directors are divided in opinion, some favoring a distribution of profits and others believing that it will be better to wait for another six months and then increase the regular rate.

The bull pool in Tennessee Coal got to work again today and pushed the stock up with a whoop. These performances are becoming monotonous, and Wall street is giving them little attention. The Tennessee Coal move is solely the result of manipulation, and is not indicative of the stock's actual value.

The bull pool in American Tobacco and Continental Tobacco went at work again today, and was a success as of old. The street is now full of tips on the shares, and predictions of another sharp upward movement are to be met with in every quarter.

Sugar is another stock of which there is considerable bullishness among strong interests. The war in the sugar trade goes merrily on, but Wall street is ignoring it, and is expressing a belief that sugar trust earnings are not being seriously affected by the cut prices.

There is one great argument on sugar trust that cannot be overlooked. It pays 12 per cent per annum, and has paid it through good years and through bad. And nowadays 12 per cent stocks are rather attractive around 150.

**IN THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.**

**General Tendency of Cash and Securities in Wall Street.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The recuperation of the money market by means of the severe liquidation of the last two days was reflected in a much improved tone in the stock market. Prices were little inclined to advance in the early dealings in spite of the buoyant tone in Americans in the London market and the vigorous strength shown by a few specialties.

Early loans on call were made at 7@7¼ per cent, and a decline in prices set in soon after the opening, which carried the level generally below that of last night. The rate for call loans then fell to 6 per cent, and after stiffening again spasmodically eased off in the latter part of the day to 2 per cent. About midday there came the announcement that the Treasury department had decided to anticipate by about ten days the October payments of interest on government bonds, which will amount in the aggregate to over $5,000,000.

The shorts took alarm at the steady advance which set in, and rushed to cover, bidding up prices in the closing dealings by wide advances to the top level of the day. The closing was active and buoyant and shows net gains ranging from 1 to 4 points. Today was the fortnightly settlement on the London Stock Exchange, where quite a large short interest is said to have existed in Americans.

The decline here was therefore opportune, and London bought to the extent of about 25,000 shares. Tennessee Coal was strong from the outset, and after moving in an erratic way closed the day with an advance of 6¼ points. American Tobacco also developed early strength and left off over 3 points higher. Brooklyn Transit was down nearly to yesterday's low point, and then up again, and showed a fractional net gain. The new United States milling stocks moved up all day and show net gains of over 3 points each, and Colorado Fuel as much.

There were active upward movements in the leather stocks, the Mexican railroads, and a number of the iron and steel stocks. The demand for the railroads generally gained in volume as the day advanced, and the upward movement was quite uniform in the principal active issues, which have net gains of between 1 and 2 points in many instances. Gains above the average were made by Lackawanna, Illinois Central, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and Great Western "B," which ranged from 2 to 5, the latter Lackawanna.

The movement of money on balance continued in favor of the interior today, but a debit balance at the clearing-house by the Subtreasury relieved the pressure somewhat in that quarter. So far as is known there was no fresh supply of money in the market, though the sharp break in the call loan rate suggested that some hidden reserve might have been brought forward. The extent to which the loan contraction had proceeded can only be estimated vaguely, but weaker speculative accounts have evidently been shaken out to a large extent, leaving the general tone much healthier.

Sterling exchange fell an additional fraction for actual rates, and posted rates were reduced ½ per cent, but the fact that discounts in London were easier indicated that no gold movement is in prospect from that quarter. The general news all continued favorable and the bargain hunters were again in evidence.

Bonds were inclined to recover in sympathy with stocks, the speculative issues leading. Total sales, par value, $2,475,000. United States bonds were unchanged in bid quotations.

Money on call easier at 2@7¼ per cent; last loan, 4 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6 per cent. Sterling exchange weak, with actual business in bankers' bills at 485¾@486 for demand and at 482¼@482½ for sixty days; posted rates, 483½ and 487@487½; commercial bills, 481½.

Silver certificates, 59@60c. Bar silver, 58c. Mexican dollars, 47½c. Government bonds steady. State bonds inactive. Railroads bonds strong.

**NEW YORK STOCK TRANSACTIONS.**

| Description. | Sales. | High. | Low. | Closing— Sept. 13. | Sept. 12. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar | 21,300 | 152¼ | 149⅝ | 152 | 150½ |
| Do pfd | 110 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Tobacco | 27,400 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Anaconda | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Cotton Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Tel. & C. Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amn. Tin | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atchison | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amn. Stoco | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ann Arbor pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Ice | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Smelt. Co. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Amn. Steel & W. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Car Fdry. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bklyn. Rap. Tran. | 75,100 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| B. & O. S. W. pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Balto. & Ohio | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. B. & Q. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. & N. W. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. R. I. & P. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Canada So. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ches. & Ohio | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| C. C. C. & St. L. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Con. Gas [N. Y.] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Col. Fuel & I. Co. | 11,600 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Col. Southern | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Col. Mid. pfd | 200 | 23 | 22 | 22 | 22 |
| Cent. Pac. | 400 | 57¼ | 57 | 57¼ | 56¼ |
| Con. Ice | 100 | 38¼ | 38¼ | 38¼ | [illegible] |
| C. Gt. West. | 2,900 | 15 | 14½ | 15 | 14½ |
| Do pfd A | 400 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd B | 700 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| D. L. & W. | 2,000 | 179 | 175½ | 179 | 174 |
| Del. & Hudson | 200 | 122 | 121¾ | 122 | [illegible] |
| Den. & Rio G. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | 400 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ft. W. & R. G. | 200 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Erie 1st pfd | 100 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ | [illegible] |
| E. & T. H. | 1,600 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fed. Steel | 1,600 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | 1,700 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Glucose | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| General Electric | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Gt. North. pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| H. Valley pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Ill. Central | 1,800 | 114¾ | 112¾ | 114½ | 112½ |
| Iowa Cent. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Int. Paper | 3,200 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| K. C. P. & G. | 600 | 9 | 9 | 9 | 9¼ |
| Louis. & Nash | 6,600 | 80¼ | 79⅝ | 80¼ | 80 |
| Long Island | 50 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | [illegible] |
| Laclede Gas | 900 | 66 | 66 | 66 | 65½ |
| Knick. Ice | 100 | 45¼ | 45¼ | 45¼ | [illegible] |
| Manhattan | 28,400 | 116¾ | 114¼ | 116¾ | 115¼ |
| M. K. & T. | 100 | 13 | 13 | 13 | 13¼ |
| Do pfd | 2,000 | 41¼ | 40¾ | 41¼ | 40 |
| Met. St. Ry. | 4,000 | 209¼ | 206 | 208¼ | 206½ |
| Mex. Cen. [Ltd.] | 11,100 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mob. & Ohio | 100 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Missouri Pac. | 8,200 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Morris & E. | 40 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mex. National | 8,800 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| M. & St. L. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| M. St. P. & S.S.M. | 100 | 24 | 24 | 24 | [illegible] |
| Nat. Bis. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| North. Pac. | 5,500 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | 900 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. Y. Central | 3,300 | 138 | 136¼ | 138 | 136½ |
| Norfolk & W. | 1,900 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | 1,300 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| North Amn. Co. | 2,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. Y., Ont. & W. | 1,900 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nat. Lead | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nat. Linseed | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Nat. Starch | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do 2d pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| N. Y. Air Brake | 200 | 160 | 160 | 160 | 160 |
| Nat. Steel | 1,200 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | 100 | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97¼ | 97 |
| Ore. Ry. & Nav. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pressed Car | 1,900 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | 200 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| People's Gas | 5,700 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pa. R. R. | 11,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pac. Mail | 1,200 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pac. Coast 2d | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| P. C. C. & St. L. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pac. & Eastern | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pac. Coast | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Rep. Iron & Steel | 2,800 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Reading | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do 1st pfd | 6,700 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do 2d pfd | 1,200 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Southern Ry. | 1,700 | 12¼ | [illegible] | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| Do pfd | 2,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. J. & G. I. 1st pfd | 100 | 50 | 50 | 50 | [illegible] |
| Do 2d pfd | 200 | 16 | 16 | 16 | [illegible] |
| Southern Pac. | 37,500 | 37⅝ | 36⅜ | 37½ | 36¼ |
| St. L. & S. W. | 600 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | 1,900 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| St. L. & S. F. | 400 | 11¼ | 11 | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| Do 2d pfd | 100 | 37 | 37 | 37 | [illegible] |
| S. R. & T. | 200 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| Twin City | 500 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Texas Pac. | 4,000 | 20½ | 20 | 20¼ | 20 |
| Tenn. C. & I. | 12,900 | 122¼ | 116 | 122¼ | 116 |
| Third Ave. | 100 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| U. S. Flour | 5,100 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | 5,100 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Pac. | 11,600 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | 4,500 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| U. S. Rubber | 600 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| U. S. Leather | 41,100 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | 4,800 | 77 | 75 | 76¾ | [illegible] |
| Un. Bag | 500 | 31 | 30¼ | 31 | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | 100 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| W. & L. E. | 1,400 | 11¾ | 11¼ | 11¾ | 11¼ |
| Do 2d pfd | 800 | 31 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Wabash pfd | 400 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Western Union | 1,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 89 |
| W. C. pfd w. i. | 100 | 55¼ | 55¼ | 55¼ | 56 |

EXPRESS STOCKS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams | 115 | United States | 50 |
| American | 145 | Fargo | 133 |

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 2s, reg. | 100½ | U. S. old 4s, reg. | 111¼ |
| U. S. 3s, reg. | [illegible] | U. S. old 4s, coup. | 111¼ |
| U. S. 3s, coup. | [illegible] | U. S. 5s, reg. | 111¼ |
| U. S. new 4s, reg. | [illegible] | U. S. 5s, coup. | 111¼ |
| U. S. new 4s, coup. | 130 | Dis. of Co. 3-65s | 117 |

NEW YORK BOND TRANSACTIONS—10 A. M. TO 3 P. M.

[illegible]

**CONDITION OF THE TREASURY.**

**Statement Showing the Available Cash Balance and the Gold Reserve.**

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 13.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows: Available cash balance, $283,200,210; gold reserve, $253,383,578.

**IN THE BOSTON MONEY MARKET.**

**General Tendency of Cash and Securities at the Hub.**

BOSTON, Mass., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Boston had a good market today, with active trading in Central Oil a pronounced feature, price rising from 24 to 26, closing at 25½, a net rise of 1 for the day, with over 11,000 shares traded in during the morning. Bell Telephone was up 7, at 359, and Erie 2½, at 107½. Mexican Central first incomes rose 3¾, to 28⅜, and second incomes 1, to 14, stock gaining ⅝, to 16¼. Copper shares generally rallied well. The market continued to harden as the day advanced, and Wall street more than recovered yesterday's loss, with a good part of Monday's, the net average improvement in leading stocks figuring at nearly a full point for the day. Boston also maintained its improvement. United States Mining closed ¾ better, at 38, but Arcadian was off ¾, at 58¼, and Gold Dredging ¼, at 29. Winona was up ¾, at 10; Old Dominion 1¾, at 32; Utah off ¾, at 38; Cochiti up ⅝, at 19; Wolverine up 1, at 45; Isle Royale up 2¼, at 45; Zinc up 1, at 62. Boston and Maine rose 1, to 201. Call loans, 4@5 per cent; time money, 4@5 per cent; commercial paper, 4½@6 per cent. At the clearing-house balances between the banks loaned at 5 per cent.

| Description. | Sales. | Opg. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Am. Sugar | 3,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | 150 | 152 |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atchison | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | 1,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Allouez Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Arcadian Mining | 2,500 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Atlantic Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Adventure | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bingham | 100 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| Bell Telephone | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bost. & Mont. M. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Butte & Bost. M. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Bonanza | 1,500 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cochiti | 1,500 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 19 |
| C., B. & Q. | 1,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Chi. Junction | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Central Oil | 15,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Centennial Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Am. Zinc | 4,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Dominion Coal | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Erie Telephone | [illegible] | 106 | 107½ | 106 | 107½ |
| Franklin Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Fitchburg pfd | [illegible] | 122 | 122 | 122 | 122 |
| Mexican Central | 3,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Mex. Tel. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Michigan Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Royal | 1,300 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Osceola Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Old Dom. Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Parrott | 1,000 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pullman | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Utah | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Quincy Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Tamarack Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| U. S. Mining | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Union Pacific | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Do pfd | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Santa Fe | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| U. S. Oil | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Westinghouse Elec. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Washington | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| White Knob | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Winona | 100 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

BONDS.

[illegible]

**IN THE MINING STOCK EXCHANGES.**

**Closing Quotations in the Leading Exchanges of the Country.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Mining stocks:

[illegible]

DENVER, Colo., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Closing mining quotations:

[illegible]

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Holiday.

**Oil and Oil Certificates.**

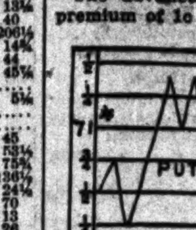
OIL CITY, Pa., Sept. 13.—Credit balances, $1.48; certificates, $1.48¼ bid for cash; shipments, [illegible] bris; average, [illegible] bris; runs, [illegible] bris; average, [illegible] bris.

# BULGE IN SEPTEMBER.

CURRENT DELIVERY ADVANCES ONE CENT OVER DECEMBER.

**Growing Interest in the Present Month Wheat Delivery, with Increased Evidences of Manipulation — Light Buying Stiffens the Price Because of the Small Quantities Offered for Sale—Scarce Vessels and High Rates Make Strong Corn and Oats Market.**

The advance of September wheat to a premium of 1c over December in a measure overshadowed everything else in the wheat market. The market was nervous and by reason of the September deal quite interesting, but was in no sense broad. There is a suggestion of increased outside trade in the resistance shown to the selling by local bears. The temporary advance of September to a premium of 1c over December was on the comparatively unimportant buying by the Weare Commission company. It was intimated that it did not represent over 25,000 bu. The advance of September to 72¼c bid injected considerable life into the other futures. The May delivery was relatively the heaviest on account of the selling by hedgers. A weak opening was due to the easy cables. Liverpool closed at a decline of ⅜d to ½d on futures, Antwerp was unchanged, and Paris was off 10 to 25 centimes. The public and private warehouse stocks increased 457,000 bu during the week and now equal 11,087,000 bu. Primary receipts were over those of last year at 1,315,000 bu, against 1,192,000 bu in 1898. Clearances were liberal, being brought up by the late posting from Newport News to the equivalent of 563,000 bu. The Orange Judd Farmer is credited with estimates of 264,000,000 bu of spring wheat and 286,000,000 bu of winter wheat, making a total crop of 550,000,000 bu. December wheat closed at the top price of the day, but only ⅛@¼c over the previous close. The September premium at the close was ½c. Northwestern receipts were 917 cars, against 740 a week ago and 918 a year ago. Local receipts were 197 cars, against 207 a week ago and 174 a year ago. The September deal involves the local sample market to some degree, and the estimate of 123 cars for today was looked upon as light.




December wheat range.

**Strong Tone in Corn.**

September corn closed at an advance of a trifle over ⅛c. It was conspicuously strong, and that with the position of freights against shippers. The seaboard reports large engagements daily for export, and clearances are continuously heavy. Clearances yesterday were 478,000 bu. The notable pit buying of September was by J. F. Harris & Co. The deferred deliveries at the top prices of the day were only up ¼c. Liverpool was easy. Local public and private warehouse supplies are 3,407,000 bu. Local receipts were 20 per cent over the estimate at 508 cars.

Provisions opened easy on receipts of hogs greater than the estimate, but rallied in sympathy with grain. Shipments of lard and meats were the same as a year ago at about 4,000,000 lbs. There was a more active cash trade in lard, and October call lard at the close was up 10c. Western markets had 68,000 hogs, against 61,800 a year ago.

Closing prices in oats were almost identical with those of the day before. All the pressure in the market was on the selling side. Offerings by Bartlett-Frazier and Patten were heavy, and checked anything like a disposition to a recovery. Receipts locally were 720,000 bu, against 710,700 bu a year ago. Shipments were 356,600 bu, as compared with 183,900 bu on the corresponding day a year ago. Clearances were 30,000 bu, shipping business being curtailed by the vessel and car situation. Local sales were 50,000 bu. Rye was firm, but extremely dull on light offerings. Nothing was done in futures. September closed 56c bid, December 56c asked, and May 57c bid. No. 2 in store was called 56⅛c and f. o. b. 56⅝c. A firm tone ran through barley, feed selling mostly at 38c, with malting stronger at 39@43c. Timothy seed was again lower, cash being about 5c off, and the range from $1.80@2.05. For October $2.35 was bid. An improved Toledo clover market was reflected here in the higher grades, but poor seed did not feel its effect. New October was called $8.00, and possibly $8.25. New cash ranged nominally $5.00@7.25, with special lots possibly $7.50. Flaxseed was stronger and generally higher in the way of a natural recovery. No. 1 Northwestern ranged from $1.09@1.10, according to location, closing $1.09; No. 1, $1.06½. September closed $1.05½ bid and $1.06 asked. October ranged from $1.04@1.06, closing $1.04¾ asked. December sold from $1.03½ to $1.05¼, closing $1.05. Receipts were 98 cars here, 32 at Minneapolis, and 37 at Duluth.

**Cash Produce Transactions.**

FLOUR—Steady, with a fair local demand. Winter wheat patents quotably $3.50@3.60; straight, $3.20@3.30; spring wheat, special brands, $4.20; Minnesota, hard patents, $3.60@3.70; soft patents, $3.40@3.50; soft bakers' exports, bags, $2.70@2.90; white rye, $2.70@2.90; dark, $2.60@2.65.

BRAN—Firm and in good inquiry. Sales were at $11.87½, through billed.

WINTER WHEAT—Steady and in fair demand. Sales in store: No. 4 red, 65c; No. 3 hard, 66c. Free on board: No. 4 red, 64@67c; No. 3 red, 71¼c; No. 2 red, 72¼@72⅝c; No. 3 hard, 68c.

SPRING WHEAT—Steady and in fair demand. Sales in store: No. 3, 67¼@70c; No. 4, 63c. Free on board: No. 4, 63@66c; No. 3, 67c. Billed through: No. 4, 62½c; No. 3, 64½@66½c.

CORN—Firm and about ¼c higher. Sales in store: No. 2, 31⅝c; No. 2 yellow, 31¾@32c; No. 3, 31@31½c; No. 3 white, 31½c; No. 3 yellow, 31½c; No. 4, 30¼@31c. On track and free on board: No grade, 30@30¼c; No. 4, 30¾@31¼c; No. 3, 31¼@31⅝c; No. 3 yellow, 31¾@32¼c; No. 3 white, 32c; No. 2 white, 32¼c. Billed through: No. 4, 29@30¼c; No. 3, 30¼@31¼c; No. 3 yellow, 31¼@32c; No. 2 yellow, 31¾@32½; No. 3 white, 31@31½c; No. 2 white, 31½c.

OATS—In good demand and about ¼c higher. Sales in store: No. 4 white, 23c; No. 3 white, 23c; No. 2, 21⅞c. On track and free on board: No. 4 white, 23c; No. 3, 21¼@22c; No. 3 white, 23@24c; No. 2, 22@22¼c; No. 2 white, 23½@24½c. Billed through: No. 4, 20½@20⅝c; No. 4 white, 22¼@22⅝c; No. 3, 21@22c; No. 3 white, 22¼@23¼c; No. 2, 21¼@21⅝c; No. 2 white, 22⅝@23¼c.

PROVISIONS—More active, firm, and higher. Cash lots mess pork, $8.00@8.05 for regular and $7.20@7.30 for old. Lard, $5.27½@5.32½ for choice, $5.17½@5.20 for old. Short ribs, $5.10@5.35 according to location.

HAY—Firm under light offerings. Receipts, 771 tons; shipments, 69 tons. Track sales included choice timothy, $11.00@11.50; fancy, $11.75@12.00; No. 1 timothy, $10.25@10.75; not graded timothy, $7.00@8.00; choice prairie, Iowa, $8.50; fancy, $9.25; Kansas, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 prairie, Kansas, $7.75; No. 2 prairie, $5.50@5.75; No. 3 prairie, $4.75@5.00; No. 4 prairie, $4.50.

**Trade Gossip on 'Change.**

The advance in rates scheduled for Sept. 18 is having the effect of stimulating trade in such cash corn and oats as it is possible to move before that date. Vessel room is by no means plenty, and it is not expected that much corn, at least, will hereafter move much under 4c.

The curb was extremely dull. There were unconfirmable rumors of 72¼c bid for September wheat with December unchanged at 71⅝c. Puts on December sold 71@71⅛c, and calls 71⅝@72 to 71⅞c. Puts on December corn, 28⅛c; calls, 29⅛c.

Estimated receipts today: Wheat, 125 cars; corn, 500 cars; oats, 325 cars; hogs, 23,000.

Letters from Iowa points all report pastures burned out. This induces many of the houses in the receiving trade to believe another 5 per cent must be added to the government reduction of 4 per cent on corn to make up for the additional feeding which must be done.

Private elevator stocks are as follows: Wheat, 5,088,000 bu, increase 336,000 bu; corn, 1,745,000 bu, increase 66,000 bu; oats, 2,357,000 bu, decrease 504,000 bu. The aggregate of public and private stocks is: Wheat, 11,087,000 bu, increase 457,000 bu; corn, 3,407,000 bu, increase 216,000 bu; oats, 4,018,000 bu, decrease 353,000 bu.

A Kansas City flour exporter wires he has sold his entire output all this month for export and declines bids right at market.

St. Louis mills report flour sales to Liverpool and the continent at advanced prices. Flour is also going to Montreal.

Prime's winter wheat reports from southern Kansas show that there is only a small percentage of the good milling wheat which has not been sold. Millers got nearly all the wheat now from the West. Much of the low grade damp wheat has been sold to Kansas City, where it is mixed and doctored. There is all over the winter wheat belt, this year an uncommonly large lot of low grade wheat which must be consumed at home for animal feed. Millers are free buyers of all the milling wheat offered, for they are just now beginning to realize that good milling wheat is a scarce article.

WHEAT.

| | Closed Tuesday. | High. | Low. | Closed yesterday. | Closed Sept. 14, 1898. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 70⅞ | 72¼-⅛ | 70½ | 71⅝ | 64⅝ |
| Dec. | 71-⅛ | 71⅝ | 70½ | 71⅝ | 62⅝-½ |
| May | 74-⅛ | 74½-⅝ | 73⅝ | 74⅝ | 64⅝ |

CORN.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 31-⅛ | 31⅝ | 30⅞ | 31⅝ | 29⅛ |
| Dec. | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 29⅛-¼ |
| May | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | 31⅛ |

OATS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 21⅛-⅛ | 21¼ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | 20⅝-⅞ |
| Dec. | [illegible] | 21⅝ | 20⅞ | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| May | 22⅝ | 22⅞-¾ | 22⅝ | 22⅝ | 22-½ |

MESS PORK.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 8.00 | 8.05 | 7.92½ | 8.05 | 8.05 |
| Dec. | 8.10 | 8.17½ | 8.02½ | 8.17½ | ...... |
| Jan. | 9.47½ | 9.60 | 9.47½ | 9.55 | 9.45 |

LARD.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 5.22½ | 5.32½ | 5.22½ | 5.32½ | 4.92½ |
| Dec. | 5.30 | 5.37½ | 5.30 | 5.37½ | ...... |
| Jan. | 5.40 | 5.47½ | 5.40 | 5.47½ | 5.06 |

SHORT RIBS—SIDES.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oct. | 5.17½-20 | 5.22½ | 5.17½ | 5.22½ | 5.37½ |
| Jan. | 4.92½-5 | 4.97½ | 4.95 | 4.95-7½ | 4.85 |

GRAIN INSPECTION.

| | No. 2 and better. | No. 3. | Low grades. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winter wheat | 15 | 74 | 12 | 101 |
| Spring wheat | 18 | 49 | 29 | 96 |
| Corn | 69 | 399 | 130 | 598 |
| Oats | 44 | 171 | 35 | 250 |
| Rye | 7 | 5 | 1 | 13 |
| Barley | 1 | 9 | 60 | 70 |
| Totals | 154 | 707 | 273 | 1,134 |

Inspected out—49,950 bu Northern spring wheat, 12,358 bu corn, and 23,694 bu oats.

**HAVE NO FEARS OF TRADE LOSS.**

**Local Produce Business Not Affected by Packing-House Competition.**

South Water street commission merchants are not worrying much over a prospective loss of their egg, butter, and poultry business by the entry into such trade lines by the big packers at the Stock-Yards. The business having already gone on over a year the novelty of the competition has worn off. The head of one of the big houses said yesterday: "It is all in the nature of evolution. Trade methods are changing. No one house at the yards or half a dozen of them could do all the trade. There is room enough for everybody. As to the packers, I do not think the action was in the nature of retaliation on account of South Water street antagonism of butterine. It would have come anyway."

Explaining the position of the butter men one of them said: "We have never opposed butterine except where it was made to masquerade as butter. This is our only fight and we will keep it up. The Stock-Yards houses do not diminish our business. We sell to them just as we would to any one else."

Trade was good yesterday and prices steady.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Butter, cream ex. | 22c | At mark, cases returned, Northern stock | 12@13c |
| Firsts | 19@20c | Iowa | 10@12½c |
| Seconds | 15½@16½c | Illinois | 10@11c |
| Thirds | 14½@15c | Missouri | 10@11c |
| Dairies, etc. | 15@17c | Cheese, new, twins | 10¾@11¼c |
| Imitation cr'y. | 17@18c | Young America | 11@11½c |
| Ladles | 13½@15c | | |
| Packing stock | 13c | | |
| Eggs, loss off, cases returned | 14½@14¾c | | |

POULTRY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Live turkeys, lb. | 7@9c | Chickens | 9@9½c |
| Chickens, spring | 11c | Chickens, spring | 8@10c |
| Old hens | 8¼@9c | Ducks | 8@9c |
| Geese, doz. | $3.50@6.50 | Geese | 8@12c |
| Iced turkeys | 8@10c | | |

GAME.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ducks, mallard, doz. | $3.00@3.50 | Jacksnipe, doz. | $2.00 |
| Canvasbacks | $6.00@8.00 | Plover, golden, doz. | $2.00 |
| | | Grass | $1.75 |

VEGETABLES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beets, home-grown, 100 bunches | 75c@$1.00 | Onions, white, 1¼-bu sacks | 50@60c |
| Beans, green, 1¼-bu sacks | 85c@$1.15 | Potatoes, early Ohio, bulk, stk., bu | 33@40c |
| Spring wax, Ill., 1¼-bu | 90c@$1.00 | Home-grown, 1¼-bu sacks | 60c |
| Cucumbers, 1¼-bu sacks | 40@50c | Sweets, Virginia, bl. | $1.50 |
| Green peas, 1½-bu sacks | $1.25@1.50 | Jerseys, brl. | $2.25@2.50 |
| Turnips, bags | 40@50c | Carrots, brl. | 75@85c |
| White turnips, home-grown, bu | 40@50c | Eggplants, doz. | [illegible] |
| Lettuce, hd. tubs | 50@60c | Radishes, Ill. bunches | 50@75c |
| Mushrooms, lb. | 25@30c | Spinach, Ill. tubs | 30@40c |
| Celery, Muskegon, cases | 50@60c | Tomatoes, home-grown, bu box | 15@20c |
| Cauliflower, doz. | 50@60c | Sweet corn, 5-6 doz | 15@25c |

FRUITS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Apples, good, brl. | $1.25@1.50 | Plums, 1-6-bu basket | 10@20c |
| Apples, green | $1.00@1.25 | Plums, Japan, 4-basket crate | 75c@$1.00 |
| Duchess, new | $2.50@3.00 | Pears, brls. | $2.50@3.00 |
| Bananas, bch. | $1.00@1.75 | Pears, Bartlett, per box | $1.50@1.75 |
| Grapes, Concords, 8-lb basket | 11@11½c | Lemons, M's. | $4.00@4.75 |
| Delawares | 20@25c | Mex. Limes [100] | $5@6.00 |
| Peaches, Michigan, per 1-5 bu | 35@45c | Watermelons, car, Mo. | $45.00@60.00 |
| 4-bskt crates | [illegible]@1.25 | Gems, ½-bu bskt. | 15@25c |
| Cal. peaches, 20-lb box | 85c@$1.10 | Rocky Ford, crate | 50c@$1.50 |

**PRODUCE MARKETS EAST AND WEST**

**Closing Quotations in the Various Exchanges of the Country.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Flour—Receipts, 19,613 brls; exports, 6,587 brls; fairly active and firm. Rye flour—Firm. Buckwheat flour—Dull. Buckwheat—Steady. Cornmeal—Dull. Rye—Firm; No. 2 Western, 64@64½c, f. o. b., afloat, spot. Barley—Quiet. Barley malt—Dull.

Wheat—Receipts, 151,700 bu; exports, 45,393 bu; spot steady; No. 2 red, 74⅝c, f. o. b., afloat, spot; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, 79⅛c, f. o. b., afloat, to arrive; No. 1 hard Duluth, 81⅝c to arrive; No. 2 red, 74⅝c elevator. Options opened steady at ⅛c lower, under favorable cables, and lack of outside support; rallied ⅜c on the September flurry at Chicago, causing covering here without increasing general interest. The close was firm at a partial ¼c net advance; May, 78⅞@79⅛c; closed 79⅛c; September, 72⅝@73⅛c; closed 73⅛c; December, 75⅞@76⅛c; closed 76⅛c.

Corn—Receipts, 62,375 bu; exports, 55,053 bu; spot firm; No. 2, 39⅛c, f. o. b., afloat; 38⅝c elevator. Option market opened quiet, but ruled steadier with wheat and following Chicago, but speculation slack; closed firm at ¼c net advance; May, 34 13-16@35⅛c; closed 35⅛c; September, 37¼@37⅝c; closed 37⅝c; December, 35¼@35⅝c; closed 35⅝c.

Oats—Receipts, 313,900 bu; exports, 31,092 bu; spot firm; No. 2 white, 28¼c; No. 3 white, 27⅝c; track, mixed Western, 26½@28c; track, white, 27@33c. Options nominal.

Hay—Firm. Hops—Steady. Hides—Firmer; Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs, 17c; Texas dry, 24 to 30 lbs, 12¾@13c; California, 21 to 25 lbs, 18½@19c. Leather—Firm; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, light to heavy, 23@23½c; acid, 22¼@24c. Wool—Steady. Beef—Firm; beef hams, $25.50@26.50. Cutmeats—Steady. Lard—Firmer; Western steamed, $5.65; refined firm. Pork—Dull.

A firmer ruling of spelter was the leading feature of interest in the market for metals today. The other departments were inactive and devoid of important change. The news from outside markets was not radically different from expectations. At the close the Metal Exchange called pig iron warrants dull and nominal at $17.00; lake copper quiet at $18.50; tin steady, with sellers at $32.80; lead unchanged, with $4.60 bid and $4.62½ asked; spelter firmer, with $5.55 bid and $5.65 asked. The brokers' price for lead is $4.40 and for copper $18.50.

Tallow—Steady, 4 1-16c; country, 4¼c. Petroleum—Strong. Cotton seed oil—Steady. Resin—Quiet; strained, common to good, $1.27½@1.30. Turpentine—Steady, 48¼@49c. Rice—Steady. Molasses—Steady.

Coffee—Options opened steady at unchanged prices, and, while comparatively quiet, showed a disposition to advance on local covering. Shorts were sent in by good Brazilian cables, smaller receipts, and increased warehouse deliveries. Bearish European cables checked investment buying. Closed quiet, net unchanged prices. Sales, 10,000 bags, including: September, 4.15c; October, 4.20c; December, 4.50c; March, 4.65c; July, 4.80@4.85c; August, 4.90c. Spot coffee—Rio dull and nominal. Mild continues quiet and featureless.

Sugar—Raw quiet, with prices more or less nominal; refined quiet; buyers awaiting trade and developments.

California dried fruits—Quiet; evaporated apples, common, 7½c; prime wire tray, 8¼@9½c; choice, 9@9½c; fancy, 9@9½c. Prunes, 3½@8c. Apricots—Royal, 14c; Moor Park, 14@16c. Peaches—Unpeeled, 8@11½c.

Cotton—A successful effort was made in today's cotton market to regain the ground lost yesterday. Though the English cables were distinctly favorable, the crop news of strong bullish averages, the weather news averse to good crop progress, and spot cotton and cloth markets continued active and steady to firm, the dominating influence was an influx of buying orders from the South, mainly New Orleans. The market opened steady in tone, at an advance of 3@4 points, following the lead of Liverpool, but lost most of the improvement and lapsed into a state of lethargy. Near midday, however, shorts became uneasy, owing to the appearance of buying orders from Wall street houses which had been heavy sellers yesterday. This nervousness subsequently grew to positive fright. Southern interest representatives having come into possession of heavy buying orders while bulls became confident and even aggressive operators. Before the advance received a check prices moved up 8@15 points from the closing figures of last night. The market was finally steady, 10@13 points net higher. Speculation, which in the forenoon had been so meager, broadened into general activity, in which outside investors figured conspicuously. Reduced crop estimates were plentiful and contributed to the firmer ruling of the market. Spot closed quiet and unchanged; sales, 445 bales. Futures closed steady. September, 5.90c; October, 6.05c; November, 6.10c; December, 6.16c; January, 6.21c; February, 6.24c; March, 6.27c; April, 6.30c; May, 6.34c; June, 6.37c; July, 6.39c.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—Flour—Quiet, unchanged. Timothy seed—Easier, $1.75@2.25. Corn meal—Steady, $1.75@1.80. Bran—Steady to firm; sacked lots, east track, 61½c. Hay—Firmer; timothy, $7.50@10.50; prairie, $6.50@7.50. Whisky—Steady, $1.22. Iron cotton ties, $1.15. Hemp twine, 9c. Bagging, 6@6¾c. Salt meats—Easy; boxed shoulders and extra shorts, clear, $5.30; clear ribs, $5.62½; clear sides, $5.75. Bacon—Easy; boxed shoulders, $5.75; extra short, clear, $6.00; clear ribs, $6.12½; clear sides, $6.25. Receipts—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 45,000 bu; corn, 63,000 bu; oats, 63,000 bu. Shipments—Flour, 11,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu; corn, 93,000 bu; oats, 35,000 bu.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 13.—The sudden strength of September came as a surprise to the trade. There was good demand for all grades of wheat. Millers bought considerable new and about all the old they could obtain. Chicago was a good buyer of contract. September, 67c; December, 67⅛@67⅞c; May, 70⅝@70⅞c. On track, No. 1 hard, old, 70¼c; new, 70c; old No. 1 Northern, 69½c; new, 67½c; old No. 2 Northern, 68½c; new, 64⅝c. Flour trade showed some improvement today and millers succeeded in making fair sales to domestic business; patents are 5c higher; first patent is quoted $3.70@3.80; second patents, $3.50@3.60; first clear, $2.50@2.60.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—Wheat—December, 65¼c; cash, No. 2 hard, [illegible]; No. 3, [illegible]; No. 2 red, 67c; No. 3, [illegible]. Corn—December, 24¾c; cash, No. 2 mixed, 25c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3, 25¼c. Oats—No. 2 white, 23@23c. Rye—No. 2, 48c. Hay—Choice timothy, $7.25@7.50; choice prairie, $6.[illegible]. Butter—Creamery, 21c; dairy, 18c. Eggs—Fresh, 12½c. Receipts—Wheat, 94 cars.

DULUTH, Minn., Sept. 13.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 70c; September, 70c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 67½c; September, 67½c; December, 68⅛c; May, 71⅛c; No. 2 Northern, 64½c; No. 3 spring, 61½c. To arrive, No. 1 hard, 70c; No. 1 Northern, 67½c. Oats, 21@21¼c. Rye, 55c. Barley, 35@40c. Flax, $1.00. Corn, 28c. Receipts—Wheat, [illegible] bu; shipments, 347,130 bu.

TOLEDO, O., Sept. 13.—Wheat—Higher; No. 2 cash, 69¼c bid; December, 72¼c. Corn—Dull, higher; No. 2 mixed, 33c. Oats—Dull, steady; No. 2 mixed, 21½c. Rye—Firm; No. 2 cash, 57c bid. Clover seed—Active, higher; prime cash, $4.90; October, $5.02½. Oil—Unchanged.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sept. 13.—Spirits turpentine—Market firm, 44½c bid. Resin—Firm; A, B, C, D, E, 95c; F, $1.00; G, $1.10; H, $1.20; I, $1.25@1.30; K, $1.30@1.35; M, $1.55@1.70; N, $2.10; W G, $2.50; W W, $3.00.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 13.—Spirits turpentine—43½@44c. Resin—Firm, 90@95c. Crude turpentine—Quiet, $2.50 and $2.50. Tar—Quiet, $1.50.

PEORIA, Ill., Sept. 13.—Corn—No. 3, 30½c. Oats—Higher; No. 3 white, 21¾@22¼c. Whisky—Steady on the basis of $1.22 for finished goods.

**IN THE FOREIGN PRODUCE MARKET.**

**Closing Quotations on Grain, Cotton, and Provisions in Liverpool.**

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 13.—Provisions—Beef, extra India mess, firm, 81s 3d. Lard, prime Western in tierces, steady, 27s 6d; American refined in pails steady, 28s 3d. Hams, short cut firm, 43s 6d. Short ribs Bacon Cumberland cut, dull, 35s 6d. Short ribs steady, 31s 6d; short clear backs easy, 29s 6d. Cheese, American finest colored dull, 54s. Cotton seed oil, Hull refined October easy, 16s. Turpentine spirits steady, 35s.

Grain—Wheat—Spot No. 2 red Western winter dull, 5s 8¼d; No. 1 Northern spring dull, 6s ½d; futures dull; September, 5s 8¼d; December, 5s 10¼d; March, 6s. Corn—Spot American mixed new, 3s 4¾d; dull; American mixed, old, quiet, 3s 4¾d; futures quiet; September, 3s 4¾d; October, 3s 4⅞d; November, 3s 5⅛d.

Cotton—Spot increased demand, unchanged. American middling, 3 17-32d. The sales of the day were 12,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export and included 10,700 American. Receipts none. Futures opened quiet and closed steady at the advance. American middling, l. m. c., September, 3 23-64@3 25-64d buyers; September and October, 3 20-64d@3 27-64d buyers; October and November, 3 23-64d sellers; November and December, 3 23-64d@3 24-64d sellers; December and January, January and February, 3 23-64d buyers; February and March, 3 23-64@3 24-64d buyers; March and April, 3 24-64d buyers; April and May, 3 25-64d sellers; May and June, 3 25-64@3 26-64d sellers; June and July, 3 26-64d sellers; July and August, 3 26-64@3 27-64d sellers.

**IN THE FOREIGN MONEY MARKET.**

**Tendency of Cash and Securities in London, Paris, and Berlin.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—The Commercial-Advertiser's London financial cablegram says: The markets here were cheerful today on Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch to the Transvaal, which is regarded as bringing the Boers' surrender near. Americans were quietly strong till New York sales caused an afternoon relapse. The closing was dull. The general contango rate was 5½, finally 4½. On St. Paul and Central Pacific it was cheaper. Spanish 4s were 60⅝. Tintos 46⅝. Anacondas 11 5-16. The bank bought £48,000 gold in bars. The week's outflow was £426,000. The bank did a fair business in three months' paper at 3¾d.

LONDON, Sept. 13.—American securities opened better and improved somewhat. Later, however, the market eased off and remained quiet during the remainder of the session. At the close the tone was irregular. There was little doing. Spanish 4s closed at 60⅝. Amount of bullion taken into the Bank of England on balance today, £48,000. Calcutta linseed, spot, 40s 9d. Turpentine spirits, 34s 6d.

Consols for money, 104 15-16; consols for the account, 105⅛. Canadian Pacific, 99½; Erie, 14; Erie first preferred, 38⅝; Illinois Central, 116; Union Pacific preferred, 80⅝; St. Paul common, 135¾; New York Central, 140; Pennsylvania, 68; Reading, 11½; Northern Pacific preferred, 77½; Atchison, 21¾; Louisville, 82½; Grand Trunk, 8⅛; Anaconda, 11⅛. Bar silver steady, 27 3-16d per ounce. Money, 3 per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for short bills, 3⅝ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills, 3½@3⅝ per cent.

PARIS, Sept. 13.—On the bourse today prices were strongly animated throughout. The approach of the settlement caused some realizations, which were quickly absorbed. Rentes were firm on the forthcoming dividend. Italians were actively bought owing to news that the Italian government is to take measures to improve the currency of Italy. Spanish 4s were in demand. Kaffirs profited by the relief in the Transvaal strain, it being rumored that Great Britain's note is acceptable to the Transvaal government and is not in the nature of an ultimatum.

BERLIN, Sept. 13.—On the boerse today the rate for private discount was ⅛ harder, at 5 per cent, and this weakened home funds. International securities were maintained. Americans and Canadian Pacifics were steady. Locals declined on apprehensions of a scarcity of money causing realizations.

**IN THE LOCAL LIVE STOCK MARKET.**

**Movements of Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep at Chicago Stock-Yards.**

Movement of live stock at the Chicago Stock-Yards (hogs shipped direct to down-town packing-houses not included) for dates mentioned:

| Receipts— | Cattle. | Calves. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, Sept. 11 | 18,493 | 172 | 27,976 | 25,162 |
| Tuesday, Sept. 12 | 8,607 | 918 | 28,703 | 18,349 |
| Wednesday, Sept. 13 | 16,500 | 500 | 29,000 | 21,000 |
| Totals | 43,600 | 1,590 | 80,672 | 64,511 |
| Same period last w'k. | 26,510 | 1,246 | 82,433 | 53,266 |
| Same period 1898 | 37,747 | 1,515 | 74,973 | 60,590 |
| Shipments— | | | | |
| Monday, Sept. 11 | 4,283 | ... | 5,266 | 4,005 |
| Tuesday, Sept. 12 | 1,710 | 59 | 8,979 | 2,073 |
| Wednesday, Sept. 13 | 3,500 | 100 | 8,000 | 2,000 |
| Totals | 9,493 | 159 | 22,245 | 8,078 |
| Same period last w'k. | 5,533 | 255 | 14,391 | 7,542 |
| Same period 1898 | 10,586 | 460 | 16,974 | 9,635 |

Receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Louis:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Thus far this week | 123,000 | 140,000 | 102,000 |
| Same period last week | 102,000 | 99,000 | 84,000 |
| Same period 1898 | 96,000 | 127,000 | 104,000 |
| Same period 1897 | 90,000 | 109,000 | 92,000 |

The four markets received 43,100 cattle and

(Continued on eleventh page.)


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**REORGANIZATION OF Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company AND ITS TERMINAL COMPANIES**

**To the Holders of the Bonds and Stocks of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, AND To the Holders of the Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.**

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have prepared a plan of reorganization of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, and for the acquisition by said reorganized company of the stocks of the Terminal Companies, copies of which can be obtained at the office of the Provident Life and Trust Company, Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank of New York, and the Guardian Trust Company of Chicago, depositories of the committee, from which full particulars and details can be obtained. Briefly stated, the plan provides for the formation of a new company which will acquire all the property of the existing Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, and the whole, or at least a majority, of the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, thus bringing the whole system under one ownership and management.

The new Company will issue the following securities:

First Mortgage fifty-year four per cent. Gold Bonds ........ $30,000,000

To be secured upon all the property now of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company and the stocks of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company and the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company.

Preferred Stock, four per cent. non-cumulative ........ $20,000,000
Common stock ........ $30,000,000

These securities will be appropriated approximately as follows, besides payment in cash of coupon due April 1, 1899.

Bonds:
For the conversion of the existing First Mortgage Bonds of the Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company, at the rate of $750 in new bonds for $1,000 of present bonds ........ $18,000,000
To be sold for cash requirements of new Company. These bonds have been underwritten at 85 per cent. ........ 3,000,000
To be reserved for future requirements of new Company ........ 9,000,000
Total ........ [illegible]

Preferred Stock:
To holders of present mortgage bonds, at rate of $400 for each $1,000 of said bonds ........ 9,600,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Company, at 75 per cent. of new stock for each share of existing stock ........ [illegible]
To participating stockholders, or the Syndicate who may pay $10 with or upon each share of the present Kansas City, Pittsburg & Gulf Railroad Company stock ........ [illegible]
Reserved for future requirements ........ [illegible]
Total issue ........ [illegible]

Common Stock:
To participating shareholders or those who may pay $10 per share as above ........ $24,000,000
For acquisition of the Capital Stock of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company at 25 per cent. ........ [illegible]
Reserved for future requirements ........ [illegible]
Total issue ........ [illegible]

A Voting Trust, to continue five years, to better secure an independent administration of the property, has been provided for, and Stock Trust Certificates will be issued for Preferred and Common Stock, as above mentioned.

The Reorganization Committee has arranged for the control of a majority of the capital stock of the Port Arthur Channel & Dock Company, and it is intended to retire the bonds secured upon the Terminal properties by the issue of a three and a half per cent. Terminal Bond, secured upon said Terminals and guaranteed, if found desirable, by the new Company. Such new bonds will be based upon and restricted to the earnings of said Terminal properties as they may be ascertained upon future operation.

The bonds to be sold and payments to be made upon stock which shall not be made by participating stockholders have been underwritten, and the sum of $[illegible] will thus be provided for the cash requirements as specified in said plan and which is believed to be ample sufficient therefor.

The holders of the various securities above named may become parties to the Reorganization Agreement by depositing their securities in either of the following depositaries:

**Provident Life and Trust Co., Philadelphia; Seaboard National Bank, New York; Guardian Trust Co., Chicago.**

ON OR BEFORE THE TWENTIETH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1899, FOR WHICH NEGOTIABLE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT IN USUAL FORM WILL BE ISSUED.

NO DEPOSIT OR SECURITIES WILL BE RECEIVED AFTER THAT DATE, EXCEPT UPON SUCH TERMS AS THE UNDERSIGNED MAY IMPOSE.

The proposed plan has been prepared by the Committee with the approval and co-operation of the holders of large amounts of the securities affected thereby whose recommendation to their fellow security holders to promptly accept said plan will be found attached to the plan and agreement, which can be obtained from either of the depositaries or from the undersigned.

Dated Philadelphia, August 11th, 1899.

WM. F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER, New York.
HERMAN SIELCKEN, New York.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.
WILLIAM EDENBORN, Chicago.
MAX PAM, Chicago.
Committee.

LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE, No. 117 West Sixth Street, Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, DONNELLY & GLENNON, Rookery Building, Chicago.
READ & PETTIT, No. 328 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.
Counsel for Reorganization Committee.


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CHICAGO TERMINAL TRANSFER RAILROAD COMPANY,

CHICAGO, Illinois, September 13th, 1899.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, in the Grand Central Passenger Station, in the City of Chicago, Illinois, on the second Wednesday (the 11th day) of October, 1899, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The Preferred and Common Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, the 23d day of September, 1899, at noon, and will remain closed until Thursday, the 12th day of October, 1899, at ten o'clock a. m., or until the same hour of the day following any adjournment of such meeting.

GEO. P. BUTLER, Secretary.


EDWIN L. LOBDELL,
Banker and Broker,
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South Chicago Docks, Elevators and Industrials a Specialty. Building Loans. [illegible]
Peabody, Houghteling & Co.
184 DEARBORN STREET.


# FULL TEXT OF [illegible]

IS COMPLETE REVIEW [illegible] TY AND ITS MOV[illegible]

**Secretary of State P[illegible] and Blunders of th[illegible] Party—Concise S[illegible] as They Are—[illegible] Stories of Ent[illegible] Which, He Says, [illegible] Bounds of Trade [illegible]**

The full text of Secr[illegible] C. F. Dick, of which a[illegible] was printed in THE T[illegible] as follows:

"Newbury, N. H., Se[illegible] Chairman Executive C[illegible] O.—Dear Mr. Dick: I a[illegible] gagements are such as[illegible] ble for me to accept [illegible] to be present at the ope[illegible] publican State compai[illegible] 22. I regret this the [illegible] promises to be one of [illegible] stirring campaign, and[illegible] victory, awaits you.

"Our opponents this [illegible] tunate position. They[illegible] practical purposes, th[illegible] trade of recent years. [illegible] has collapsed under t[illegible] still shout 16 to 1 from t[illegible] force of habit, but they[illegible] ing in the streets, in on[illegible] cause 'no man regard[illegible] vaults full of gold, w[illegible] money to meet the dem[illegible] business unprecedente[illegible] ble, with labor genera[illegible] wages, with our com[illegible] the world, with every d[illegible] issues as good as any e[illegible] finances as firm as a [illegible] the best ever known, it[illegible] cial mountebanks to c[illegible] the market place with[illegible] heard.

**Revival of Free T[illegible]**

"It is equally hopele[illegible] the corpse of free trade[illegible] the legitimate successo[illegible] —that name of good [illegible] itself by its works. It[illegible] our domestic trade ha[illegible] never before attained[illegible] policy of protection—t[illegible] most illustrious states[illegible] and Hamilton, Lincoln, [illegible] —has been triumphan[illegible] proof that it is as ef[illegible] our foreign commerce[illegible] stimulating our home[illegible] ports of domestic man[illegible] this fiscal year the [illegible] $300,000,000, an amoun[illegible] 000 in excess of our ex[illegible] These figures ring the k[illegible] arguments which have[illegible] our opponents for so m[illegible] are only fruitful in t[illegible] disaster.

"What is left, then, [illegible] form? The reign of t[illegible] publicans can themsel[illegible] all the requisite exper[illegible] tion and business; and f[illegible] it seems, was too effe[illegible] has been too beneficia[illegible] the Democratic leaders[illegible] to give in our time so[illegible] rest of the world, and i[illegible] this, that a great pa[illegible] that the results of a [illegible] tageous. It will be ha[illegible] vince the bulk of ou[illegible] worse off because our [illegible] honor, our possessions[illegible] our position in the wo[illegible] opportunity for work [illegible] mously widened thro[illegible] war and the valor of o[illegible]

**No Entanglin[illegible]**

"Being in this desp[illegible] ments, it is not stra[illegible] have recourse to fic[illegible] made in the Ohio D[illegible] excite the prejudice [illegible] voters against the pr[illegible] by accusing it of an a[illegible] The people who make [illegible] be untrue; their makin[illegible] intelligence of those w[illegible] by this gross misrepre[illegible] of their favorite meth[illegible] invent a fiction too fa[illegible] and then to assume it[illegible] has not been contradic[illegible] me to take one mome[illegible] ghost story, as it refe[illegible] with which I am con[illegible] alliance with England[illegible] power under heaven, [illegible] and published to the [illegible] ordinary international[illegible] poses of business and c[illegible] other than these exist[illegible] gested on either side; [illegible] tion. It has never ent[illegible] President nor of any [illegible] ernment to forsake, u[illegible] the wise precept and e[illegible] which forbade entang[illegible] European powers.

"I need not dwell upo[illegible] men who wrote the [illegible] there is no alliance. B[illegible] capital in this campaig[illegible] ble fact that our relati[illegible] more friendly and sa[illegible] have ever been befor[illegible] such a charge s[illegible] taken seriously, [illegible] treated with patience?[illegible] mon sense, let me as[illegible] the government if not [illegible] possible, agreeable an[illegible] with other nations? [illegible] tions, why not with[illegible] power which stands[illegible] powers of the world[illegible] menace to other cou[illegible] natural and beneficen[illegible] narrow and purblind[illegible] anything exclusive. [illegible] heart that has room [illegible] is not with England a[illegible] are improved. We ar[illegible] in the past with all th[illegible] sia, our old-time frien[illegible] man empire, to which[illegible] many ties; with ou[illegible] France; with Italy, [illegible] every European, eve[illegible] relations are growing[illegible] diality every year, a[illegible] our neighbors to the [illegible] Rio Grande to Cape[illegible] more genuine, day b[illegible]

**American [illegible]**

"And why should [illegible] likes to be on good te[illegible] and the prosperous, e[illegible] tality is of that na[illegible] profit by it; and this[illegible] tion. Our trade is ta[illegible] ment for which we [illegible] through many years[illegible] icy, of sturdy A[illegible] thoughtful invention[illegible] trained American [illegible] gone far toward sol[illegible] has so long vexed [illegible] world—of raising w[illegible] time lowering the co[illegible] thing which no othe[illegible] complished in an eq[illegible]

"We pay the hig[illegible] paid in the world; w[illegible] advantage that we a[illegible] them to every quarte[illegible] building locomotives[illegible] Asia, and Africa; ou[illegible] America, ferried acr[illegible] ported up the Nile, [illegible] in the Soudan in les[illegible] pean nation, with a [illegible] do the work. We se[illegible] ham, carpets in Kid[illegible] sewers of Scotch citi[illegible] all competitors on th[illegible] watchcases to Gene[illegible]

"All this is to th[illegible] ties; there is no sent[illegible] wares because we m[illegible] lower cost than oth[illegible] abled to do this thr[illegible] American genius for[illegible] people prosper beca[illegible] people; our idle clas[illegible] All the energies of t[illegible] this mighty task—to[illegible] quate reward and s[illegible] as to bring the pro[illegible] the greatest numbe[illegible]

**Not an Atti[illegible]**

"Of course our pr[illegible] us friends if we hel[illegible] to other nations. [illegible] done, and I hope a[illegible] do. We have great[illegible] we are capable at [illegible]

# FULL TEXT OF HAY LETTER

## IS COMPLETE REVIEW OF PROSPERITY AND ITS MOVING CAUSES.

### Secretary of State Points Out Mistakes and Blunders of the Money "Hobby" Party—Concise Summary of Affairs as They Are—Denies Campaign Stories of Entangling Alliances, Which, He Says, Do Not Overstep Bounds of Trade Agreements.

The full text of Secretary Hay's letter to C. F. Dick, of which a 1,000 word summary was printed in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, is as follows:

"Newbury, N. H., Sept. 11.—Charles Dick, Chairman Executive Committee, Columbus, O.—Dear Mr. Dick: I am sorry that my engagements are such as to render it impossible for me to accept your kind invitation to be present at the opening of the Ohio Republican State compaign at Akron on Sept. 23. I regret this the more as the occasion promises to be one of unusual interest. A stirring campaign, and I doubt not a great victory, awaits you.

"Our opponents this year are in an unfortunate position. They have lost, for all practical purposes, their political stock in trade of recent years. Their money hobby has collapsed under them. Their orators still shout 16 to 1 from time to time, from the force of habit, but they are like wisdom crying in the streets, in one respect at least, because 'no man regardeth them.' With our vaults full of gold, with a sufficiency of money to meet the demands of a volume of business unprecedentedly vast and profitable, with labor generally employed at fair wages, with our commerce overspreading the world, with every dollar the government issues as good as any other dollar, with our finances as firm as a rock, and our credit the best ever known, it is no time for financial mountebanks to cry their nostrums in the market place with any chance of being heard.

**Revival of Free Trade Hopeless.**

"It is equally hopeless to try to resuscitate the corpse of free trade. The Dingley tariff, the legitimate successor of the McKinley bill—that name of good augury—has justified itself by its works. It is not only true that our domestic trade has reached proportions never before attained, but the American policy of protection—the policy of all our most illustrious statesmen, of Washington and Hamilton, Lincoln, Grant, and McKinley—has been triumphantly vindicated by the proof that it is as efficacious in extending our foreign commerce as in fostering and stimulating our home industries. Our exports of domestic manufactures reached in this fiscal year the unexampled total of $380,000,000, an amount more than $200,000,000 in excess of our exports ten years ago. These figures ring the knell of those specious arguments which have been the reliance of our opponents for so many years and which are only fruitful in times of leanness and disaster.

"What is left, then, in the way of a platform? The reign of trusts—which the Republicans can themselves manage, having all the requisite experience, both of legislation and business; and finally the war, which, it seems, was too efficiently carried on and has been too beneficial to the nation to suit the Democratic leaders. We have been able to give in our time some novel ideas to the rest of the world, and none more novel than this, that a great party should complain that the results of a war were too advantageous. It will be hard, however, to convince the bulk of our people that we are worse off because our flag has gained great honor, our possessions have been extended, our position in the world increased, and our opportunity for work and usefulness enormously widened through the fortunes of war and the valor of our soldiers and sailors.

**No Entangling Alliances.**

"Being in this desperate need of arguments, it is not strange that they should have recourse to fiction. An attempt is made in the Ohio Democratic platform to excite the prejudice of certain classes of voters against the present administration by accusing it of an alliance with England. The people who make this charge know it to be untrue; their making it is an insult to the intelligence of those whose votes they seek by this gross misrepresentation. But as one of their favorite methods of campaign is to invent a fiction too fantastic to contradict, and then to assume it to be true because it has not been contradicted, you may permit me to take one moment to dispose of this ghost story, as it refers to the department with which I am connected. There is no alliance with England, nor with any other power under heaven, except those known and published to the world—the treaties of ordinary international friendship for purposes of business and commerce. No treaty other than these exists; none has been suggested on either side; none is in contemplation. It has never entered the mind of the President nor of any member of the government to forsake, under any inducement, the wise precept and example of the fathers, which forbade entangling alliances with European powers.

"I need not dwell upon this fact. Even the men who wrote the Ohio platform know there is no alliance. But they seek to make capital in this campaign out of the undeniable fact that our relations with England are more friendly and satisfactory than they have ever been before. It is hard to take such a charge seriously; if it is taken seriously, how can it be treated with patience? In the name of common sense, let me ask, what is the duty of the government if not to cultivate, wherever possible, agreeable and profitable relations with other nations? And if with other nations, why not with that great kindred power which stands among the greatest powers of the world? What harm, what menace to other countries is there in this natural and beneficent friendship? Only a narrow and purblind spirit could see in it anything exclusive. It is a poor, starved heart that has room for only one friend. It is not with England alone that our relations are improved. We are on better terms than in the past with all the nations. With Russia, our old-time friend; with the great German empire, to which we are bound by so many ties; with our sister republic of France; with Italy, Austria, and, in short, every European, every Asiatic nation our relations are growing in intimacy and cordiality every year, and our friendship with our neighbors to the south of us, from the Rio Grande to Cape Horn, grows firmer, more genuine, day by day.

**American Trade Policy.**

"And why should it not be so? Every one likes to be on good terms with the peaceable and the prosperous, especially if their hospitality is of that nature that other people profit by it; and this is precisely our condition. Our trade is taking that vast development for which we have been preparing through many years of wise American policy, of sturdy American industry, of thoughtful invention and experiment by trained American intelligence. We have gone far toward solving the problem which has so long vexed the economists of the world—of raising wages and at the same time lowering the cost of production—something which no other people have ever accomplished in an equal degree.

"We pay the highest wages which are paid in the world; we sell our goods to such advantage that we are beginning to furnish them to every quarter of the globe. We are building locomotives for railways in Europe, Asia, and Africa; our bridges can be built in America, ferried across the Atlantic, transported up the Nile, and flung across a river in the Soudan in less time than any European nation, with a start of 4,000 miles, can do the work. We sell ironware in Birmingham, carpets in Kidderminster; we pipe the sewers of Scotch cities; our bicycles distance all competitors on the continent; Ohio sends watchcases to Geneva.

"All this is to the advantage of all parties; there is no sentiment in it; they buy our wares because we make them better and at lower cost than other people. We are enabled to do this through wise laws and the American genius for economy. Our working people prosper because we are all working people; our idle class is too meager to count. All the energies of the nation are devoted to this mighty task—to insure to labor its adequate reward and so to cheapen production as to bring the product within the reach of the greatest number for the least money.

**Not an Attitude of Menace.**

"Of course our prosperity would not bring us friends if we held an attitude of menace to other nations. But this we have never done, and I hope and believe we never shall do. We have great latent military power; we are capable at short notice of assembling a formidable military efficiency, but the habit and spirit of the American people are essentially peaceful. The vast majority of our people would be glad to think that the era of wars was over; that not another battle anywhere in the world should ever stain the earth with carnage or break the heart of a mother. No other nation would ever have shown the long-suffering patience with which we watched for so many years the scenes of waste and disorder which make the recent history of Cuba.

"When the state of things at our doors had become intolerable we took up arms to redress wrongs already too long endured, without a thought in any mind of conquest or aggression. But no one can control the issues of war. Porto Rico and the Philippines are ours, and the destinies of Cuba are for the moment intrusted to our care. It is not permitted us to shirk the vast responsibilities thus imposed upon us without exhibiting a nerveless pusillanimity which would bring upon us not only the scorn of the world, but, what is far forse, our own self-contempt. But as we did not seek these acquisitions—which came to us through the irresistible logic of war—we are not striving anywhere to acquire territory or extend our power by conquest.

"It is no secret that in more than one quarter outlying territory only awaits our acceptance, but every overture of this nature has been and, I am confident, will be declined. The whole world knows that we are not covetous of land; not a chanceller in Europe sees in us an interested rival in their scheme of acquisition. What is ours we shall hold; what is not ours we do not seek. But in the field of trade and commerce we shall be the keen competitors of the richest and greatest powers, and they need no warning to be assured that in that struggle we shall bring the sweat to their brows.

"It was written of old that man's foes shall be of his own household. The simple fact is that at this moment the whole world is our friend except certain leaders of the Democratic party. All countries crowd into our markets, but our opponents say our tariff is barbarous. Our achievements in war have received the ungrudging praise of foreign nations, and meet with unjust and carping criticism only at home. All other countries wish us godspeed in the work of bringing order and civilization to the Philippines, and it was left to a man in Cincinnati the other day to wish that 'Otis and his army might be swept into the sea.' It is hard to exterminate a rooted tendency—the proverbs say something about braying in a mortar.

"The party which, by vicious leadership in 1861, was made to place itself across the path of freedom and progress should take care not to follow the lead this year of men as lacking in sagacity as they are in patriotism. But we may take comfort in the reflection that no leaders can carry all their party into the courses their judgment must condemn and their hearts reject. There are, thank God, many Democrats in Ohio who do not desire the humiliation of the country or the dishonor of their flag. Yours faithfully, JOHN HAY."

# LAKE SHIPPING NEWS.

**Great Lakes Towing Company's Officers**

The final details of the transfer of the property of the Dunham Towing and Wrecking company to the Great Lakes Towing company were completed yesterday afternoon. Captain J. R. Sinclair, former superintendent of the Dunham line, was appointed superintendent of the new concern, and R. J. Dunham was made assistant secretary. The management of the Chicago tugs lies between them. The affairs of the Chicago branch will be put on a working basis before the Cleveland committee goes back home. The Escanaba Towing company has also been taken into the big combine. The details have been completed during the committee's visit to Chicago.

**Freights and Charters.**

CHICAGO—Grain rates were strong at 3¼ cents on corn. Charters: To Buffalo—Robert Mills, Gogebic, Biwabik, corn. The Huron loads at Manitowoc for Buffalo.

CLEVELAND, O.—Coal tonnage is scarce, and on one Milwaukee cargo $1 was paid today. Lake Superior shippers are not getting any boats and they must mark the Duluth rate up. For boats to load wheat for next week Duluth shippers are offering 5½ cents. Charters: Ore—Eureka, Duluth to Ohio, $2. Coal—Colonial, Ashtabula to Milwaukee, $1.

**Vessel Movements.**

PORT COLBORNE, Ont.—Down—Burton, Haskell. Up—Gryphon.

FAIRPORT, O.—Arrived—Oliver, Harper, Tyrone, Fedora, Globe.

ESCANABA, Mich.—Cleared—Flower, Chicago; Paris, Lake Erie ports.

CONNEAUT, O.—Cleared—Light—Arthur Orr, Linn, Duluth; Joliet, Marquette.

TOLEDO, O.—Arrived—Holland, Mystic Star, Raleigh, Two Hundred One, Lockwood, Bermuda.

ERIE, Pa.—Arrived—Berlin, Spalding, Bothnia, Teutonia. Cleared—Volunteer, London, Chicago, coal.

SOUTH CHICAGO—Arrived—Black, Manchester, M. Marshall. Cleared—Empire City, Escanaba.

LORAIN, O.—Arrived—Wallula, Griffin, Wright, Fayette Brown, Constitution. Cleared—Coal—W. K. Moore, Escanaba.

ASHTABULA, O.—Arrived—Iosco, Jeanette, Vega, Centurion, Ketchum, Roby. Cleared—Light—City of Cleveland, Duluth.

MARQUETTE, Mich.—Cleared—La Salle, Cleveland. Sheltered—Manhattan, Frontenac, Lenty and tow, Carpenter and tow, Sheldon.

OSWEGO, N. Y.—Sheltered—Nellie Hunter, Mary Oliver, Mowatt, Kewatin, Maria Annetta, Iona, Reliance, Ringleader, Wavecrest, Wells, Two Brothers, Arctic, Richards.

HARBOR BEACH, Mich.—Sheltered—Martini, Pahlow, Delta, Marigold, Rawson, Whitney, Schuette. Departed—Pioneer, Chattanooga, 2 p. m. Wind northwest, fresh.

PORT HURON, Mich.—Sheltered—Atlantis, Tempest and barges, Carmona, St. Paul, Miami and barge, Fostoria, Annie Laura, Saveland, City Concord, India, yacht Sweetheart. Wind northeast, fresh, clear.

ASHLAND, Wis.—Cleared—Lumber—Santa Maria, Chicago; Marvin, Muskegon; Wayne, Michigan City; Pringle, Sweetheart, Harlow, Unadilla, Cleveland. Ore—Mather, Hundred and Nine, Conneaut; Hundred and Ten, Fairport.

STURGEON BAY, Wis.—Down—Burnham, 11 last night; Petoskey, midnight; Ann Arbor No. 3, 5 p. m. Up—Davis, Chipman, 9 last night; Boyce, Plier, 3 a. m.; Narragansett, Nicholson, 5; Leatham and consorts, 3 p. m.; Normandie, 4; Wyman, 7.

MACKINAW CITY, Mich.—Up—Sparta, 11:20 last night; Canisteo and consorts, 1 a. m.; Minneapolis, 2; Tacoma, Argonaut, 3:50; Parnell, 4:30; Roman, 3:30 p. m.; Seneca, 4:30. Down—Nebraska, 1:30 a. m.; Christie, Sonsmith, 7:40; Flint, Stafford and consorts, 7:50; Sacramento, 8:50 p. m.; Rust, Barnes, 8.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich.—Up—Lackawanna, 6 a. m.; Livingstone, 7:40; Buttironi, Phenix, 8:30; Spencer, Pennington, 10; Mariska, 6; Yakima, 7:30. Down—Hudson, midnight; Hoyt and whalebacks, 1:40 a. m.; Maytham, 9; Scranton, Adams, Senator, 10; Northwest, 2 p. m.; Hanna, 4:30; Merida, 8.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Arrived—Ramapo, Noyes, Hall, Minch. Cleared—Coal—Helena, Fitzgerald, Chicago; Duncan, Omaha, Exan, Mercur, Milwaukee; Shirley, Lake Linden; Venezuela, Linden, Duluth. Light—Kendall, Grand Marais; Olympia, Sheboygan; Montpelier, Chicago; Codorus, Superior.

DULUTH - SUPERIOR — Arrived — Nyanza, Mitchell and whaleback, Elphicke, Orinoco, Crete, Prentice and consorts, Arabian. Departed—Erickson, Nasmyth, Mecosta, Bielman, Lake Erie, ore; Troy, Northern King, Buffalo, flour; Gilchrist, Zenith City, John Owen, Alva, Schuck, Buffalo, grain; Marvin, Lake Erie, lumber; Kelton, Ashland, light.

CLEVELAND, O.—Arrived—Maritana, Manola, Victory, Continental, Two Richards, Specular, John Eddy, Ouoko, Devereux, Iron Duke, Iron Age, Desmond, Armenia, Tokio, Magnetic, Chickamauga, John Hutchinson, Holley, Russell, Hundred and Eleven. Cleared—Coal—Boyce, Aleona, Alta, Milwaukee. Light—Drake, Ashland; Castalia, Marquette; Victory, Manola, Duluth.

DETROIT, Mich.—Up—Pabst, 10 last night; Mohegan, Mingoe, 10:30; Corsica, Ward, 11; Rees, Norton, 11:10; Juniata, 11:40; Hackett, 12:10 a. m.; Wawatam, 12:40; Ira Owen, 1:30; Massachusetts, 2:10; Rosemount and consorts, 3:40; Folsom, Mitchell, 3:50; Majestic, 5:30; Vanderbilt, 7:30; Glasgow, Frick, 9; Neosho, 1 p. m.; London, 3:20; Vulcan, 3:30; Denver, 4; Britannic, 4:10; Volunteer, 4:40; Starrucca, 6; Huron City and barges, 8:20; Elfin-Mere, Sage, 7:50; Hiawatha, 8:20; Milwaukee, 9; Kearsarge, 9:10. Down—Stephenson, Holley, 10 last night; Malta, Australia, Bangor, Peck, 10:10; Clarion, J. Eddy, 10:20; Yuma, 10:30; Forbes, McLachlan, 11:30; Tuscarora, 11:40; Bermuda, 12:10 a. m.; Amazonas, Armenia, Maricopa, Manila, 12:40; Bulgaria, Amazon, 12:50; Craig, Onoko, Lansing, 1; Two Richards, 1:15; Specular and consort, 1:50; Roumania, Barium, 2; Auburn, 2:10; Continental, Holland, 2:20; Cort, Russell, 2:40; Wall and consorts, Bartlett and consorts, 3:20; Iron Duke, Iron Age, Hutchinson, 3:30; Panther, 5; Desmond, 5:10; Harper, Tyrone, 5:30; Nicaragua and consort, 5:40; Pease, Planet, 6; Moore, Devereux, 6:40; Malta, 6:50; Toltec, Mistic, 8; Appomattox, Sandiego, 8:10; Houghton, 8:20; Rappahannock, Grampian, Law, 8:30; Langdon, 9:10; Waldo, 9:30; Madden and barges, 10; Ford, Macy, Wilson, 10:40; Sephie, Lillie Smith and barges, 11:30; Whitney, Ashland, Glengarry and consort, 11:50; Hesper, Rhodes, Quayle, noon; Rockefeller and whalebacks, Carnegie, Brazil, Holden, 12:30 p. m.; Newaygo, Anderson, 2:10; Coralia, Hopkins, Chectah, Racine, 3; Samuel Marshall and consorts, 3:20; Quito and consort, Alaska (wood), 4; Business, 4:40; America, 5:10; Pasadena, 6:30; Jewett, 6:50; Pope, 7:20; Robert Packer, 7:50; Kaliyuga, Fontana, Marina, Martha, 8:50.

**Port of Chicago.**

Arrived—Merchandise—Clyde, Saranac, Buffalo; A. McVittie, Ogdensburg. Lumber—Guido, Pierport; Lotus, Detour; Cora A., Charlevoix; Quickstep, Boyne City; A. Mosher, Manistique; L. M. Mason, Pabst; L. L. Butters, Menominee. Salt—F. & P. M. No. 2, Manistee. Cleared—Merchandise—Commodore, Buffalo; Saxon, Depot Harbor. Grain—R. Mills, Viking, Ida Keith, Vinland, Pueblo, T. Cranage, New Orleans, Buffalo. Light—Parana, Sault Ste. Marie; H. L. Worthington, Duluth; T. H. Howland, Traverse City; Butcher Boy, Escanaba; M. Simson, L. A. Olson, Manistee; F. & P. M. No. 2, Rand, Ida R., Manistee; Stafford, Glen Haven; Olga, Menominee; Guido, Pierport; M. Collins, Manistique.

**Sue for Big Tax Bill.**

Austin, Tex., Sept. 13.—A suit for nearly $1,600,000 has been ordered filed against the International and Great Northern railroad for back taxes covering a period of twenty-five years.

**Road Re-elects Old Officers.**

Nashville, Tenn., Sept. 13.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railway was held today. The old Board of Directors and officers were reelected.

# WORK FOR GOOD ROADS.

## IMPORTANT CONVENTION NOW IN SESSION AT MILWAUKEE.

### Movement for Practical Improvements Meets Hearty Encouragement—Wisconsin Farmers Reaching for Modern Reforms — Governor Scofield Taking Active Interest in New Organization—Resolutions and Plans to Be Put Into Form.

Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—At the good roads convention this morning there were between 600 and 700 delegates in attendance. They represented every county in the State.

The convention was called to order by H. B. Wilkins, the secretary of the Merchants and Manufacturers' association. State Senator J. H. Stout was elected chairman and Otto Dorney of this city secretary. Mayor Rose delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the city, calling attention to the good streets which Milwaukee has and saying that the people of this city, in common with those of the State, were anxious that the entire State should be blessed with as good roads as it is possible to secure.

George McKerrow of Waukesha responded, thanking the Mayor for the hospitality of Milwaukee to the delegates.

**Governor Scofield Interested.**

Governor Scofield delivered an address on behalf of the State.

The Governor said:

"The whole progress of the race, from the earliest period to the present, has been so related to the building of highways that one wonders when he reflects that the last generation in this country, with its marvelously progressive spirit, did not make more advancement in this direction.

"Whatever may be responsible for the indifference upon the subject, the people of Wisconsin are to be congratulated upon the interest now being taken in it.

"The future prosperity of the Wisconsin farmer is not to depend upon large advances in prices for farm products, but rather upon his ability to reduce to the minimum the cost of production. If the farmer had studied more closely the cost per pound of delivering his various products at the market or shipping point we would now have much better roads than we have."

He concluded with a talk on the subject of material and its practical application.

**Get Work into Shape.**

Captain Alexander A. Arnold of Galesville spoke for the farmers of the State.

Ex-Governor W. D. Hoard delivered an address on "State Aid to Road Building." He said in order to secure it there should be a reform in methods of taxation. He argued if all of the property was taxed there would be plenty of money with which to make all improvements.

Otto Dorner delivered an address showing the interest of the cities in good country roads and giving reasons why they should bear their proportion of the cost of the roads. There were a number of resolutions submitted, with instructions to report tonight.

The Committee on Resolutions was appointed, as follows:

A. A. Arnold of Galesburg, R. E. Sampson of Leroy, G. F. Hodges of Monroe, O. P. Clinton of Waukesha, Adam Apple of North Cape, F. J. Frost of Almond, H. M. Culbertson of Medina, Chris Muth of Manitowoc, M. T. Allen of Waupaca, H. B. Dutcher of Crandon, Ed L. Pee of Grantsburg, L. M. Sturdevent of Neillsville, S. D. Hubbard of Mondovi, John McGreer of Antigo, George Knower of Medford, and John H. Agen of West Superior.

An evening session was held at 8 o'clock.

**To Divide Cost of Work.**

Action was taken tonight which it is believed will result in the passage of a constitutional amendment which will permit the State to appropriate money for the building of good roads. The convention declares in favor of the State bearing a fraction of the cost of building all roads which are constructed in accordance with plans approved by the State.

The action was the result of a thorough discussion, and resolutions giving the plan in detail were adopted.

**Organize at Jacksonville.**

Jacksonville, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—A good roads convention was held here today to organize for the Congressional district. E. M. Husted of Greene was chosen President, M. F. Dunlap of Jacksonville Secretary, and John R. Robertson of Jacksonville Treasurer.

One Vice President was chosen for each county in the district, as follows: Calhoun, Levi Davis, Hardin; Cass, William Edwards, Ashland; Greene, J. K. P. Farley, Carrollton; Jersey, T. S. Chapman, Jerseyville; Macoupin, J. E. Hart, Palmyra; Morgan, C. S. Rannells, Jacksonville; Pike, W. E. Wills, Pittsfield; Scott, A. P. Grout, Winchester.

General E. G. Harris, government expert, and W. H. Moore of St. Louis were present and made addresses.

**To Demonstrate Work at Danville.**

Danville, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—A good roads convention will be held here tomorrow under the auspices of the Danville Chamber of Commerce.

In the forenoon a strip of good road will be constructed under the direction of E. C. Harrison, government road expert.

In the afternoon addresses will be delivered by E. C. Harrison, General Roy Stone, director of the good roads inquiry; J. G. Cannon, Mayor M. B. Bailey, and W. H. Moore, President of the Interstate Good Roads association.

This is one of the series of good roads conventions being held in Illinois this season.

**Governor Appoints Delegates.**

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Governor Tanner today appointed the following delegates to the good roads convention to be held in Springfield on Sept. 26:

J. B. Whitehead, Rockford; John McCaskrin, W. T. Potter, Rock Island; W. W. McCullouch, S. S. Hallam, Monmouth; Lyman C. McCarl, W. E. Moore, Miles Hazelwood, Quincy; Warren Case, W. H. Hinrichsen, Jacksonville; Bernard Bradley, Leo Heilbrun, Decatur; George D. Locke, L. A. W. Corson, Jerseyville; John Griswold, Litchfield; N. S. Monroe, Arthur; J. A. Shaad, Gus N. Greenebaum, Danville; Willis H. Post, James G. Melliush, Bloomington; R. R. Bourland, Daniel Sheen, Peoria; G. M. Campbell, F. C. Wilcox, Joliet; Albert F. Schoch, G. W. Tremble, Ottawa.

# GENERAL NEWS OF RAILROADS.

### More Demoralization of Rates Between St. Paul and Pacific Coast Likely from Great Northern's Action.

Indications point to another great row among the Western roads regarding rates between St. Paul and north Pacific coast points, which is likely to extend to Chicago. It has just developed that the cut of $5 in east-bound passenger rates from north Pacific coast points by the Northern Pacific was caused by the Great Northern secretly cutting rates to the Klondike through a broker via Seattle for some time. The Union Pacific secretly made the same rate. Last Friday the Northern Pacific notified the Great Northern that on Sept. 12 the open rate from north Pacific coast points to St. Paul would be $5 below the regular schedule.

Western roads at Chicago were notified yesterday that they may make a basing rate of $6 from St. Paul and through the Missouri River gateways on Puget Sound business to Chicago, Milwaukee, and points east thereof.

**Southwestern Freight Committee.**

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 13.—The regular monthly meeting of the Southwestern Freight committee convened here today, the time being consumed in discussing various matters included in the docket, advice regarding which will be issued in accordance with notices filed by interested lines, members of the committee.

**General Railway Notes.**

Central Passenger association lines opened their regular monthly meeting at the Chicago Beach Hotel yesterday. Among the subjects the association is considering are rates for the Dewey day celebration from Central association points to New York.

Gross earnings of the Chicago Great Western railway for the first week in September show an increase of $25,069 over those for the corresponding week last year. The total gross increase since July 1 to date is $179,050.

Western roads will make an open rate of a fare and one-third for the round trip for the annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of Illinois, Knights of Pythias, to be held at East St. Louis on Oct. 17 to 20.

Gross earnings of the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville railroad (Monon) for the first week in September were $77,000, against $[illegible] for the corresponding week last year, an increase of $[illegible].

# BULGE IN SEPTEMBER.

(Continued from tenth page.)

52,100 hogs Wednesday, against 30,500 cattle and 59,400 hogs a year ago.

Today's receipts are estimated at 8,000 cattle, 26,000 hogs, and 16,000 sheep, against 6,642 cattle, 18,753 hogs, and 16,591 sheep a week ago, and 7,206 cattle, 30,380 hogs, and 16,994 sheep the corresponding Thursday a year ago.

Packers purchased 20,200 hogs and shippers 8,000, leaving 2,000 in the pens. Armour bought 6,000; Anglo-American, 2,200; Boyd & Lunham, 600; Continental, 900; Hammond, 900; International, 1,600; Lipton, 800; Morris, 1,300; Swift, 5,300; butchers, 1,200. Droves averaging 288@296 lbs cost $4.33@4.40; 218@245-lb butchers', $4.60@4.62; and 156@168-lb bacon, $4.66@4.68.

Cattle—Most of the native beef cattle sold at steady prices, yet the market closed weak, with most of the late sales 5@10c lower. Two loads of 1,381@1,527-lb polled Angus steers sold at $6.70, or $1.10 higher than the corresponding day a year ago. Most of the native beef cattle sold at $5.40@6.35; fed Western steers, 1,220@1,600 lbs, $4.50@6.45. Grass Westerns ruled steady, with 1,459@1,562-lb steers at $5.35, and the bulk of steers at $4.40@4.80. Texas cattle were generally steady and butcher stock unchanged. Most of the Texas sold at $4.25@4.30. Revised quotations follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Extra prime steers | $6.45@6.75 |
| Export steers, 1,350@1,600 lbs | 5.80@6.35 |
| Good beef steers, 1,100@1,400 lbs | 5.35@6.00 |
| Common to medium steers, 950@1,200 lbs | 4.40@5.25 |
| Grassy native steers | 4.15@4.90 |
| Choice to fancy heifers | 4.50@5.40 |
| Fair to good heifers | 3.50@4.35 |
| Good to choice cows | 3.25@4.10 |
| Fair to medium grades | 2.60@3.20 |
| Canners | 2.00@3.00 |
| Export bulls | 3.75@4.35 |
| Bologna bulls | 2.60@3.20 |
| Stock and feeding bulls | 2.60@3.35 |
| Good to choice feeders, 900@1,100 lbs | 4.00@4.85 |
| Common to choice stockers, 500@700 lbs | 3.25@4.10 |
| Calves, 200@400 lbs | 4.50@6.00 |
| Veal calves, 100@200 lbs | 6.25@7.75 |
| Grass Western steers | 3.90@5.35 |
| Grass Western cows and heifers | 3.25@4.60 |
| Grass Texas steers | 3.50@4.25 |

Hogs—Trade was active and prices ruled steady to a shade higher. Shippers purchased more freely than usual and packers were free buyers from the start. The market finished firm, with everything sold from first hands. Receipts were liberal and the quality fair. The demand for 60@130-lb pigs was brisk, with sales at $3.65@4.50. A few selected bacon hogs averaging 170 lbs sold at $4.72½. Best heavy sold at $4.65; heavy packing, $4.25@4.40; mixed, principally $4.45@4.60; selected light, mostly $4.65@4.67½, and butchers' principally $4.60. Several loads averaging 205@208 lbs sold at $4.70. Revised quotations follow:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Choice to fancy, 200@300 lbs | $4.50 | @4.65 |
| Poor to choice packing, 204@350 lbs | 4.25 | @4.42½ |
| Selected butchers', 200@260 lbs | 4.57½ | @4.70 |
| Rough heavy packing | 4.10 | @4.25 |
| Selected light | 4.65 | @4.70 |
| Light mixed | 4.40 | @4.62½ |
| Pigs, 80@140 lbs | 3.50 | @4.50 |
| Culls and tail ends | 2.00 | @4.00 |

Sheep—Good sheep and best native lambs ruled fully steady, while undesirable sheep and poor to fair lambs, including Westerns, ruled weak to 10c lower. Trade was fairly active. A load of 76-lb lambs sold at $6.35, with several bunches at $3.25. Western lambs, 58@68 lbs, $4.50@5.45; Western sheep, $3.75@4.30, and natives, $2.75@4.60. Revised quotations follow:

| | |
|---|---|
| Prime native wethers | $4.30@4.50 |
| Good to choice mixed | 3.75@4.25 |
| Fair to good mixed | 3.20@3.60 |
| Western grass sheep | 3.40@4.25 |
| Feeding sheep | 3.25@3.85 |
| Culls and tail end sheep | 2.25@3.00 |
| Choice and extra lambs | 5.50@6.35 |
| Common to good lambs | 4.50@5.25 |
| Culls and tail end lambs | 3.50@4.50 |
| Western lambs | 4.00@5.45 |

**LIVE STOCK MARKETS ELSEWHERE.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Beeves—Receipts, 2,845. Good steers, steady; medium and common, 10c lower; bulls, 15c higher; cows, firm. Steers, $4.75@6.15; oxen and stags, $3.12½@5.20; bulls, $3.05@3.75; cows, $1.75@4.25. Cables steady; exports, 78 cattle, 100 sheep, and 2,954 quarters of beef; tomorrow, none. Calves—Receipts, 1,396. Active, firm, and higher. Veals, $5.50@8.75; tops, $8.85@9.00; fed calves, $4.00@5.00; grassers, $3.50@4.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 4,500. Sheep, steady; lambs, 25@35c lower than Monday. Sheep, $3.00@4.75; culls, $2.50; lambs, $4.75@6.50; Canada lambs, $6.20@6.37½; culls, $3.50@4.50. Hogs—Receipts, 6,350. Higher, at $4.90@5.10.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 11,000 natives, 3,000 Texans. Choice and medium grades active, steady; few bunches of commoner grades shade lower. Heavy native steers, $5.50@6.00; light weights, $4.90@5.70; stockers and feeders, $3.80@4.75; butchers' cows and heifers, $3.00@4.75; canners, $2.40@3.00; Western steers, $3.65@5.50; Texans, $3.05@5.00. Hogs—Receipts, 10,580. Good volume of business at yesterday's prices. Heavy, $4.30@4.37½; mixed, $4.25@4.37½; light, $4.30@4.37½; pigs, $4.00@4.25. Sheep—Receipts, 3,780. Good demand for all grades at yesterday's advance. Lambs, $4.00@5.15; muttons, $3.50@3.90; stockers and feeders, $3.00@4.00; culls, $2.25@3.00.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 4,500, including 2,000 Texans. Market active, steady to strong. Native shipping and export steers, $4.50@6.35, with top steers worth up to $6.55; dressed beef steers, $4.25@5.80; steers under 1,000 lbs, $3.95@6.00; stockers and feeders, $2.85@4.60; cows and heifers, $2.25@5.00; canners, $1.50@2.75; bulls, $1.75@4.25; Texans and Indians, $3.10@4.50; cows heifers, $2.75@4.20. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000. Market steady. Pigs and lights, $4.40@4.50; packers, $4.30@4.45; butchers', $4.50@4.55. Sheep — Receipts, 4,500. Market steady. Native muttons, $3.75@4.25; lambs, $4.85@5.75; stockers, $3.25@3.55; culls and bucks, $2.25@3.75.

SOUTH OMAHA, Neb., Sept. 13.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,100. Market active, steady. Native beef steers, $4.85@6.10; Western steers, $4.25@5.10; Texas steers, $3.65@4.40; cows and heifers, $3.60@4.35; canners, $2.50@3.40; stockers and feeders lower, $3.60@4.90; calves, $4.00@6.25; bulls, stags, etc., $3.00@4.00. Hogs—Receipts, 5,800. Market strong to 5c higher. Heavy, $4.20@4.25; mixed, $4.22½@4.25; light, $4.25@4.35; pigs, $4.25@4.35; bulk of sales, $4.22½@4.27½. Sheep — Receipts, 7,300. Market steady. Yearlings, $3.85@4.20; Western muttons, $3.70@4.00; stock sheep, $3.50@3.85; lambs, $4.50@5.20.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Cattle—Receipts, 1,105. Market steady. Native beef steers, $4.85@6.00; Western beef steers, $4.90@5.25; Texas steers, $3.50@3.70; cows and heifers, $3.10@4.75; canners, $1.75@3.00; veal calves, $4.00@6.50; bulls and stags, $3.25@4.50; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.85. Hogs—Receipts, 4,512. Market steady. Light butchers, $4.30@4.35; medium and heavy, $4.25@4.37½; pigs, $4.00@4.35; bulk of hogs, $4.30@4.35. Sheep—Receipts, 1,276. Market steady.

**New York Poultry Market.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Poultry—Alive—Spring chickens, per lb, 12c. Fowls, per lb, 11c. Roosters, per lb, 7c. Turkeys, per lb, 10c. Ducks, per pair, 40@60c. Geese, per pair, $1.00@1.25. Dressed—Turkeys, young, dry picked, selected, per lb, 16@18c; do straight lots, 13@15c; do scalded, fair to good, 12@15c; do inferior, 8@10c; do old hens and toms, 11@12c. Spring chickens, Philadelphia, large, 16@18c; do mixed weights, 13@15c; do Pennsylvania, mixed weights, 13@14c; do fair quality, 11@12c; do Western, dry picked, fancy, 12c; do average prime, 11@11½c; do fair to good, 9½@10½c; do Western, scalded, average prime, 11@11½c; do Western, fair to good, 10@10½c; do poor, 8@9c. Fowls, State and Pennsylvania, good to prime, 11½c; do Western, dry picked, prime, 11½c; do Southwestern, dry picked, prime, 11@11½c; do Western, scalded, average prime, 11@11½c; do Western, poor to fair, 10@10½c. Old cocks, Western, 7½@8c. Ducks, Eastern, spring, 15c; do Long Island and Jersey, spring, 15c; do Western, young, prime, 8@9c; do Western, old, 7@8c; do inferior, 5@6c. Geese, Eastern, spring, selected, white, 17c; do dark, 13@15c. Squabs, choice, large, white, per doz, $2.25; do small and dark, $1.25.

**New York Dry Goods Market.**

NEW YORK, Sept. 13.—Dry goods—A good demand for all descriptions of staple cottons reported. No advances in brown or bleached cottons. Large buyers anxious to place orders for spring deliveries of bleached cottons, but agents reserved. Coarse colored cottons strong. Advances in denims and plaids probable. Prints and ginghams unchanged. Silks are firm, but quiet.

**Hospital Superintendents Organize.**

Cleveland, O., Sept. 13.—The National Association of Hospital Superintendents was formed in this city today. The officers elected are as follows: Chairman, J. S. Knowles, Cleveland; Vice Chairman, H. W. Clark, Ann Arbor; secretary, C. S. Howell, Pittsburg; Executive committee, S. W. Richardson, Detroit; C. S. Howell, Pittsburg; H. W. Clark, Ann Arbor; Membership committee, A. T. Putnam, Detroit; W. H. Webber, Cleveland; J. C. Reiber, Cleveland. The next meeting will be held in Pittsburg in August, 1900.

**Goulds Aggressive in Texas.**

Austin, Tex., Sept. 13.—The Gould lines in Texas are arranging to parallel the Huntington lines as much as possible through north Texas and thence to Galveston. The idea is to make extensions of some short lines they now own or lease in the northern and central part of the State so as to form a through line from Fort Worth to Galveston via Waco. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas also will be affected.

**More Cash for Porto Ricans.**

The following contributions were announced yesterday to the fund for the relief of Porto Rican suffers: R. R. Donnelley & Sons company, $20; Fleming H. Revell company, $10; Imperial Publishing company, $10; previously reported, $8,682.25. Total, $8,722.25.

# NEWS OF THE COURTS.

**Superior Court Judgments.**

Judge Ball—5329—Dwyer vs. Swift & Co.; by stip. on findg., dft., and judgt., $21,100; sat.—200569—Bd. of Education vs. W. A. S. Graham; dflt. jugt., $84,500; P. P. and judgt. on sums. garn., $10,618.48 on Chicago National Bank.

**Decrees.**

Judge Ball—194743—Loomis vs. Adams; dec. distrb.—198821—Ill. T. & S. Bk. vs. Griffin; def. dec.—199097—Mathews vs. Skillin; dec. sale—196942—Harvey vs. Tyma; def. dec.

Judge Gibbons—3875—A. A. B. & L. A. vs. Venus; dec. sale—8550—Kurman vs. Walsh; dec. sale—5363—Murphy vs. Mary; by stip., dec. sale—196595—Pattie vs. City; dec.—198737—Scully vs. Scully; dec. div.

**Petitions in Bankruptcy.**

1703—Theodore K. Lee; liabilities, $488; assets, $48; F. Kingsland, attorney.

1704—Franklin M. Flinn; liabilities, $34,451.40; assets, none; Charles A. Barnes, attorney.

1705—Max Goldman; liabilities, $20,786.25; assets, $384.50; Buswanger & Jackson, attorneys.

1706—Daniel F. Stewart; liabilities, $10,757.37; assets, $349; H. S. Derby, attorney.

1707—Fred W. Planert; liabilities, $1,029.04; assets, $250; Theodore H. Wunderlich, attorney.

1708—Daniel Kusworm; liabilities, $54,649; assets, $100; R. C. Bachrach, attorney.

**Court Calls for Today.**

Judge Chetlain—Emergency business.

Judge Tuthill—Emergency business.

Judge Gilmore—23471, 23474, 23482, 23486, 23528, 23542, 23546, 23547, 23548, 23549, 23554, 23505, 23427, 23443, 23463, 23475, 23509, 23510, 23514.

Judge Hutchinson—Criminal Court, Branch No. 4—Call not extended.

Judge Brentano—Criminal Court, Branch No. 5—Call not extended.

Judge Baker—Criminal Court, [illegible] 1113, 1118, 1123, 1125, 1126, 1127.

# FOR A 30-FOOT HARBOR.

## R. P. MORGAN DISCUSSES DRAINAGE CANAL PROBLEM.

### He Advises That Chicago and the Whole Northwest Make Demands on Congress for Deeper Water—Possible Effects of New Channel Can Be Known with Certainty Only After It Is in Use—Dredging by Government a Safeguard Against Evil Results.

Dwight, Ill., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Richard P. Morgan, a member of the board appointed by President Cleveland in 1897 to locate a deep water harbor of refuge on the southern California coast, and who was also engaged to report to the Commerce commission of the State of New York upon the causes for the decline of the commerce of New York City, expressed a belief today that Chicago and the whole Northwest would be justified in bringing influence to bear on Congress sufficient to hold up all plans for the Nicaraguan Canal till the federal government provides the city with a harbor thirty feet deep. In the opinion of Mr. Morgan, whose ability as a civil engineer is widely known, a thirty-foot harbor is almost a necessity in view of the approaching opening of the drainage canal. A harbor of that depth, Mr. Morgan said today, would be needed to forestall the inevitable effect that the opening of the drainage channel will have on the present Chicago River and the present depth of water. Just how great this effect will be, and how much of the thirty-foot depth will disappear when the canal is opened, Mr. Morgan believes only the actual opening of the canal will settle. His views on that subject are more nearly those of Major Marshall than of Engineer Lyman E. Cooley.

**Says Something Must Be Done.**

"While it is true that I have maintained from the beginning active and complete professional interest in the Chicago drainage and harbor problems," Mr. Morgan said today, "I have not so completely traversed the ground of investigation and inquiry as to justify me at this time in giving more than my impressions and some facts which seem to be fairly well established in regard to the present status of the drainage canal and Chicago's harbor; facts which disclose the stringency of the situation, that must be considered and acted upon.

"First—It is a fact that the main channel of Chicago's great sewer is approaching completion, after an expenditure of $30,000,000 collected from the owners of the real estate in the drainage district—$15 per capita for the entire population of the district.

"Second—It is a fact that the connection or connections of the main channel with the lake for its water supply are incomplete and inadequate, and that their construction will be costly.

"Third—It is a fact that no one knows, nor can it be demonstrated whether or not, when those connections are completed the maximum flow of water through the main channel will be obtained.

"Fourth—It is a fact, even if the minimum flow through the main channel should be obtained, that no one knows nor can it be demonstrated that the effect will not be to lower the lake level in Chicago harbor much more than estimated by Major Marshall and others as probable.

"Fifth—It is a fact that there is a great demand arising among the people of the Illinois River Valley to remove the federal dams, so that an unobstructed channel shall be provided for the 'great flood' of water from Lake Michigan when the sanitary canal is put in operation.

"Sixth—It is a fact that the General Assembly which made the grant for the sanitary canal project did so with the understanding and belief that it was an initial action in securing an unobstructed ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi River by means of drawing sufficient water from Lake Michigan to accomplish that object.

"Seventh—It is a fact that St. Louis will if possible prevent the use of the drainage canal.

**Must Maintain Lake Level.**

"Eighth—It is a fact that the federal government cannot permit the level of the lake at Chicago to be lowered.

"Ninth—It is a fact that no one knows, nor can it be demonstrated, that the current of the water taken from the lake will not, with the littoral current radically affected, constantly fill the lake near its shore line adjacent to the river's mouth by the deposit of silt.

"Tenth—It is a fact that a ship canal is projected by the general government from the lakes to New York City upon two plans—one for twenty-one feet of water and the other for thirty feet.

"Eleventh—It is a fact that neither of those enterprises, if constructed, could benefit Chicago materially until a suitable and capacious harbor was provided in the place of the present shallow and obstructed harbor and rivers.

"Twelfth—It is a fact that there is not now extant and probably sufficient data can never be obtained to enable a satisfactory scientific demonstration of the effect upon the lake level at Chicago, Mackinaw, St. Clair River, or elsewhere, of 600,000 cubic feet per minute drawn out at Chicago. The current is uniformly to the east at Mackinaw, the north end of the lake. The area of the direct water supply to Lake Michigan will remain the same, and the rainfall and evaporation will continue as heretofore; also the gradual recession of the lake will doubtless continue.

"There is but one new factor, the drainage canal, which will deplete the lakes from the south end of Lake Michigan at the rate of 400,000 to 600,000 cubic feet per minute, and possibly more, in keeping with the growth of Chicago.

**Time to Demand Deep Harbor.**

"It would see that the time has come for Chicago to say 'I will' have a thirty-feet harbor, either in or independent of the rivers—a harbor adapted to the proposed thirty-feet ship canal to New York. All of the cities of the great lakes say, 'We will have the ship canal.'

"The drainage canal and the lake level at Chicago would then become minor matters, to be cared for as circumstances might dictate, pending the completion of what Chicago must have, if it would attain to the greatness its geographical position in this country and the world entitles it to."

# NEW JOLIET BRIDGE ORDINANCE.

### Attorney Gilbert of Drainage Board Will Submit a Draft to Mayor and Council Today.

Attorney Gilbert of the Drainage board will go to Joliet today to confer with the Mayor of that city and submit to the City Council the ordinance prepared by the trustees for the construction of the bridge at Jackson street. The ordinance is a modification of the one adopted by the Joliet City Council, the principal difference being a provision for an inspection of the work by employés of the Drainage board. During the meeting of the board yesterday the bill for repairs on the steamboat Juliet, amounting to $8,145, received attention long enough for the trustees to decide that Captain J. S. Dunham, to whom the board delegated authority to supervise improvements on the boat, had exceeded his authority. Captain Dunham was authorized to spend only $2,000. The bill will be paid without holding Captain Dunham liable.

**Industrial Commission at Work.**

Washington, D. C., Sept. 13.—The Industrial commission held a business meeting today. The commission accepted the resignation of P. H. Donnelly as disbursing officer of the commission, Mr. Donnelly desiring to return to private business life.

**Tight Rope Walker Falls.**

Akron, O., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—John Weir, known as Blondin Jr., a tight rope walker living in New York, fell seventy feet here tonight. His fall was partly broken by a trolley wire. Both legs were broken and one will have to be amputated. Several ribs were also broken and it is thought the skull was fractured.


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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1899.

**Melting Up Copper Coins.** The Brass Foundry company of New Haven has profited by the low price of old copper coins in India to buy them by the ton to melt up. Nearly 10,000 bags or about 250 tons of these old coins have been brought from India as scrap copper to be melted up, as at the present price of copper they are worth more than their coin value. Scrap copper is worth 19 cents a pound, but for 19 cents silver several pounds of these coins can be bought in India, and with proverbial Connecticut shrewdness one foundry company in that State has profited financially by this fact.

**Native Pronunciation.** Mrs. Ella Young, ex-Assistant Superintendent of the Public Schools, has just returned from her European trip. Among her many experiences she had an object lesson in language at Avon. She had been accustomed to pronounce the word "Avon" with the short "a," but when she found the natives pronounced it with the long "a" decided she must have been mistaken. A Michigan Judge, who was there at the same time, took issue with her decision that the people of a locality had the right to dictate how its name should be pronounced, when he heard these same natives pronounce "William Shakspeare" "Wully Shikspere." The Judge was right. The natives of a locality are always the most unreliable authorities in pronunciation. The natives of Marblehead always say "Mobbel-ed," and there are natives of Los Angeles who say "Los Angels." There are even natives of Chicago who make sad work of the initial "C" and "a." It will be safer for Mrs. Young to stick to the short "a" in Avon in her new chair of pedagogy at the university. If she adopts the native rule of pronunciation the jargon on the Midway will be worse than that at the Tower of Babel.

**The Ten Lost Tribes Discovered.** Sympathy for Dreyfus has not been confined to English-speaking people, but has been expressed more forcibly and generally in the United States and Great Britain than anywhere else. The explanation of this fact is simple, if one can put faith in the discoveries which Professor Totten says he has made while investigating the prophecies of the Old and New Testaments. He is satisfied that the English-speaking people are none other than the "literal lineal and blood descendants of the ten lost tribes of Samaritan Israel." Assuming this to be true, then we are all Jews. We are remote kinsmen of Dreyfus, and the ties of blood constrain us to take an interest in his welfare. The Rothschilds are descendants of one tribe of Israel, and William J. Bryan of another. Therefore, the latter ought to speak more kindly of his wealthy relatives than he has been doing for the last three or four years. There is another aspect to this discovery of Professor Totten's. Americans are protesting against an Anglo-American alliance. They declare it must not and shall not be. Professor Totten declares such an alliance is inevitable, because Americans and Englishmen are descendants of the ten lost tribes. He is positive the alliance will come soon, because the date of the second advent, of which arrival it is to be one of the signs, is near at hand. That second advent is to come by the fall of 1902. A few years ago Professor Totten believed this was to be the year. He has discovered and admits his mistake. The year 1899 is simply the midyear of a "terminal week of years," which extends up to 1902. "About that time," to use the language of the almanacs, "look out for storms."

**Total Abstinence Said to Shorten Life.** The British Medical association is responsible for some statements about the death rates of total abstainers and drinkers the accuracy of which the prohibitionists will hasten to challenge. The ages and causes of death of 4,234 persons whose habits were known have been tabulated. It appears that on an average total abstainers from liquor lived 51.22 years, habitual drunkards 52.03 years, free drinkers 57.59 years, careless drinkers 59.67 years, and habitually temperate individuals 62.13 years. It appears, therefore, that an Englishman who wants to be long-lived must observe the golden mean and be excessive neither in use nor abstinence. He must take a little wine for his stomach's sake occasionally and must not act on the assumption that alcohol is an unmitigated curse. But it can be claimed, with justice, that no conclusions of any value can be drawn from a comparatively small number of cases. Among the 4,234 persons whose deaths were recorded there may have been only a few total abstainers or habitual drunkards, the former happening to be short-lived, while the latter happened to be long-lived. Medical statistics which cover only a few cases are as worthless as are most other statistics under similar circumstances. But if it should appear from an investigation of a million deaths that the death rate of the total abstainers is not as good as that of the habitual drunkard then the Prohibition party ought to adjourn at once to the nearest saloon and take a moderate prophylactic drink.

**Curio Frauds.** Grace Corneau, The Tribune's correspondent, writing from Rennes, has called attention to the manufacture of antique furniture which has recently assumed large and prosperous conditions in Brittany. The fad for possessing antique household articles is one which rages with exceptional violence among American tourists. The shrewd peasants, finding that their visitors were mostly concerned in securing old clocks, bedsteads, chairs, and curios, have gone into the business of manufacturing heirlooms and are making more out of these products than they can get off their farms. Holland and southern France have been hitherto the centers of this unique industry, but the example has been followed in other places with equal success. It is well enough known among fine art experts that the reproduction of old masters is a profitable branch of industry in Paris, Berlin, and Geneva, and that they are palmed off upon the inexperienced as genuine. Nearly every tourist to Rome or Florence will bring back coins of the Cæsars dug up by peasants which are of recent make and after being treated with acids and buried a certain time can hardly be detected as frauds. But Europe is not the only scene of this industry. The inexhaustible supply of mahogany furniture, with its bird shot wormholes, colonial clocks, rose and willow pattern china, eagle's claw tables, andirons, and spinning wheels to be found at any summer resort on the New England coast indicates that the curio factories in those localities are doing a thriving business also.

## CONFERENCE ON TRUSTS.

After wasting an hour in a roll call which should have been rendered unnecessary, the trust conference got itself organized in Central Music Hall yesterday morning.

The dominant representation of commercial and political interests in its constitution is mingled with that of "progressive" sentiment. From about thirty delegations appointed by State Governors upwards of one hundred persons were present at the first session, beside one or two Governors, one or two Congressmen, and half a dozen State Attorneys General. Additions were also expected to all these classes. A score and a half of commercial organizations, such as boards of trade and business-men's organizations of various sorts, quite generally responded to the invitation to send delegates, as did several national organizations, such as the Farmers' alliance, the American Anti-Trust league, the National Single-Tax league, various commercial travelers' associations, and five or six national labor organizations. Besides these several economists, lecturers, and journalists of national repute were present.

The papers presented during the day were devoted quite as much to defining the phases of the trust problem as to the proposal of remedies, and, with the exception of a representative from Texas, no speaker seemed confident of effecting great changes in the trust development. Professor H. C. Adams named (1) discrimination in railway rates, (2) the disparity between the "State jurisdiction of law" and the "national jurisdiction of commerce," and (3) the lack of uniformity even in State laws of incorporation as three main difficulties in the trust problem. He accordingly suggested that if competition was to be restored to businesses which are not natural monopolies transportation abuses must be remedied, the constitutional relations of the States to the general government might require change, and a new sort of supervision over corporations would be necessary.

The first enthusiasm of the gathering was awakened by Dudley Wooten of the State Legislature of Texas. In his judgment the only good trust would be of the same sort as the proverbial "good Indian," and the amount of anti-trust sentiment, pure and simple, in the conference was evidenced by the hearty applause bestowed upon his rather more "eloquent" than discriminating denunciations of these organizations.

The most incisive and effective point of the day's talk was made by Professor John Graham Brooks. He reminded the audience that the same sort of outcry to which they had just listened from the Texas delegate against the "infringement of human freedom" had disputed the progress of every organizing and labor saving device in modern industrial development; and he then challenged their attention to the fact that "a great portion of business, even today, is in an absolutely chaotic condition. As many milkmen," he said, "as there are houses in the block visit my street at home. This condition," he continued, "is not confined to small businesses. The chaos, for example, in the clothing trade is so great as to affront the intelligence of any reasonable man." A railroad man was quoted as characterizing railway business as "a wretched state of fighting—jerking up prices, then jerking down prices, creating utter disorder"; and a prominent insurance man was alleged to have said that "competition has got us where the only dress we ought to wear is cap and bells."

To the extent that these things are true, Professor Brooks contended that "new methods of business organization" are demanded, and the trust was regarded as essentially a device to that end. The address could hardly be regarded as satisfactory in its proposed remedies for the admitted evils of the trust; but it was not only a clever but a wholesome reminder to the conference that its duty is not to indulge in loose anti-trust outcry, but to address itself closely to the facts, and to do so with due regard to the inevitable development of the age.

The chief criticism to be made upon the conduct thus far of the sessions is that no opportunity whatever has been given for general discussion. This omission, if continued, will constitute a grave mistake. The possible value of such a gathering will be largely lost unless it is so managed as to secure expression of the real sentiments of its constituents, and not merely of certain prominent members. With an efficient chairman, who will hold speakers to the question in hand, thrashing out the subject from the floor should constitute one of the best features of the conference.

## WHY AMERICANS HONOR DEWEY.

The program for the reception of Admiral Dewey is the most elaborate ever devised in this country. No soldier, sailor, or civilian has been welcomed on as grand a scale as he is to be at the end of this month. Why should such peculiar honors be lavished upon him? The ready answer is that he won a great naval victory and Americans have always had a specially warm place in their hearts for the heroes of sea fights. The battle in Manila Bay was the first won on the water against a foreign foe for three-quarters of a century. It recalled the exploits of Decatur and Perry. Dewey struck the first blow in the Spanish war and pitched the note for other commanders. His exploits were the omen of future successes. The news of them fell on the ears of a generation unaccustomed to the sight of battle flags.

Americans rate Dewey's deeds more highly because to perform them he entered unknown waters and braved unknown dangers. He did not wait for an enemy, of whose strength he was ignorant, to come out and fight him, but looked for the foe in his stronghold, beside frowning batteries. Dewey risked the perils of submarine mines, with which, for all he knew, the channels were filled, of torpedoes, and of torpedo boats. He said in act, if not in word, what Craven said at Mobile: "O, d—— the torpedoes." Craven's ship was sunk and not one of Dewey's was. But if the latter had failed and had had to retire crippled, or had been captured, his professional reputation would have been ruined. He would not have been able to plead in extenuation of disaster his orders to find and fight the foe. He would have been condemned as rash and overconfident, a brave fighter, but a poor commander.

Americans are the more ready to give credit to Dewey for his victory because he has claimed no credit for it himself. Nothing pleases his countrymen more than modesty on the part of their great men. One of Grant's virtues was that he did not brag of what he had done. He wore his laurels as if half ashamed of them. Dewey effaced himself in his dispatches and gave credit to deserving officers. Sampson did not. It is well understood that Dewey would rather fight another Spanish fleet than be subjected to the ordeal of a three-days' pageant at New York. This diffidence of his, contrasting so pleasingly with the love of some military and naval chieftains for gold lace, brass bands, and public greetings, makes Americans all the prouder of him and the more determined to do him honor.

Americans hold Dewey in high esteem because he has given abundant evidence that he is more than a sea commander. During his long stay at Manila he shone as a diplomatist and a manager of men. He maintained his own dignity and that of his country. He got his government into no disagreeable complications. He curbed the bumptiousness of the German Admiral without disturbing the amicable relations of the two nations. He won the respect and confidence of other foreign officers, naval and civil. He did not commit himself with the Filipinos and he did nothing to estrange them. He displayed during long and trying months those qualities of caution, prudence, and adaptability to men and to circumstances which one does not expect to find, as a rule, in the blunt sailor.

Dewey endeared himself to his countrymen, again, by insisting on staying in the Philippines long after he had won his fight and Manila had surrendered and was occupied by American soldiers. He could have come home, without impropriety, to wear his laurels while they were green. He was urged to return and enjoy the plaudits of his admiring countrymen. Others would have done so, but he refused. He felt, like Cæsar, that nothing was done so long as there remained anything to do. The arrival of the army left to the navy only a secondary part to play in subsequent operations. It became an auxiliary where it had been everything. But Dewey felt there was work for him to do and he staid until his exacting sense of duty was satisfied.

He was willing to let his subordinates go home, when he saw their health demanded it. But though in ill health he would not go himself. He endured patiently the intolerable climate of a Philippine summer. He sweltered in Manila Bay when he could have been enjoying the refreshing breezes of the Green Mountains, or giving advice to the peace negotiators and enjoying the hospitalities of French officials. His tarrying at Manila might have cost him his life. He knew that, and that it is counted less glorious to die of malaria or liver disease than to die like Nelson at Trafalgar; and yet he remained, because duty bid him. That has been his motto, and it is for his devotion to duty, displayed in days of peace as well as in the clash of battle, that Americans honor him. His victory is nearly a year and a half old. The battle flags have long been furled. A welcome on account of that victory would be a little belated. But he is welcomed rather for what he has done since he sank the Spanish fleet than for sinking it. Peace for him has had its victories no less renowned than those of war.

**Copyright in Telegrams.** Growing appreciation can be observed of the proprietary interest the newspaper has in the news it secures at great cost. Following the decision of the British courts that the newspaper which reports the speeches of public men has a copyright in the matter which it thus preserves, comes action along the same lines in India. A telegraphic press messages law has just been enacted which gives copyright in British India to foreign telegrams for sixty hours after receipt or thirty-six hours after publication. There is no necessity to go through the red tape that is requisite to the copyrighting of news in the United States. It is only necessary for a newspaper to employ the heading, "By foreign telegraph," and to state the day and hour of its receipt. When these simple conditions are complied with the news becomes copyright, and no one else may publish it within the stated period under a penalty of 100 rupees for the first offense and 500 rupees for a subsequent offense. Publication is defined by the bill in its widest sense as not only the reproduction of the substance or any part of it, but "any comment upon or any reference to" a message. This legislation is unusually drastic, but it is in recognition of the right of a newspaper to the news which it secures, often at great expense.

## ZOLA'S OPEN LETTER.

Emile Zola's new letter in the Aurore at least promises a lively time at his forthcoming trial on Nov. 23. He says he will give Labori carte blanche to utter the truth with all necessary aggressiveness, so far as any fear of injuring his client's cause is concerned. "I am ready to pay for it with my liberty and my blood," says the novelist. Under the theatrical flourish of Zola's statements there is the same dogged and sincere demand for justice as animated his ringing "J'accuse" letter. It was only the belief that further aggressiveness on his part would injure the chances of Dreyfus that caused him to retreat to England and maintain a discreet silence from the time the Court of Cassation undertook the revision until the Rennes court-martial delivered its verdict. Now he has let himself loose again, and it will be surprising if he does not stir up things as effectually as he did before.

Zola's new plan for the liberation of Dreyfus is seen in the bold demand that the French ministry shall ask the German government for the original documents in dispute. It is evident that Labori's appeal to this effect at Rennes originated with Zola, and the novelist has now taken up the idea for further exploitation. He holds that if these documents absolutely proving Dreyfus' innocence are secured they will necessitate a second revision by the Court of Cassation, and this civil court could quash the Rennes indictment and set Dreyfus free without further ceremony, as it should have done in the first place. It is now plain enough that no military court will ever grant justice to the prisoner. If the securing of new evidence can bring about another revision the army conspirators can still be defeated. Zola not only believes that Germany would furnish the documents in question, but that it will do so unasked and in a hostile spirit calculated to confound the French government and endanger the republic, unless the ministry takes the initiative in the matter.

Nobody will pay much attention to his grandiloquent fears concerning a "thunderclap of the avenging Nemesis," or his "terror lest Germany should strike us with the proofs in her possession, thus dishonoring our army in the face of Europe in order to vanquish it easily afterward." Germany is not seeking French territory, and nothing can dishonor the French officers further than they are already dishonored. But Zola is a stubborn fighter, and when he declares: "Proof, invincible proof, we shall finally obtain," it means that justice still has a powerful advocate in France. It will not be forgotten that the recent revision grew out of the former Zola trial. Zola and Labori are a strong team. The world will watch their new proceedings with interest.

**Influence of Goethe.** The Berlin Literary Echo has asked a number of representative people what Goethe is to them, what influence he has had over their lives, and which among his writings has affected them the most. Three-fourths of them prefer "Faust," and many of them are careful to specify "particularly the second part." It would be interesting to know what kind of a reply to these questions would be returned by American readers of Goethe's works. How many even among cultivated readers in this country have been affected by the second part of "Faust"? Indeed, how many have read it through, or if they have read it, how many have understood it?

## SECRETARY HAY'S LETTER.

The Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, has made his first detailed public statement as to national issues in a letter written to the chairman of the Republican State Executive committee of Ohio, in reply to an invitation to be present at the opening of the Republican campaign. His letter is a masterly defense of the policy of the administration as well as an exposition of industrial and commercial conditions which will provoke the thanks of all sturdy and patriotic Americans.

The most conspicuous part of Secretary Hay's letter is that in which he answers the absurd charge made in the Ohio Democratic platform that the United States is in alliance with Great Britain. Of all men holding government positions Secretary Hay is best qualified to speak upon this subject with authority, and he does so in such explicit terms as completely to demolish the Democratic canard. Mr. Hay says: "There "is no alliance with England, nor with any "power under heaven, except those known "and published to the world—the treaties "of ordinary international friendship for "purposes of business and commerce. No "treaty other than these exists; none has "been suggested on either side; none is in "contemplation." This statement disposes of the absurd attempt of Democrats not only in Ohio but in other States to make political capital by creating the impression that the administration has forsaken the traditional policy of the government which forbids "entangling alliances with European powers."

Secretary Hay concedes that the relations between this country and England are more friendly than they have ever been before, and naturally asks why they should not be, since it is the first duty of our government to cultivate such relations with all nations. If Democrats seek to make capital out of this they must enlarge the charge against the present administration and make it complete, for Secretary Hay says "we are "on better terms than in the past with all "the nations." No voter of ordinary intelligence can be prejudiced by such a charge as this. The friendship of this country for England and other nations is natural, beneficent, and profitable, and its strength and sincerity are attested on the one hand by their good wishes and hearty praise of our achievements in the late war, and on the other by the industrial demands made on our markets, though we are successfully competing with foreign nations on their own ground. "We are building locomotives for railways in Europe, Asia, and Africa; our bridges can be built in America, ferried across the Atlantic, transported up the Nile, and flung across a river in the Soudan in less time than any European nation, with a start of 4,000 miles, can do the work. We sell ironware in Birmingham, carpets in Kidderminster; we pipe the sewers of Scotch cities; our bicycles distance all competitors on the continent; Ohio sends watchcases to Geneva." And yet we not only retain the friendship of these nations but our relations with all of them are improving.

As to the issues growing out of the war, Secretary Hays speaks with proper reserve, but the little he has to say clearly reflects the attitude of the administration:

> It is not permitted us to shirk the vast responsibilities thus imposed upon us without exhibiting a nerveless pusillanimity which would bring upon us not only the scorn of the world, but, what is far worse, our own self-contempt. But, as we did not seek these acquisitions, which came to us through the irresistible logic of war, we are not striving anywhere to acquire territory or extend our power by conquest. It is no secret that in more than one quarter outlying territory only awaits our acceptance, but every overture of this nature has been, and, I am confident, will be, declined. The whole world knows that we are not covetous of land; not a chancellery in Europe sees in us an interested rival in its scheme of acquisition. What is ours we shall hold; what is not ours we do not seek.

This is sound American doctrine. The United States desires no more territory unless it be Canada, and when the time is ripe for it Canada will come of its own accord. But it certainly does not desire San Domingo, Hayti, Jamaica, or any more of the West Indian Islands, nor any Central or South American state. It would not take one of them under any consideration. It would not take even Mexico, not because it has not rich mines and profitable resources, but because its population is undesirable. We have problems enough to solve in fixing the status of our own Southern blacks, to whom we have accorded the barren gift of the franchise, and of our yellow Filipinos who have come under our sovereignty by the inexorable logic of war, without troubling ourselves with West Indian blacks or South American people of mixed nationalities, and it is probably these various countries the Secretary had in mind when he said: "What is not ours we do not seek."

The Republican State committee of Ohio will do well if it gives Secretary Hay's masterly letter the widest possible circulation. It should be brought to the attention of every voter in the State.

## WHEN CHICAGO IS FAIREST.

This is the time of year when, physically speaking, Chicago is at her best. After the weather man has gone on his equinoctial debauch he may be depended upon for a period of Indian summer constancy, when Chicago might best be pictured as a mature maiden "standing with reluctant feet" where the two seasons seem to meet.

Socially, she is off with the old love and not quite on with the new, though her head is full of coming conquests and triumphs. Financially, she is counting up what is left from the period of recreation, when the body rested and the purse was never still, and morally she is full of all sorts of philanthropic projects for the future betterment of the poor and needy.

But in none of these ways does the coming Chicago expect to shine. Hitherto she has been noted for her physical and moral charms, but in the future she will win distinction for her mental qualifications. Already she is looked up to as an educational authority, and it is safe to predict that the buxom and fashionable figure that has formerly stood as a type of Chicago will be supplanted by the high-browed, spectacled maiden that is supposed to symbolise the sister city, Boston. It is these possibilities and promises and the becoming physical environment that make Chicago appear at her fairest in the fall season.

## TONIC BOOKS.

While there is so much discussion as to what books are best adapted to teach the young mind to shoot in the proper direction, the question arises, What is the best literary diet for those who would be stimulated on the downward slope of life? Goethe said that in times of cholera only such books as are of a tonic nature should be read, and Matthew Arnold, in commenting upon this statement, declared that the advice was equally salutary for old age.

Who are the producers of tonic books of today? Three of the best English novelists are Hardy, Meredith, and Mrs Ward. Hardy's books could scarcely be called tonicy; Meredith's are much too misty, while Mrs. Ward's are too sad. Perhaps a greater than these, especially when viewed from the standpoint of a seeker for stimulus, is Kipling; but do old people, as a rule, find exhilaration in this writer's works? In America there are Howells, Miss Wilkins, Stockton, and many others whose books might be safely placed in the hands of the aged, yet it is doubtful whether there is enough of iron in these writers to justify their works being called tonic books. Perhaps, after all, old people need narcotics rather than tonics, and there are many books that might answer this purpose.

**Michigan Wishes Celebrities.** The Town of Three Oaks, Mich., has recently invited Admiral Dewey to visit it upon the strength of having secured one of the Spanish guns. Not to be outdone by Three Oaks, Otsego has sent a dispatch to Dreyfus, inviting him to make his home there if he receives a pardon. Now, if Blue Earth will extend its hospitalities to Aguinaldo, and Rome Center will send a cordial invitation to Oom Paul to quit the Transvaal and settle down there, Michigan will make a name for itself as a home for celebrities.

THE Octopus may as well begin to pack its left ear in ice.

JUDGE JEFFREYS, this is Colonel Jouaust. Make room for him up there in the pillory.

THE newly discovered Eros is a little love of a planet.

THE Democratic stage manager is finding some difficulty in getting his calamity mob together for a rehearsal.

IF Colonel Bryan comes home from Kentucky with his chin in a sling he will not be able to say he was not warned beforehand.

ABUSE Colonel Jouaust as much as you please, but don't forget to pronounce him Zhoo-oh.

AGAIN, it would be of interest to know what are "extenuating circumstances" in a case of treason.

ANYBODY familiar with the duties of Superintendent Andrews ought to know that he has no time now to stop and explain why he thinks Dreyfus may be guilty.

## IN A MINOR KEY.

### Possible Complication.

Brakeman (on Southern railway)—"Hold on! You can't go in there. Niggroes' car is the second one ahead."

Distinguished Traveler (from the Orient)—"I am not a negro, sir. I am a Malay."

Brakeman—"That's all right. We haven't got any Malay car on this train. You take the second car ahead or walk."

### The Professor.

"I am sorry to learn," remarked the professor, "that Lieutenant Peary has lost several of his toes by freezing, but if his next lecture tour leaves him well heeled he can afford to let them go."

### Making Light of It.

The Juvenile—"Papa, I want some of the dark meat."

The Paternal Ancestor (who is carving the chicken)—"I am sorry, dear, but the dark meat is all gone. I'll have to give you a slice of the breast."

Uncle John—"Take it and keep it till this evening, Kitty. Then it'll be dark."

[Whereby a disturbance is averted. Uncle John is a pretty smooth old fellow.]

### Made a Mistake.

The dilapidated old vagabond leaned over the bar and addressed the man behind it in a plaintive tone.

"Look here, pard," he said, "w'en I come away f'm home this mornin' I put on the wrong vest, an' I hain't got a cent o' change with me, but I'll pay ye t'morrer mornin' so help me, if you'll——"

"This ain't no trust conference," interrupted the bartender, coming out from behind the counter, leading the sad-eyed pilgrim to the door, and kicking him in the direction of Central Music Hall.

### A Hustler.

"Now, then, my friend," said the business-like young preacher, pocketing the wedding fee and turning again to the bridegroom, "let me ask if you are carrying any life insurance."

"No, sir," replied the newly-made benedict. "Not yet."

"Well, the most sacred duty resting upon you now is to take out a liberal policy for the benefit of this young woman who is to be dependent upon you hereafter. I represent one of the strongest and best companies in this country. Here are the figures showing," etc.

And he got the young husband's application. There is nothing like finishing a job thoroughly while you are about it.

### Was It Prearranged?

Just at this moment the bad little boy in the house blew a paper sack full of air and exploded it with a loud pop.

Two young persons were sitting out on the porch, in the shadow of the vines that clambered luxuriantly over it.

"It didn't startle her!" reflected one of those two young persons.

Whereupon he waited a moment, and whispered:

"Darling, I have something to say to you. . . . . . . . . . . . O, dearest, will you?"

Ever so softly she answered:

"Yes. . . . . . . . . . . George, dear, how on earth did you summon up courage enough to say it!"

### Deadly Insult.

"By gar!" fiercely exclaimed Esterhazy, laying his hand on his sword when it was reported to him that Dreyfus had been found guilty. "Zey say I am innocent, do sey. I lie, do I?"

### Specific.

"How about the hip pockets?" asked the tailor.

"As to the hip pockets, sah," answered the gentleman from Clay County, "I want the left one made quart size and the right one seven-shooter size, sah."

## PERSONALS.

Miss Alice Rhodes, Cecil Rhodes' sister, is as much of a woman hater as is her brother.

Miss M. W. Sullivan, a 20-year-old girl, is business manager of the Albany Daily Times-Union.

If Bryan is elected President, Jerry Simpson says he will ask an appointment as postmaster at Medicine Lodge.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota was galley-boy in the composing-room of the San Francisco Chronicle in 1870.

General Patrick A. Collins, who was Consul General to London and may be a candidate for Mayor of Boston, got his title by service as Judge Advocate General on the staff of a Massachusetts Governor.

Herbert Paul says Emperor William is the greatest journalist, because the Emperor always expresses an opinion on all subjects, by telegraph or otherwise, and he generally expresses it exceedingly well.

Julian Ralph says that when a reporter on the Sun he once addressed a German, saying: "I beg your pardon, but I am a reporter of the Sun——" "Well, well," he said soothingly, before I could finish the sentence, "you cannot help dot."

Among the ministers' sons who have "amounted to something" are Senator Hawley, Richard Watson Gilder, Henry James, George Bancroft, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Presidents Cleveland and Arthur, Vice President Morton, half a dozen Senators, and forty Representatives.



## THE CITIES ARE FULL OF PRIDE CHALLENGING EACH TO EACH.

### Makes and Ships Lumber.

CAIRO, ILL., ranks first among the cities of the United States as a lumber shipping and manufacturing center. In 1889 5,000,000 feet of lumber were handled in Cairo. In 1898 this had increased to 315,000,000 feet, and this year it will pass 400,000,000 feet, according to the records kept by the Cairo Hardwood Lumber Exchange. One day recently nearly 8,000,000 feet of lumber, equal to 800 cars, were lying at the wharf here, awaiting transfer to railroads for reshipment North and East. Cairo also has the largest plant in the world for making soap, starch, and meat boxes. It ships 300 carloads of box material per month the year round. During the last year the company controlling this plant purchased 70,000 acres of timber land alone on the river south of Cairo. The largest egg-case industries in the country are also located in Cairo. They ship from 150 to 200 carloads a month. Cairo's advantage in the lumber business lies in its location at the head of river navigation during most of the year. Logs and lumber are "barged" to Cairo from the vast timber regions of the South at all seasons of the year, at a cost of but $1 per thousand feet, the barges carrying from 50 to 100 carloads each. Records kept by the Cairo Hardwood Lumber Exchange indicate that from 2,500 to 3,000 cars of lumber in different forms are shipped from Cairo every month.

### Salt, Coal, and Lumber.

SAGINAW, MICH., is the headquarters of what has been the largest lumber producing district in the world. The Saginaw River is eighteen miles long, and on its banks has been produced 18,000,000,000 feet of pine boards. The Titabawasse River and its tributaries empty their waters into Saginaw, and these streams alone have contributed 15,000,000,000 feet of pine logs to satisfy the appetite of the sawmills on this river. The production of lumber reached high water mark in 1882, the output for that year being 1,011,000,000 feet. It is now only a little over 300,000,000 annually. The first salt company in the State was organized at Saginaw in 1859, and the first year's output was 4,000 barrels. This was the beginning of the salt industry of Michigan, which now amounts to 4,000,000 barrels annually. From 1860 to the close of 1898 there has been produced in Michigan 83,000,000 barrels of salt. The Saginaw bituminous coal industry was inaugurated three years ago, and there are now nine coal mining companies in operation, with a lifting capacity of 10,000 tons daily. This industry is yet in its infancy, but enough coal is in sight in this county to keep fifty coal mines busy 100 years. The coal is of exceptionally fine quality.

### Tons of Broomcorn.

CHARLESTON, ILL., claims to own the largest broomcorn warehouse and storage-room in the world. Its capacity is nearly 2,000 tons, or about 10,000 bales of "brush." This is about one-quarter of the total tonnage of this entire district, which produces probably two-thirds of the world's supply. About 8,000 acres of ground are required to grow the supply for this big warehouse, and it represents the product of over 100 farmers. From 2,500 to 3,000 hands are required in its planting and harvesting. This mammoth wareroom is a wooden structure, covered and sided with corrugated tin. Last year's crop taxed its capacity to the utmost. No matter what the rest of the world has or needs in this line, there is always "brush" to spare in this big warehouse.

### Makes Steel Plows.

MOLINE, ILL., is noted all over the civilized world for its farm implements. No other city of its size in the world manufactures so many. The first steel plows ever made were hammered out by old John Deere, who founded his little smithy in 1847 at Grand Detour and a couple of years later removed to Moline, whose wonderful water power was just beginning to be appreciated. In the then little village of Moline he began work with a dozen employés in a small wooden building by the river bank, on the site of the present shops. Today the shops are the largest and finest in the world, and the plows and other tools turned out are familiar to every civilized farmer. Moline has another large plow factory, second only in size to the first mentioned. In fact, over half the steel plows used in the world are said to be made in Moline.

### Greatest Arsenal and Armory.

ROCK ISLAND, ILL., claims distinction as the site of the largest United States arsenal and armory. It was first occupied by the government as a frontier fort in 1815 and has ever since grown steadily in importance. In 1840 it was made an ordnance depot and in 1812 Rock Island arsenal was instituted. During the civil war it was used as a military prison. A large proportion of the supplies and ammunition used during the recent war with Spain were turned out by the 3,000 men employed in the government shops connected with the arsenal. In less than five months, while the war was in progress, the expenditures for supplies and wages aggregated $2,000,000, and the articles manufactured ranged from breechloading field guns to tin cups. The last Congress, pleased with the work done during the war, has ordered the establishment at the armory of a plant for the making of small arms.

### Widest Bridge on Earth.

LANSING, MICH., claims possession of the widest driveway bridge in the United States, if not in the world. The bridge crosses Grand River on Michigan avenue, two squares from the front entrance to the State House. It is of the truss pattern and is 115 feet wide in the clear—the full width of the avenue. On either side is a walk sixteen feet wide, leaving a roadway eighty-three feet in width.

This bridge, which was constructed five years ago, straightened out the avenue at this point, greatly improving the view from the State House. The handrails on either side are flush with the store fronts, so that there is not the slightest jog in the street. The bridge cost $70,000.

### Coal and Iron Center.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA., is built on a foundation of limestone. Its southern limits touch a range of hills which are filled with iron ore. On the north lies another ridge containing immense deposits of coal. Nowhere else, it is claimed, are the three essentials for the manufacture of iron and steel found so close together. As a consequence, Birmingham is one of the greatest producers of iron and steel in the world. A new steel mill, to cost $1,500,000, and a rod, wire and nail mill to cost $2,000,000 are now in process of erection. Birmingham makes pig iron at a cost of $6 a ton and basic steel at an additional cost of from $3 to $5 a ton. Because of the low cost of production its mills send more pig iron to foreign countries than all the rest of the United States put together. During the first six months of 1899 Birmingham's shipments to foreign ports amounted to 98,000 tons of pig iron, in addition to 8,000 tons of steel iron pipe. Foreign trade for 1899 will show an increase of more than 33 per cent over last year.

### City of Maples.

ANGELICA, N. Y., is famous for the size and number of its maple trees. Its principal street, which runs in a straight line for over a mile, is bordered on either side with a row of immense maples. In the center of the village is a flowing well, which spouts water and fire at the same time. The water is clear and cold, and the gas, which rises to the surface through the same pipes, burns fiercely when ignited.

### Mecca for Paleontologists.

CARSON CITY, NEV., possesses a more than ordinary interest for the paleontologist. The western declivity of the Sierra Nevadas has thus far proved a valuable field for their research. At the grounds of the State prison, one and a half miles from Carson, may be found footprints and fossil remains of both men and animals which inhabited the earth many thousands of years ago. The prison was constructed on a limestone hill with a view to utilizing the convict labor in quarrying stone for commercial purposes. In doing this the stone has been removed for an area of one and three-quarters acres to a depth of from fifteen to thirty-two feet. No attention was paid for a time to the discoveries, but in 1882 Warden Garrad made a report to the Geological Museum at Washington, which at once sent men to make further research. They uncovered more tracks and were able to give to the world their views. The prints are made in what seems to have at one time been the shore of a lake but is now solid limestone. There are six series of the human prints. The average length of stride is two feet six inches. The foot was incased in a sandal of a length of eighteen and one-half inches and a breadth of eight inches at the ball and six inches at the heel of the foot. Besides the human footprints are those of the mammoth, twenty-one inches in diameter; horse, not unlike the horse of the present day immense birds, some with three and some with four toes; and deer, together with various bones and teeth of the animals named.

## TALK OF THE TRUSTS.

It will be noticed that whereas there is plenty of talks on trusts, nobody has proposed to get talk into a corner.—Detroit Journal.

While some of the gentlemen who attend the Chicago conference will swat the octopus, others will vigorously pull its manifold leg.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

"There is one thing, at least, that the trusts have cheapened," said the man with the wearied air. "What is it?" roared the man with the tangled hair. "Talk."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

That the conference will be instructive and will throw a good deal of light on the subject seems to be assured. As to tangible results, further than to enlighten the public, there does not seem to be much hope.—Philadelphia Press.

It may be doubted whether the Chicago conference will come to any agreement on the trust question. The men who oppose trusts will continue to oppose them, and the men who defend trusts will continue to defend them.—Boston Advertiser.

Enough can be said against the trusts without attributing to them every business condition which happens to displease particular individuals here and there. When anything goes wrong anywhere in the commercial world the first impulse is to charge it to the trusts. That is not a sane way of dealing with an evil or of reaching a solution of an industrial problem.—Kansas City Star.

The conference will undoubtedly try to prevent the bringing of politics into its discussion, but with Mr. Bryan as one of the debaters this will be a hard task. There will be a large number of other active politicians among the delegates, each of whom will be eager to make a point for his own party and to win some notoriety for himself. Thus the outlook is for a stormy debate rather than for a quiet exchange of ideas.—New York Evening Post.

## FOREIGN NEWS NOTES.

Tokio's recent fire destroyed 3,027 houses.

St. Petersburg is to have an underground railway.

Women are now employed as sign painters in Berlin.

German newspapers praise the American consular service.

A boat 2,000 years old has been discovered in excavating near Brussels.

Russian explorers are at work in all of the lesser known parts of Siberia.

Starving peasants in Russia have been driven to eating the straw thatches of their huts.

While European Russia is suffering from famine, the crops in Siberia have been unusually good.

London policemen have been forbidden to wear tan shoes on the ground that they are "too stylish."

So much German beer is being sold in England that British brewers fear they will suffer by the competition.

General fear is felt in Switzerland that the neutrality of the republic be violated during the next European war.

Tunis has been a French province for eighteen years, but the recent census shows only 25,000 Frenchmen in the colony.

According to the London Leader, fear of revolution is causing Frenchmen to transfer their wealth to English and Belgian banks.

British prisoners are to be furnished with toothbrushes and female prisoners will be allowed to wear night dresses. Hitherto they have slept in their day garments.

In Stockholm the fees for telephone users are from $7.50 to $25 a year, yet the last report of the telephone company shows profits of 8 per cent above bonds and other expenses.

From 1875 to 1895 50,000 Jewesses were married in Prussia; 5,000 of these—that is, 10 per cent—took for husbands non-Jews. In Berlin such marriages amount to 25 per cent in the last few years.

It is said that the study of German is increasing in France, while the study of English is on the decline. In the Ecole des Sciences Politiques, in Paris, where diplomats are trained, many more study German than English.

### Dreyfus "Guilty."

"Honor," the child of forgeries and lies—
"Glory," a dream of all-devouring hate
And carnage and revenge insatiate—
"Patriotism," the sum of vanities—
These be the jewels, O France, thy rulers prize!
These be the principles of which they prate,
Bewitched by epithets that once were great—
But careless when the substance of them dies.

What do I hear? Is it the rising flood?
Of some new Terror gathering in the night?
The sea breeze bears a sickening smell of blood,
And foaming redness mingles with the white.
O horror! Yet could less obliterate
The festering pool of Army, Church, and State?
—Ernest H. Crosby in New York Times.

### England's Inconsistency.

How different England's preaching is from England's practice. At The Hague she advocated arbitration; in the Transvaal she rejects it.—Philadelphia Times.

### Talking Through His Hat.



"I'll keep in mind (hic) that they don't light the street lamps (hic) and register a kick in the morning. It's (hic) so dark as sin."—[illegible]

# BRITAIN FEARS THE BEAR

## GREAT BRITAIN DOES NOT NOW DESIRE RUSSIAN TROUBLES.

**Acts as Restraining Influence on War Office — Kruger Calculating Upon This Important Factor in British Affairs—Incident in China Which Passed Rapidly Shows Tension of Feeling — Boer Marksmanship Not What It Was.**

[FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE BY H. J. WHIGHAM.]

London, Sept. 2.—The only really exciting incident of the week involving England's relations with Russia, has passed with hardly a word of comment.

The great restraining influence which constantly holds the British War office in check is the ever-present dread of a quarrel with Russia. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to believe that Mr. Kruger also has had his eye upon St. Petersburg during the last three months, and has been encouraged in a policy of temporizing by the possibility of a diversion in China which might take the attention of the British Cabinet away from Pretoria.

At last the expected complication came. Russia attempted to confiscate British property at Hankow, the guns of a British gunboat were leveled on a Russian consulate, the spark which was needed to kindle the fires of war in China had apparently been lit; and yet the blaze never came. Evidently the incident was not inspired from St. Petersburg, for the Russian press treated it with indifference. In England hardly a word was said, partly, perhaps, because none of the special correspondents was on the spot, and the story came through one of the agencies, and partly because the dangers of getting up a quarrel with Russia at this juncture are more than obvious.

### Signs of Friendship.

But the incident is not without its significance, for it serves to remind the public of a noteworthy fact. Russia is supposed to be the deadly enemy of England and has been so ever since Beaconsfield perfected the policy of baiting the Russian bear. Yet now, when a hostile move from St. Petersburg would upset all Mr. Chamberlain's calculations, the Russian government has been conciliatory if not positively friendly, which goes to show that in spite of tradition and in spite of Prince Oukhtomsky and all his works, the friendship between England and Russia is far stronger today than it has ever been since the days of the Crimea. No doubt there are commercial reasons for the rapprochement. M. de Witte has candidly pointed out that Russia needs England as a market for her raw material. Especially in an agricultural way has Russia a use for the British consumer. Only this week two members of the House of Commons started for St. Petersburg to make inquiries into the advantages of importing Russian cattle into England. Unkind critics might further point out that Russia might not look with such friendly eyes upon England if it were not for certain difficulties which she has encountered in placing her loans and the doubts which she is bound to feel with regard to the value of her French alliance.

Still, the fact remains that at a time when active measures on her part would have been disastrous to England Russia has maintained a neutrality which under the circumstances almost amounts to the assurance of friendship. At least, that is the view of one of the most popular Russians in England who discussed the subject a few days ago. The Grand Duke Michael of Russia holds a rather unique position in England today because he is the only member of the Russian royal family who knows England well and who is in close touch with the sentiments of English statesmen. Having contracted a marriage with the beautiful Countess Torby against the wishes of the late Czar, he was for several years practically banished from his own country. He was thus thrown upon the resources of cosmopolitan European society on the Riviera in London, at Hamburg, and elsewhere, and thus made a host of English friends. Among them is the Prince of Wales, who has frequently been the guest of the Grand Duke at Cannes. And so now that the Grand Duke has been reinstated in Russia and allowed to take back not only all his estate but his rank in the army, and comes to England in a more or less official capacity, he has become a prominent figure in English society. He is received on a far more friendly footing than any of his countrymen. Men like Salisbury and Chamberlain talk freely to him on matters of state which they would not dream of discussing before the Russian Ambassador. And so he has been able to get a close view of the international situation.

The Grand Duke is quite certain that the hereditary enmity between England and Russia is a bugbear which might easily be removed by a little candor on either side. Unfortunately the ill feeling is fostered partly by the lack of confidence shown by English statesmen in Russian friendship and the readiness of Russian diplomats to take the offensive. England thinks that Russia wants India and therefore she attempts to thwart Russian enterprise in every conceivable direction.

### Wants Persia Rather than India.

As a matter of fact, Russia does not want India, but does want certain other things which she is bound to get. As a proof of this assertion, the Grand Duke points out that an invasion of India has never been attempted, although it would be far easier than Englishmen imagine. The Ameer of Afghanistan is in Russian pay, as are most of the border chiefs; the passes of north India have been even more carefully reconnoitered by Russians than by English travelers, and the English government has not even correct survey maps of the mountain barrier which is considered impassable. The mere fact, therefore, that Russia has not attempted before now to invade India is proof positive of her good faith in that respect, just as her present quiescent attitude shows that for the time being she wishes England no harm.

But certain things she will have. In the first place, Persia must sooner or later come under the government of St. Petersburg. Here England has absolutely no right to interfere. Persia is Russia's by right of contiguity and by community of interests. England's trade with Persia is infinitesimal compared with that of Russia. Consequently, the British government may send torpedo boats to Bunder Abbas and grow horrified at the idea of a Russian port on the Persian Gulf, but in this case Russia will maintain her rights to the utmost, and the finest fleet in the world cannot prevent Persia becoming a province of Russia or the Persian Gulf becoming almost as Russian as the Caspian Sea.

England has been unable to prevent Russia obtaining an outlet in China, and she will be equally unsuccessful on the Persian Gulf, just as she was unsuccessful in the Armenian question, because in these cases she is interfering in what is no business of hers; she is also interfering with a country which cannot be greatly damaged by attack from the sea, and obviously on land England is no possible match for Russia today.

But if England would abandon the idea that every spot of the world must fly British colors and that every distressed mendicant is to be championed by British arms she would then be the natural ally for Russia.

### Armenian Question Comes In.

The Grand Duke was for years in the Caucasus, and he knows the Armenian question from the inside, and his only regret is that he cannot, on account of his official position, call a meeting of Armenian sympathisers, with the Duke of Westminster at their head, and read them a lecture upon the real causes of discontent in the Orient, which he lays chiefly at the door of the English missionary. However, the Armenian question is quiet for the present, and it only remains for England and Russia to come to an agreement on the subject of Persia in order to remove all the obstacles in the way of a thoroughly friendly understanding. If England will entirely abandon Persia to the Czar there will be no difficulty in coming to terms about China, while Russia, of course, will abandon any idea of ultimately possessing India. Then England and Russia could well face the world together, for while England must always be the first naval power of the world, Russia will for many years to come be the great military force. Her system of government is far more truly military than that of Germany, because the Russian peasant is less educated, more contented, and therefore a better soldier than any other peasant in the world.

A Russian soldier, besides his clothes and food, gets one dollar a year in pay, which is supposed to provide him with tobacco and the other luxuries of life; and he is perfectly contented. Obviously, it is easy to keep up a huge standing army on these terms. Of course, great alliances are the dream of all theoretical statesmen. It is pleasant to contemplate what might be done for the world if England and America really joined hands. It is possible that the German Emperor believes that he may yet win over France to crush England. An alliance between England and Russia is certainly just as feasible, and the consummation of such a scheme may be for the dim and distant future. It is at least possible, and it is indeed a fact that the feeling between the two nations has been growing much more friendly of late. Indeed, the shadow of the Russian bugbear has almost disappeared.

### Bugaboo of Boer Marksmanship.

There is another bubble which needs pricking in connection with the Transvaal affair, and that is the vaunted superiority of Boer marksmanship over that of the British troops. The fact is that recent events have proved that whatever the Boers may have been in the days of Majuba Hill they have lately forgotten their cunning. Every one will remember the enormous amount of ammunition expended by the Boers upon Jameson and his devoted band and the little damage that was actually done. A British officer who fought in the Matabele war of 1896 says that the Boer company there, although composed of the best fighting stock in the Transvaal, showed marked inferiority, both in marksmanship and discipline, to the raw levies of the Chartered company. Their own officers admitted that it was quite impossible to control them as soon as they got under fire, which of course obviated any possibility of well-directed fire or the chance of taking up a new and better position in an engagement.

We have heard, too, a great deal about the Boer artillery. One writer gave them no less than forty-six quick-firing field pieces. As a matter of fact, the latest confidential report to the War office allows them thirty-two quick-firing guns, of which only twelve are field pieces, the rest being stationary guns. In the meantime, the British have been experimenting all summer with a new apparatus for converting their field guns into quick-firing pieces. It cannot be said that the experiments have been successful. The spade which drops down to stop the recoil of the gun is a cumbersome contrivance whose weight is of course against it; besides it only acts when the state of the soil is advantageous, and even then it is apt to wrench the gun carriage badly.

But the consoling thing to remember is that the perfect quick-firing field piece has yet to be invented. In the first place, the extra ammunition to be used hampers the movements of the battery; secondly, the conditions under which rapid fire is necessary or even desirable are few; thirdly, the cartridges for quick firing pieces being made up with brass cases are a constant source of danger to the horses' legs, which are apt to get cut with the empty cases. Of course these objections would cease to hold good if the perfect gun had been invented, but, fortunately for the British army, the invention is still in the future.

# CUBAN WIFE ASKS FOR HELP.

**Found Shivering with Cold and Deserted by Her Soldier Husband—Humane Society Annual.**

Pancha Francisca Gonzales, the Cuban girl who was brought to this country by James Frasier of Company F, Eighth Illinois Infantry, as his wife, has appealed to the Children's Aid and Home society for assistance in returning to her home. After being deserted by her husband the young girl, who cannot speak English, tried to support herself by working as dishwasher in a restaurant at Eighteenth street and Armour avenue. She was shivering with cold when an officer of the society found her yesterday and begged to be sent home. Frazier is supposed to be in Springfield. He was arrested on June 21 for abandonment and was released on promise of supporting his wife, but disappeared soon after. Pancha Gonzales is 17 years old. She has a father, brother, and sister living at Palma Soerano, thirty-five miles from Santiago. Officers of the Children's Home and Aid society say she could be sent home at an expense of not more than $50 and hope to raise the sum by subscription.

The Illinois Humane society issued its thirtieth annual report yesterday. It shows, for the year ending May 4, 1,312 complaints of cruelty to animals investigated, and a similar service performed for 1,223 children. Of these 456 children were rescued from bad surroundings or had their condition remedied, and 889 animals were relieved. Fines for cruelty to animals were imposed as the result of the society's investigations amounting in all to $809. The society also placed 244 children temporarily in institutions.

# "L" LOOP DEMURRER IN SUIT.

**Elevated Railroad Company's Claim Is Similar to One in Which It Was Sustained by Judge Bishop.**

The Circuit Court has been asked to adjudicate the question whether a property-owner has a cause of action for the recovery of damages from the elevated railroad companies for injuries sustained through the erection of the elevated structure of the down-town loop.

Judge Gibbons considered the matter on the demurrer of the Union Elevated railroad company to the declaration of Edwin B. Sheldon and Mrs. Frances S. Whitehouse, executors of the estate of the late Edwin H. Sheldon, seeking $100,000 damages for property injuries alleged to have been sustained by the premises on the southwest corner of Quincy street and Fifth avenue. The case was taken under advisement.

A similar case was decided last spring, when Judge Bishop sustained the demurrer of the elevated railroad in the suit of the Chicago Office Building company. This case is now before the Appellate Court. The decision will affect other suits with damages aggregating $3,000,000.

# WOMAN WHO CAN ONLY SING.

**Mrs. Mattie Davis of Richmond, Va., So Afflicted by Illness That She Cannot Speak.**

Richmond, Va., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Mrs. Mattie W. Davis, wife of J. Lee Davis, of this city, who has been ill for months, has lost all use of her voice except the ability to sing.

Yesterday afternoon she sang in a clear voice two verses of "Asleep in Jesus," and at 9 p. m. sang without wavering or faltering three stanzas of "Good Night," after which she slept quietly.

Mrs. Davis was never known to carry a tune when in health, and while she can now scarcely talk above a whisper her singing can be distinctly heard and the words understood in every part of the house.

She is perfectly conscious of her condition. She belongs to a well known family, and her case excites much interest.

# IRWIN IN POPULARITY VOTE.

**Church Bazaar to Settle Relation of County Board Official and M. J. Butler in Public Esteem.**

A bazaar will be held at St. Ann's Church, Garfield boulevard and Wentworth avenue, beginning Oct. 19 and ending Oct. 28. The plans are in the hands of the St. Vincent de Paul's society, assisted by other sodalities of the church. A feature of the bazaar, which is under the general supervision of Father Flannagan, will be a "popularity" contest between President James C. Irwin of the Cook County board and ex-Representative Michael J. Butler. The prize will be a diamond-studded gold watch. The voting contest will not be concluded until 12 p. m. on Oct. 28.

### Drunkard Kills His Parents.

South Bridge, Mass., Sept. 13.—At Fiskdale, ten miles from here, John King and his wife were killed by their son, Peter, who was crazed from liquor. The murderer also attempted to kill his brother Thomas. Peter is in an unconscious condition and may die.

### $11.50 Round Trip to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

Chicago and Northwestern railway, Sept. 15, good returning until Sept. 25. Trains leave 9 a. m., 6:30, 10, and 10:15 p. m. Ticket offices, 193 Clark street, and Wells street station.

# RAISES RATE TO AGENTS.

## WESTERN INSURANCE UNION TAKES RADICAL STEP.

**Commissions, Heretofore Limited to 15 Per Cent, Increased to Fifteen, Twenty, and Twenty-five, According to Nature of Business—Work of Niagara Falls Convention Considered Satisfactory—May Reach End of Session Today.**

[BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT.]

Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—The report of the Preservation committee recommending graded commission agents was adopted in full at today's session of the Western Union. It provides for an increase of commissions from 15 to 15, 20, and 25 per cent, according to the grade of business.

Next to this action in importance was the recommendation that the union relinquish control of the large cities to local boards where those exist. This was also adopted. Notice of the proposed change in the commission basis, which will take effect on Oct. 1, is embodied in the following:

"It has been determined by the Union managers to change somewhat the basis of compensation and to allow a graded commission of 15, 20, and 25 per cent on certain preferred risks to agents who have not been receiving heretofore more than 15 per cent commission from any source."

### Most Radical Step Taken.

This is regarded as the most radical step the union has ever taken. It is claimed it means separation of union and non-union companies in agencies. An agent now having both union and non-union companies retains the union companies and receives the increased commission or he keeps both the union and the non-union companies but is not paid more than 15 per cent commission by the former. To get the increased commission he must let his non-union companies go.

The report embodying this feature was brought up as a special order this morning. Great changes are made in the machinery of the union with the idea of creating a more compact and stronger organization. The report was taken up section by section, read, and passed over for vote in the afternoon.

It is accepted as an improvement on the former cumbersome methods. The changes in the commission basis have been urged before upon the union, but never successfully.

The utility of the scheme was doubted until this year, when a radical change seemed necessary to preserve the organization. That the plan will cause some of the companies now on the outside to join the union seems to be accepted as certain. Steps will be taken at once to put the new arrangement in force.

### New Distribution Looked For.

By not paying high commissions in the past union companies have lost much of the profitable preferred business to the outside companies, and now that they are in position to compete with the non-union companies on their own ground a different distribution of the business is looked for. The increase of 10 per cent for the preferred business will probably divert much of that class to the union channels.

Relinquishment of control over the large cities was decided upon the recommendation of the Preservation committee. This places the commission question in the five cities where the union has tried unsuccessfully to control that problem in the hands of the local boards where those exist.

More stringent action was taken against the practice of overhead writing. The rule passed on this subject is emphatic. In this connection a rule was also made which renders it more difficult for foreign brokers to control business throughout the country and covered by a general schedule.

The union also declared against writing floating policies on merchandise. A resolution confirming the result of the National board conference yesterday in regard to the control of acetylene lamps and other appliances by a general committee was passed.

### Hear of Nebraska Action.

Advices were received from Nebraska during the day that the Governor has nullified the action of the Insurance department, which held that a policy covering any risk in the State must be signed by an agent located in the county in which the risk is.

The Governor holds that it is sufficient for the policy to be signed by any agent in the State, the intent of the law being to protect the State only.

### Warned Against Rate War.

George A. Dorin, Pacific coast manager of the Hartford, who is at the meeting, made a speech warning the managers against allowing demoralization. He pictured the experience with the Pacific coast rate war for an example to the Western managers. A telegram of sympathy to Eugene Harbeck in his illness was sent today.

Much interest is shown in the history of the Missouri troubles. Thomas S. Chard in a talk said no blame should be attached to President Cram for his attitude regarding the suits, and the feeling against Mr. Cram has undergone a change.

Tonight the prospect is that the meeting will be concluded tomorrow. The election of officers will be held and there is little more to be done but business of a routine nature. The meeting may end by the afternoon.

The outcome of the meeting is considered most satisfactory, and some of the members have already taken trains out of the city.

Portland, Ind., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Sixty-seven insurance companies, local and foreign, and their local agents were this afternoon made defendants in a suit brought by Nathan B. Hawkins for an injunction to prevent the companies and agents from transacting any business in this city under the present method. It is alleged that with the knowledge of the companies the local agents have organized a Board of Underwriters and that all policies written have to pass through the hands of the underwriters' inspector, and should any of them be at a lower rate than that fixed by the board they are not accepted. Hawkins is cashier of the Citizens' Bank of this city.

New York, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Yesterday's meeting of the Suburban Underwriters' association was called simply to conform to the bylaws of the organization and without thought of transacting business, or even securing a quorum, which proved to be the case. No concerted action by the companies looking to the restoration of rates in the suburban territory will be attempted until the results on the Western union gathering, now in session, and that of the Southeastern Tariff association, to be held early next month, be known.

Manager E. F. Bedall of the Royal arrived from Europe today.

It is now thought that the Garden City Hotel loss, instead of being total, will not exceed 75 per cent. The building was insured for $96,500 and the furniture for $22,500. The Union of London had a $30,000 line on the property.

# SUES SHERIFF AND LYNCHERS.

**Wife of W. H. Jenkins Wants $35,000 Damages for Murder of Her Husband in Indiana.**

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Mrs. Lula C. Jenkins, a dressmaker of Chicago, today brought three suits in the United States court to recover $35,000 damages from citizens of Ripley County on account of the lynching of her husband, William H. Jenkins, at Versailles in September, 1897.

Mrs. Jenkins sues as a poor person and asks $10,000 from Henry Busching, who was Sheriff at the time, and charges that he neglected his duty in failing to oppose the work of the mob and in refusing to cut down the body of Jenkins before life was extinct.

The second suit, for $15,000, is against Sheriff Busching and his six bondsmen, and charges that the guards were incompetent, unarmed, and youthful, and did not fire a shot in defense of the prisoners.

The third case, for $10,000, names sixty citizens of Ripley County and charges them with having entered into a conspiracy to kill her husband and four other men.

### Nelson Morris & Co. Separate Plants.

Under the title of the National Box company the box manufactory of Nelson Morris & Co. was incorporated yesterday as a separate company. The capital stock was given as $300,000, and Edward Morris, Ira Morris, and T. E. Mason were the incorporators. It was stated by Edward Morris that the firm merely wished to make its box manufactory a separate plant.

### May Crown a Jewess Queen.

Wichita, Kas., Sept. 13.—A movement was inaugurated here this morning to elect Miss Sadie Joseph, a Jewess, for queen of the fall festival. Sentiment growing out of the Dreyfus affair is responsible for the movement. Already hundreds of ballots, which have to be purchased, have been cast in her favor.

# VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

### Narrow-Minded Dr. Andrews.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—If Dr. Andrews' position would depend on the parents of the children attending the Chicago public schools, the doctor would surely be relieved of directing the education of our children. He is a narrow-minded man who can justify France on the condemnation of Captain Dreyfus, when he himself admits that he does not know more about the Dreyfus case than the rest of the world.

A CONSTANT READER.

### Labor Unions.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—Accept my thanks for your editorial in this morning's issue entitled "Important Labor Adjustment." It is both pertinent and timely. I wish all our influential public journals would join in one purpose to do away with the pernicious elements in labor unions. There is good in them, no doubt, but the good is minimized by the mercenary, tyrannical, and, in many cases, murderous spirit of the few, and these include the leaders. The rank and file are not always the worst element in their councils.

W. H. RICE.

### Are Doctors Infallible?

[Editor of The Tribune.]—The Rev. Noah M. Wells, a minister in the Presbyterian Church, was proud of his advanced age and good health, and was fond of relating that at one time in his life physicians pronounced his case hopeless and gave him up to die. At a certain juncture in the story his daughter would inquire: "Where are all of those doctors now?" With some animation he would reply: "All dead! All dead!"

PARA C.

### An Open Letter to Mr. Andrews.

Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, Chicago: I have noted your statements regarding the Dreyfus case, your answer to Mr. Kraus. You say the press and the people of this country had acquitted the prisoner before he was tried. I am one of the people of this country, and so far as I am concerned, your statement is false. I like fair play, and I defy you to find in history anything more unfair than the treatment of this man. I have children in Chicago schools, and, knowing your views of justice, I am exceedingly sorry you are here at the head of this school system. I do not believe in military rule in time of peace, and it will not go in America.

FREDERICK G. GALE.

### Wants Andrews Removed.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—I notice a reply of Dr. Andrews to Mr. Kraus' open letter, wherein he reiterates his opinion previously expressed that he believes Dreyfus guilty. To my mind, a man who will express a judgment against the almost unanimous opinion of the best legal talent in the entire world is hardly a fit man to stand at the head of our school system to dictate the teachings of our children. I would, therefore, think it imperative on the part of our city executive to displace such a person without delay, otherwise he can hardly consistently ask for the franchise of our citizens, should he again aspire either for reelection as Mayor or any other office in the gift of our people.

JUSTICE.

### Advice for Frenchmen.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—The heart of every Frenchman living in America must burn with shame as he reads the results of the Dreyfus trial. He must see the difference between American justice and liberty and French injustice and tyranny. In every part of the world today honest men are protesting not merely in words but in decisive action their abhorrence of such cowardly injustice as has been displayed towards Dreyfus, and they refuse to allow this matter to pass without striking a blow for justice. What are the Frenchmen in America going to do in this matter? I believe they are unanimous in their condemnation of the miscreants who have consigned an innocent man to a living death, and of the system which makes such a thing possible at this date. If this is so, let them register their condemnation in a practical way, a way that will convince France and the world that there are Frenchmen who are prepared to stand for justice.

At this moment of writing, I do not know what the French population in the United States is, but it is certain there are thousands in the country who have not yet become naturalized citizens. Let them organize at once, appoint a prominent man in their councils, and inaugurate a movement to reach every unnaturalized Frenchman in America, and on a given date, in whatever part of the country they may be, register their application for citizenship and send a list of the names across to the French press, explaining their action, and thus, by renouncing allegiance to their fatherland, inscribe in French history their everlasting reproof and refusal to tolerate injustice, tyranny, and oppression.

WALTER SCOTT.

### England's Ulterior Object.

New York, Sept. 11.—[Editor of The Tribune.]—There is a point that is carefully concealed from Americans in England's claims against the Boers. England demands that the South African Republic grant to uitlanders (foreigners) naturalization and the right to vote without their forswearing allegiance to their foreign governments.

Of course, soon after being naturalized, they will vote to become part of the English empire, and as they already outnumber the Boers three to one, the whole thing is a farce.

Americans cannot give England even moral support in this wrongdoing.

Such a course for the United States would be national suicide, and our fellow-countrymen, without regard to party, will soon awaken to this truth. Besides this, England has no right to interfere with the autonomy of the South African Republic. The "suzerainty" claimed by England relates at the utmost only to dealings between that republic and foreign powers.

The only words relating to suzerainty in the treaty of 1884 between England and the Boers are: "Article 4. The South African Republic will conclude no treaty or engagement with any state or nation other than the Orange Free State, nor with any native tribe to the eastward or westward of the republic, until the same has been approved by her Majesty, the Queen." The word suzerainty does not occur in it, but was abrogated with the treaty of 1881.

No possible "Anglo-American alliance" should require our great country either to aid England in doing any wrong or to stultify ourselves.

"Blood is thicker than water," and these South African Republicans are of the same blood with the New York and New Jersey Americans of Holland and of Dutch-Huguenot descent, who fought England in the American revolution, and again in 1812, when England still claimed a suzerainty right to search American vessels.

Mountains of gold and oceans of diamonds cannot save our country from the ultimate consequence of upholding English rapacity for present gain.

GEO. W. VAN SICLEN.

### The Right to Die.

[Editor of The Tribune.]—For personal reasons it is yet too soon for many to publicly and candidly admit the facts concerning the theories promulgated by Judge Baldwin, seconded by Dr. Nickerson, as noted in your issue of the 12th inst.

Suggestions regarding the curtailment of human life meet vehement opposition and lend no credit to the champion of the view. Sentiment on the subject is so ingrained in the public mind that mention of means in aid to "shuffling off this mortal coil," though soever racked with incurable pain, submits the pioneer in its advocacy to reprobation.

Physicians seriously antagonize their clientele when tempted to announce a measure that to thinking minds must appear the only reasonable, humane, and imperative surcease from intense, irremediable, and pitiless suffering.

But the truth in the premises and the urgency of its adoption must, nay, does, meet far wider conclusions, is more extensively accepted, than we care to dream of.

It is the idea, the sentiment, coupled with the uncertainty of the fathomless future, that instinctively make us recoil from the thought of leaving the world we know "for that we know not of." Our earliest religious and social training tend to this result. The promise of the joys awaiting us in the beautiful land of the blest not being sufficiently encouraging to incite voluntary exploration while here and well.

Thirty-five years in the service of the suffering has afforded not a little observation as to the longing desire of many brave but distracted souls to pass into the realm of painless existence, irrespective of theological conceptions.

Strong men and brave women have appealed imploringly to be relieved of the tortures they felt assured death alone could annul, willing implicitly to trust in the great mercy of a loving God for future weal or woe, if only the present cup might pass from them.

Others, also, have stood at bedsides where only inanimate substance could be impassive to the pleas of such sufferers.

Is there no hope of deliverence from useless goading of the human mind and frame?

Happily, yes, when maudlin sentiment shall have succumbed to earnest sympathy and reason.

Behold! We are in the formative age of great conclusions. We are more and more being governed by intelligence and less by superstition. Sooner than we now believe, better judgment and greater love will rule our motives. The opinions of educated physicians will be more weighty, because actuated for the best interest of the patient and not suppressed by public ignorance. His duty will be more to advise how rightly to live than the giving of medicines. Of such the law of the land will appoint medical juries, competent to decide whether sufferers from lingering fatal maladies shall be compelled to endure the terrible agonies from which they implore deliverance or be gently quieted unto final rest.

F. L. PEIRO, M. D.

# REBUKE FROM GEN. MERRITT.

**Will Not Discuss Philippine Question, but Declares Boston Papers Have Acted Unfairly.**

Boston, Mass., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—General Wesley Merritt left here tonight for New York.

General Merritt refused to discuss the Philippine question in any of its phases.

He did say, however, as a personal matter: "It think it was an unjust thing for a Boston paper to bring my wife's name into this Philippine matter. My wife was said to be unwilling that I should go to the Philippines. All this is as untrue as it is unjust. I am willing to go any time that it is deemed best for me to do so. In fact, I have assured the President of this many times."

Teachers are brain workers and need Shredded Whole Wheat Biscuit.

# SEES DANGER TO FRANCE.

## ZOLA FEARS GERMANY WILL EXPOSE THE DREYFUS CONSPIRACY.

**Full Text of the Letter in Which the Novelist Urges His Government to Secure from Berlin the Documents Which Will Prove the Innocence of the Prisoner at Rennes Before French Injustice Is Exposed by Order of the Kaiser.**

The following is the full text of the letter written to the Paris Aurore and printed in part in THE TRIBUNE of Tuesday morning:

"I am in mortal fear! It is not anger, avenging indignation, the need to proclaim the crime and demand its punishment in the name of truth and justice that I feel now. It is terror—the sacred terror of the man who sees the impossible being realized, the rivers flowing back to their sources, the earth turning without the sun—and in my fear I cry the distress of our generous and noble France. My dread is of the abyss into which she is falling.

"We had fondly imagined that the Rennes court-martial was the fifth act of the terrible tragedy which we have been living for close upon two years past. All the dangerous stages seemed to us to have been passed. We thought we were approaching a dénouement of pacification and concord. After the dreadful battle the victory of right became inevitable; the play must end, happily, with the classic triumph of the innocent.

"And we have been deceived. A new stage opens before us, and that the most unexpected and the most terrifying of all, still further darkening the drama, prolonging it and urging it toward an unknown termination, before which our reason trembles and grows weak.

"The Rennes trial was only the fourth act, and, great God! what will the fifth act be? What new tortures and sufferings will it bring? To what supreme expiation will it force our people? For is it not certain that the innocent cannot be twice condemned, and that such an ending would blot out the sun and arouse the nations?

"Ah! That fourth act! That trial at Rennes! In what mortal agony did I live through it in that solitude where I had taken refuge in order to disappear from the scene like a good citizen desirous of giving no cause for passion and disorder! With what a tightening of the heart did I not await the telegrams and papers! And what revolt and what pain did their perusal not cause me! The days of that splendid month of appeal were blackened, and never have I felt the gloom and chill of mourning under the skies so glorious.

### Despair of Exile.

"Assuredly, for two years past I have had my share of suffering. I have heard the mob shouting death at my heels. I have seen at my feet an ignoble mire of insult and menace. For eighteen months I tasted the despair of exile. Then there were my two idyls—lamentable spectacles of villainy and iniquity. But what are my trials in comparison with the trial at Rennes? Idyls, refreshing scenes where hope flowers.

"We have been witnesses of monstrous things—the prosecution of Colonel Picquart, the inquiry into the criminal chamber of the Court of Cassation, the 'loi de dessaisissement' which resulted from it. But all that seems childish now. The inevitable progression has followed its course. The Rennes trial stands out above all like the abominable flower of all these heaped up dunghills.

"We have seen the most extraordinary collection of attempts against truth and and justice—a band of witnesses directing the course of the trial, making their plans every night for the cowardly ambush of the morrow; pressing the charge, in place of the public prosecutor, with lies; terrorising and insulting those who contradicted them; imposing, with the insolence of their stripes and their plumes, upon a tribunal knuckling down to this invasion of their chiefs, visibly annoyed at seeing them in a criminal posture acting in obedience to a peculiar mental process.

"A grotesque public prosecutor, who enlarges the bounds of imbecility and leaves to future historians a charge whose stupid and murderous emptiness will be an eternal cause of wonder; a man of such senile and obstinate cruelty that he seems to be irresponsible, born of a human animal not yet classed. A defense which it was at first endeavored to assassinate, which was made to sit down every time it became troublesome, and which finally was refused permission to produce the decisive proof which it demanded, the only witnesses who know.

### Never a Cry of Pity.

"And this abomination lasted for a whole month in face of the innocent—that piteous Dreyfus, the poor shreds of whose humanity would make the stones weep. And his former comrades came and kicked him, and his former chiefs came and crushed him with their rank so as to save themselves from the galleys. And there was never a cry of pity, never a throb of generosity in those shameful souls! And it is our sweet France that has given this spectacle to the world!

"When the complete report of the Rennes trial is published there will exist no more execrable monument of human infamy. This is beyond all. Never before has a document of such wickedness been furnished to history. Ignorance, folly, cruelty, falsehood, crime, are displayed there with an impudence that will make future generations shudder. There are in that collection avowals of our baseness at which human nature will blush!

"And it is that which makes me tremble, for in order that such a trial should have been possible in a nation, that a nation should lay itself open to the world for such a consultation upon its social and intellectual condition, it must undergo a terrible crisis.

"Is it death that is approaching? And what bath of truth, or purity of equity will save us from the poisonous mud in which we are agonizing?

### Powerless to Be Just.

"As I wrote in my letter to the President of the republic after the scandalous acquittal of Esterhazy, it is impossible for a court-martial to undo what a court-martial has done. This is contrary to discipline, and the judgment of the Rennes court-martial—that judgment which in its Jesuitical embarrassment has not the courage to say yes or no—is the plain proposal that military justice is powerless to be just, since it is not free, since it defies evidence most to the point, to again condemn an innocent man and throws doubt upon its own infallibility.

"Military justice is seen to be nothing more than a weapon of execution in the hands of commanders. Henceforward it can but be an expeditious form of justice in time of war. It must disappear in time of peace. The moment it showed itself incapable of equity, of simple logic, and of mere common sense it condemned itself.

"Has thought been given to the atrocious situation in which we are made to stand among the civilized nations?

"A first court-martial, deceived in its ignorance of the law and its want of skill in sifting evidence, condemns an innocent man.

"A second court-martial, which likewise was deceived by a most impudent conspiracy of lies and frauds, acquits a guilty man.

"A third court-martial, when light has been thrown on the matter, when the highest magistracy of the country consents to leave to it the glory of making reparation for an error, dares to deny the full daylight, and a second time finds the innocent guilty.

"This is irreparable. The last crime has been committed. Jesus was condemned but once.

### Let Final Ruin Come.

"But let final ruin come, let France fall a prey to faction, let the country be aflame and perish in the embers, let the army itself lose honor rather than confess that some members of it made a mistake, and that certain Generals are liars and forgers. The idea shall be crucified; the saber must remain king.

"And so we find ourselves in this glorious condition before Europe and before the world! The whole world is convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus. If a doubt had remained in the minds of some far away the blinding glare of the Rennes trial would have carried the full light there. All the courts of the powers that are our neighbors are well informed, know the documents, have proof of the worthlessness of three or four of our Generals, and of the shameful paralysis of our military justice.

"A moral Sedan has been lost—a Sedan a hundredfold more disastrous than that other one, where only blood was spilt. And I repeat, what fills me with dread is, this defeat of our honor seems irreparable, for how are we to quash the judgments of three courts-martial? Where shall we find the heroism to confess our fault, to march onward with head uplifted proudly? Where is the government with courage to be a government of public safety? Where are the chambers that will understand and act before the inevitable final crash?

### Reckoning Day of Glory.

"The worst of it all is that we have come to a reckoning day of glory. France desires to celebrate its century of labor, of science, of struggle for liberty, for truth, and for justice. No century that has passed has been marked by more superb efforts; this will be seen later on. And France has called together in her capital all the people of the earth to glorify her victory, liberty won, truth and justice promised to earth.

"Thus, a few months hence, the people will come; and what they will find will be the innocent twice condemned, truth trampled upon, justice assassinated.

"We have fallen beneath their contempt, and they will come and laugh at us in our faces. They will drink our wines; they will kiss our maid servants as people do in the low class inn, which is not above that sort of thing.

"Is all this possible? Are we going to allow our exhibition to be the foul, despised place where the whole world is willing to seek its pleasure only? No! A thousand times no! We must have, and that at once, the fifth act of the monstrous tragedy, even if we have to lose our flesh and blood in the effort. We must have our honor restored before we salute the visiting peoples in a France healed and regenerated.

"This fifth act haunts me, and I am ever recurring to it. I am working on it; I build it up in my imagination. Has it been noticed that this Dreyfus affair, this gigantic drama which moves the universe, seems to be staged by some sublime dramatist desirous of making it an incomparable masterpiece?

"I will not recall the extraordinary incidents that have stirred our souls. At every fresh act passion has swollen, horror has grown more intense. In this living piece it is Fate that has genius. Destiny is there, actuating the players, determining the incidents under the tempest it unchains; and assuredly it wants the masterpiece to be complete and is preparing us for a fifth act—a superhuman act which will make France glorious once again and replace her in the forefront of the nations.

### Fate Decreed the Crime.

"For you may be sure of this—it was Fate that decreed the supreme crime—the second condemnation of the innocent. The crime had to be committed for the sake of the tragic grandeur, the sovereign beauty, the expiation, perhaps, which will allow of the apotheosis, the final transformation scene.

"And now that we have sounded the uttermost depths of horror, I await the fifth act, which will end the drama by delivering us; by restoring us to health and fresh youth.

"I will now speak plainly of my fear. It has always been, as I have allowed it to be understood on several occasions, that the truth—the decisive, overwhelming proof—should come to us from Germany. We must look to the possibility of Germany bringing out the fifth act of the drama in a thunderclap squarely and courageously in the face.

### "Here Is My Confession."

"Here is my confession: Previous to my trial in January, 1898, I learned with certainty that Esterhazy was the traitor; that he had supplied Colonel Schwartzkoppen with a large number of documents; that many of these documents were in his handwriting, and that a complete collection of them was to be found in the War office at Berlin.

"From that time on I have, as a good Frenchman, been in constant dread. I thought with terror that Germany, our enemy of tomorrow, would perhaps slap us in the face with the proofs in its possession. Accordingly, with Labori, I decided to cite as witnesses the military attachés. We were well aware we were not likely to bring them to the bar, but we desired to let the government know we knew the truth in the hope that it would take action.

"No heed was taken. Mock was made of us. The weapon Germany has in her hands was left there, and matters remained unchanged up to the time of the Rennes trial.

"On my return to France I hurried to see Labori. I insisted, with the energy of despair, on steps being taken to bring the matter before the Cabinet, to determine the dreadful character of the situation and to ask if the government would not intervene, so as to obtain the documents for us. That was certainly a most delicate matter.

"Then there was that unfortunate Dreyfus to be saved, so that we were prepared to make every concession for fear of irritating public opinion, already at a high pitch of excitement. If the court-martial acquitted Dreyfus it thereby deprived the documents of their nocuous virus; it shattered, in the hands of Germany, the weapon she might have used. The acquittal of Dreyfus meant the recognition of an error and its reparation.

### Aggravate the Danger.

"My patriotic torment grew more intolerable when I felt that a court-martial was about to aggravate the danger by again condemning the innocent—the man whose innocence would one day be cried aloud by the publication of the documents in Berlin.

"That is why I have never ceased to act, begging Labori to demand the documents, to cite M. de Schwartzkoppen, who alone can throw full light on the matter, and the day that Labori took advantage of the opportunity given him by the accusers bringinging to the bar an unworthy foreigner—the day he arose and demanded that the court-martial hear the man from whom a single word would close the affair, he did his duty. His was the heroic voice that nothing can reduce to silence. His demand has survived the trial, and must inevitably reopen it and end it once and for all by the only possible solution—the acquittal of the innocent.

"The demand for the documents has been made. Their ultimate production is a certainty.

"You see the awful, intolerable danger in which the President of the Rennes court-martial has put us by refusing to use his discretionary power to prevent the publication of the documents. Never was anything more brutal! Never was the door so willfully shut upon the truth! And a third court-martial was added to the two others, in which the error was so blinding that the denial from Berlin would now condemn three iniquitous sentences.

### To Forestall Germany.

"The ministry forgot that government is foresight. If it does not wish to leave to the good pleasure of Germany the fifth act, the 'denouement' before which every good Frenchman should tremble, it is the government's duty to play this fifth act without delay, in order to prevent its coming to us from Germany.

"The government can procure the documents. Diplomacy has settled greater difficulties than this. Whenever it ventures to ask for the documents enumerated in the bordereau they will be given, and that will be the 'fait nouveau' which will necessitate a second revision before the Court of Cassation, which will be this time, I hope, fully informed and would quash the verdict 'sans renvoi' in the plenitude of its sovereign majesty.

"But if the government still hesitates, the defenders of truth and justice will do what is necessary. Not one of us will desert his post. Invincible proof we shall finally end by obtaining.

"On Nov. 23 we shall be at Versailles. My trial will recommence, inasmuch as it is to recommence in all its fullness. If, meanwhile, justice is not done, we will again have to do it. My beloved, my valiant Labori, whose honor has but increased, will pronounce what he failed to utter at Rennes. And thus, as you see, nothing will be lost. He will merely have to tell the truth, without fear of injuring me, for I am ready to pay for it with my liberty and my blood.

### Swears Dreyfus Is Innocent.

"Before the Seine Assize Court I swore to the innocence of Dreyfus. I swear to it before the entire world, which now proclaims it with me, and, I repeat, truth is on the march. Nothing will stop it. At Rennes it has just made a giant's stride!

"I no longer have any fear except that I may see it arrive in a thunderclap of the avenging Nemesis.

EMILE ZOLA."


DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

A pure cream of tartar powder

Highest award at Chicago World's Fair.
Highest tests by U. S. Gov't Chemists.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., CHICAGO.

Imitation baking powders are mostly made from alum. They may cost less per pound, but their use is at the cost of health.


# NO OYSTER TRUST IN CHICAGO.

**Dealers Say None Exists and That There Is No War Between East and West.**

Rumors of an oyster war between the East and the West, and the further report that a Chicago trust exists and is dictating prices to New York firms, brought smiles to the faces of Chicago oyster dealers yesterday.

"That's a fairy tale," said W. Vernon Booth. "There is no oyster trust, and our firm is quoting prices this season a shade lower than last year. I expect prices will remain the same. The Baltimore oyster crop will be an immense one and no one need fear about the supply. During the hot weather there was little trade, but business has picked up wonderfully with the cooler weather. When the season is in full blast it will be found the quality is all right. The report that the oysters are not fat and luscious as ever is untrue."

"We buy from Ellsworth & Co., New York," said a member of the firm of F. M. Smith & Co., "and have to pay the prices they name. If there were any signs of a trust they might father it rather than shift it on Chicago, but the Atlantic coast is too long and has too many oyster coves for any oyster trust to exist long. Prices with us are slightly higher. The quality is all right for this season."

South Water street firms handling oysters claimed prices are a shade higher but that the demands of the trade are not heavy enough to amount to much in the way of business. The outlook for the coming season is considered most encouraging.

# TALK OF A BUILDING LOCKOUT.

**Chicago Contractors Ask Trades Council for Concessions and Are Refused—Lathers at Work.**

The threat of the Chicago Masons' and Builders' associations to lock out the members of the Building Trades Council unless the council would sign a new agreement with them was reiterated yesterday at a meeting of the Lockout committee of the masons with a committee of the Building Trades Council in the office of Samuel Smith, secretary of the Master Plumbers' association, in the Schiller Building. It was the intention of the contractors to induce the building trades to enter into a new agreement as to hours, but the members of the building trades committee refused to grant any concessions.

The 230 members of the Journeymen Lathers' association who have been out of work since Monday, when a lockout was declared, all went back, and it is said that the lockout will have no further effect. President C. F. Wilson of the journeymen said that there would be work enough for the men, and that the master lathers would be forced to declare the lockout off and pay the $25 fine imposed upon them.

"There are fifty master lathers in the city," he said, "and of these only twenty-four belong to the association. The trouble originated in an attempt to secure recognition of the association and force out of business the other master lathers."

William Waldman, formerly financial secretary and organizer of local union 61, United Garment Workers of America, was arrested on warrants sworn out by A. B. Taylor, a cutter, charging larceny as bailee of a $10 initiation fee paid to the defendant some months ago to join the garment workers' union. Waldman is employed by James H. Hirsch & Co., 192 Market street. He says Taylor refused to join the union till after he had lost his position because of such refusal. When he joined the fee was paid to the union, Taylor says.

### Arrest Volunteers of America.

Eight members of the Volunteers of America were arraigned before Justice Hennessy at Englewood yesterday on the charge of obstructing the streets and being a public nuisance. They were holding a meeting at Sixty-third and Halsted streets when arrested. The volunteers were: Captain John Lockett, Lieutenant Irene Bush, William Eggleston, George Nichol, Joseph Storm, Earnest Evans, Bertha Evans, and Elizabeth Mantimore. The cases were continued to Sept. 22.


Perfect BODY-BUILDING Food Grape-Nuts

17 MATERIALS IN BODY

If you would live well, eat well, that is, make sensible selection of your food.

The body must have all of the seventeen ingredients required in building up a body or disease sets in.

Grape-Nuts are made from wheat and barley, selected and so handled in the processes of manufacture as to change the starch into grape sugar, hence the first part of the name.

They contain all the needed elements to combine with Oxygen, Water and Albumen to reconstruct and maintain the body in perfect health. Grape-Nuts food is the most scientifically made article for human consumption ever produced, and will make clear its healthful claims to any user.

# SILVER MEN OPEN FIGHT.

## SIXTEEN TO ONE CLUBS AND LEAGUES ESTABLISH HEADQUARTERS.

**Secretary Clark of the Ohio Valley League Comes to Chicago and from the Unity Building Starts the Campaign for Capturing the Democratic National Convention—Congressman Reeves Discusses the Situation, but Reaches No Decision.**

That particular faction of the Democratic party enrolled in bimetallic unions and leagues has opened its campaign for control of the next national convention. The program mapped out by this element at a conference held in this city on July 21 has been put in operation. These people had offered their services to the national committee, with a proposition to coöperate in organization work and keep free silver to the fore as the dominant issue. They received a vote of thanks and an assurance that if the committee at any time required their assistance it would call upon them.

This cold reception of their proposition was regarded by the bimetallists as a sort of gentle but effective "turn down," and so they decided to fight. In the preliminary council of war were such chiefs as John P. Altgeld, George Fred Williams, J. A. Warner, James P. Tarvin, Allan W. Clark, Willis J. Abbot, and half a dozen others less prominent in the National Bimetallic union and the Ohio Valley League of Bimetallic Clubs. They said the national committee should not be permitted to manipulate the party machinery against the proposition of free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. It was agreed that an active movement should be started in Illinois, New York, and other States where the party organization is considered as antagonistic to the "heaven-born ratio" for contesting delegations to the national convention.

### Headquarters in Unity Block.

Allan W. Clark, secretary of the Ohio Valley league, came to Chicago yesterday and arranged for the opening of headquarters in Mr. Altgeld's building. By coming only a few days in advance of the new Executive, Press and Ways and Means committees of the national body, this sudden development caused a sensation in the Harrison, or what has become known as the regular organization, camp. It is regarded as the forerunner of great factional troubles.

Along with news of the opening of headquarters came information that the Altgeld people have started the organization of ward clubs in Chicago. The Thirty-fourth Ward club met on Tuesday night and set the ball rolling. It is understood that every other ward in the city is to act similarly with as little delay as possible.

Mr. Clark has not as yet made any announcements of his program, but the organization leaders say he does not need to make any. They claim to understand what his presence here means. It is said the plan is to consolidate all the silver organizations and organize them for the primaries, at which delegates will be selected. It is also said the scheme is one the bimetallists have been carefully evolving for more than a year to control completely the next national convention.

### Reeves Still Uncertain.

Congressman Walter Reeves did not make the expected announcement yesterday regarding his Gubernatorial candidacy, postponing his decision for a few days. There was one point, however, which both he and his friends emphasized. In case he does conclude to become a candidate it will not be as an anti-Tanner, anti-Yates, or anti-any-one-else candidate, but simply as the candidate of the Republican party.

"If I decide to go into the race," Congressman Reeves said, "it will be without reference to the candidacy of any one else. I shall stand simply for myself and the Republican party of Illinois."

Throughout the morning Mr. Reeves received friends from points down in the State and from Cook County in his rooms at the Grand Pacific, and he was urged to enter the race. He declared, however, late in the afternoon that he had not yet made up his mind.

"I am consulting with my friends as to what seems the wisest course to follow," he said, "and that is all I have to say at present. There has been no formal conference."

### Marshal Hitch Near Him.

United States Marshal Charles P. Hitch, who was at the head of the Calhoun boom, was also at the Grand Pacific, and was a prominent figure at the morning conferences. He declared, however, he was not in the city in connection with Congressman Reeves' candidacy, but the fact that he occupied a room adjoining that of the Congressman was suggestive of some interest in the former.

"I am free to say," said Mr. Hitch, "that if Congressman Reeves decides to enter the race I shall be only too glad to render him such assistance as is in my power, for the reason that I consider he would make a most available candidate for Governor. He is a man of ripe experience and capacity, is widely known, and has an absolutely clean record. I trust he may decide to become a candidate, but as yet he has not reached a decision in the matter. It has come upon him so suddenly and unexpectedly that he was not prepared to declare himself without first giving the matter careful consideration and consulting with his friends."

A Chicago friend of the Streator Congressman said: "I know Congressman Reeves has been much annoyed by the suggestion of his being distinctly an anti-Tanner candidate. He has no desire to pose as anything but a Republican candidate, without the slightest reference to any other candidate."

### Boy Is Mysteriously Shot.

Calumet, Mich., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Peter Beaudion and Peter Tobilo, aged 14 and 15 respectively, started hunting this morning. Beaudion is now dying at Calumet Hospital, with no less than forty buck shot in his body and the other boy is under arrest. Tobilo claims he shot Beaudion accidentally, but told a different story when he first acknowledged the deed.

### Will Meet Next in Chicago.

Cincinnati, O., Sept. 13.—The National Association of Harness-Makers decided today to meet next September in Chicago. The following officers were elected: President, John Banholzer; Vice President, C. F. G. Steader; secretary, Edward Hamsch; treasurer, James Cisler. All the officers reside in Chicago, as it is the custom to select the officers from the place where the annual convention is held.

### Joliet Store Again Robbed.

Joliet, Ill., Sept. 13.—For the second time within the last four months the dry goods house of L. F. Beach & Co. was entered by burglars last night and robbed of $800 worth of black silks.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS FILED FOR RECORD Wednesday, Sept. 13, 1899:

Vernon-av., 400 n of 39th-st., w f, 16 67-100x124, April 12 [E. S. Turner to John W. Turner] ... $ 6,500

S. Canal-st., 125 n of 12th, e f, 37½x125, Aug. 21 [American T. & S. Bank to C. W. Rollmeder] ... 1,300

109th-st., s w cor Indiana-av., s f, 48x137, Sept. 11 [R. Cannon to A. Dykstra] ... 2,100

[illegible] ... 1,000

[illegible] ... 1,300

Lexington-st., 300 e of S. 40th-av., s f, 25x125, July 14 [M. O'Brien to Thos. J. O'Brien] ... 1,000

[illegible] ... 1,500

[illegible] ... 1,541

[illegible] ... 1,750

[illegible] ... 3,500

[illegible] ... 17,000

Armour-av., 000 s of 47th-st., e f, 24x100, Aug. 9 [J. J. Morrissey et al., by M. in C. to C. Dow] ... 1,475

[illegible] ... 5,000

[illegible] ... 8,150

[illegible] ... 1,500

[illegible] ... 1,000

[illegible] ... 1

[illegible] ... 1

[illegible] ... 1

[illegible] ... 1

[illegible] ... 1,000

[illegible] ... 4,907

[illegible] ... 4,907

[illegible]

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Columbia-st., 295 e of Leavitt, n f, 37½x15, and other property, Sept. 11 [N. W. Jensen to P. F. Thorsen] ... 8,000

Same property, Sept. 11 [P. F. Thorsen to M. S. Jensen] ... 8,000

Osgood-st., 225 s of Byron, w f, 25x120, July 13 [A. Anderson to C. C. Hefter] ... 1,000

Byron-av., 150 w of W. Ravenswood Park, s f, 32x120, Sept. 12 [National Union B. Assn. to J. A. Swanson] ... 1,200

N. 43d-av., 200 s of Berteau, e f, 50x144 1-3, Sept. 12 [K. L. Barbour to F. L. Richey] ... 4,000

Evanston-av., 100 s of Carmen, e f, 88x154, Sept. 12 [A. Chytraus to D. E. Hegstrom] ... 5,720

Hamilton-av., 141 n of Roscoe-st., w f, 25x124, Sept. 12 [N. Reinberger to J. E. Goggin] ... 2,500

Grove Park, 144 w of Paulina-st., s f, 36x108, Sept. 12 [H. A. McCandless to R. F. McCandless] ... 4,000

Nelson-st., 200 w of Perry, n f, 50x125, Sept. 12 [J. E. Goggin to N. Reinberger] ... 3,850

North-av., n e cor Homan, s f, 49x140, Aug. 8 [B. Stockhausen to C. Schall], revenue $6.50 ... 1

Dickson-st., 168 n of Blackhawk, w f, 24x124, Sept. 12 [T. Janikowski to John Janikowski], revenue $2.50 ... 1

Colorado-av., 168 e of Sacramento, n f, 24x100, Oct. 11, 1898 [Twelfth Ward B. and L. Assn. to D. S. Bain] ... 2,000

Oakley-av., 178 n of Van Buren-st., w f, 18x124, May 15 [Thomas N. McCauley to R. B. Leasure] ... 5,750

Taylor-st., n w cor Desplaines, s f, 24x115, Sept. 12 [Jerome Buresh to Charles J. Vopicka] ... 15,000

Western-av., s e cor 19th-st., w f, 73x115; Western-av., n e cor 20th-st., w f, 169x115, June 19 [M. M. Brand et al. to H. A. Goodrich] ... 10,000

S. 42d-ct., 99½ n of 14th-st., w f, 25x125, Aug. 15 [M. Hlava to M. Kral] ... 2,500

California-av., 24 n of 23d-st., e f, 24x125, Sept. 9 [B. Reinhold to C. Unrath] ... 2,900

Indiana-av., 244 s of 43d-st., w f, 25x160, incumb. of $7,000, Sept. 12 [R. A. Leddy to I. Ehrlich] ... 10,000

Champlain-av., 323 n of 47th-st., w f, 25x120, Sept. 12 [Mollie Stoll to Chas. Ottman] ... 4,500

53d-st., 120 e of Sangamon, s f, 24x144, Sept. 12 [J. Collins to M. Smith] ... 1,000

Homan-av., s e cor 72d-st., w f, 48x124, Feb. 17, 1898 [W. Nelson to A. Melin] ... 1,000

Union-av., 155 s of 75th-st., w f, 40x125, April 1 [M. F. Fellows to J. W. Hunter] ... 1,500

Stewart-av., 446 n of 79th-st., e f, 25x133, Sept. 7 [L. E. Mackey et al., by M. in C., to Northern Trust Co.] ... 4,900

L 4 (except part conveyed to Union Stock Yards and Transit Co.), Cir. Ct. Comrs. sub, n w n w ¼, 5-38-14, being at the n e cor of Ashland-av. and South Branch of Chicago River, July 31 [John Brennock et al., by M. in C., to John B. Sherman] ... 34,946

Halsted-st., s w cor Byron, e f, 150x252, und 1-7 int., Sept. 8 [E. B. Boyden et al., by M. in C., to M. J. Friend] ... 5,544

Commercial-av., 25 n of 96th-st., w f, 25x138¾, Sept. 12 [M. McGlynn et al., by M. in C., to Chicago Permanent B. and L. Assn.] ... 3,461

L 46 to 50, sub n pt b 3, Suffern's sub, s w 6-39-14 [error], June 5 [J. N. Kildahl to Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess society] ... 1,600

Sunnyside-av., 114 e of Lyman-st., s f, 35x122, Aug. 25 [M. M. Trieb to F. A. Nelles] ... 2,100

21st-st., 192 e of Rockwell, s f, 72x125, and other property, Sept. 6 [Lee H. Wilson et al., by M. in C., to Oscar Rosenthal] ... 7,072

St. Lawrence-av., bet 49th and 50th-sts., e f, 20x125, Sept. 7 [Geo. R. Day to L. W. B. Day] ... 6,000

63d-st., s e cor Talman-av., n f, 133x125, Sept. 20, 1895 [J. McK. Cleland to J. A. Marquis] ... 4,000

## BUILDING PERMITS.

THE FOLLOWING PERMITS WERE ISSUED by the Building department yesterday:

Catholic Bishop of Chicago, 3-story brick, 1314-16 Schubert-av. ... $ 9,000

M. Naumes, 1 story frame, 1751 N. Sacramento-av. ... 1,000

James Stotts, 2-story frame, 1492 N. Central Park ... 1,950

J. Thomiesefski, 2-story frame, 4616 S. Wood-st. ... 2,400

A. Ohman, 4345 W. 24th-st. ... 3,000

J. L. Simmons, 1 story brick, 2459 Jackson-st. ... 4,400

Thomas Sutton, 2-story brick, 1566 W. Adams-st. ... 8,000

Peter Buellesback, 2-story brick, 823 S. Spaulding-av. ... 4,500

D. H. Harrington, 65 N. 61st-st. ... 2,400

L. Leberg, 1 story brick, 33 Evanston-av. ... 1,200

Sam Brown Jr., 1 story frame, 270 W. Ravenswood-av. ... 1,000

F. Bettinges, 2-story frame, 442 Byron-st. ... 2,000

A. Wanidl, 1 story frame, 2200 Iowa-st. ... 1,000

V. Brant, 2-story brick, 3201 Lowe-av. ... 6,500

A. F. Bremnes, 2-story brick, 5007 Greenwood-av. ... 5,000

J. Smith, 1½-story frame, 12136 Parnell-av. ... 1,300

A. J. Smith, 1½-story frame, 12110 Parnell-av. ... 1,300

J. J. Greeley, 3-story brick, 230 State-st. ... 6,000

O. Anderson, 1 story brick, 5834 S. May-st. ... 1,500

Mrs. R. Long, 2-story brick, 1153 E. 67th-st. ... 4,000

James Morrisy, 1 story brick, 4214 Princeton-av. ... 1,700

## NEW INCORPORATIONS.

NEW INCORPORATIONS WERE LICENSED by the Secretary of State at Springfield yesterday as follows:

The Boston Store company, Quincy; capital, $10,000; general merchandise; incorporators, Frank J. Brockschmidt, Henry Bruggenschmidt, Alfred Brockschmidt.

The National Box company, Chicago; capital, $200,000; manufacturing boxes, barrels, crates and wooden packages; incorporators, Edward Morris, Ira Morris, T. E. Wilson.

The Hod Carriers' Protective Union No. 1 of East St. Louis, Ill., East St. Louis; not for profit; mutual protection; incorporators, John Jeffreys, W. T. Jones, Moses Dukes.

One foreign corporation was licensed as follows: The Werner company, East Orange, N. J.; capital, $3,500,000; capital in Illinois, $5,000.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

ON AND AFTER OCT. 1 THERE WILL BE A good-paying saloon for sale on the South Side, selling 150 barrels of beer per month; a good stock of liquor; everything in good shape; owner going South. Address V 929, Tribune office.

OUR LOANS TO SALARIED PEOPLE NET ON the average 5 per cent month; need some one to invest $15,000 to meet increase in business; money absolutely safe and secure; will make liberal arrangements with investor. V 955, Tribune office.

TO RENT—FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, 45 rooms and 12 bathrooms; finest residence district North Side; elegantly fitted up and furnished; term of years; furniture for sale, $6,000; also 17-room house, furniture, $1,600. 414 Unity Building.

WANTED — YOUNG MAN WITH BUSINESS abilities, with a few hundred dollars, in a well established fine furniture business. Address W 737, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COMMISSION BUSINESS, WEST Randolph-st., established 12 years; required $750 cash; splendid opportunity for man who understands the business. Address W 701, Tribune.

WANTED—PARTY INVEST $120,000 IN MANUfacturing enterprise; money to be used in extending plant and business; no brokers. Address W 824, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GROCERY, BAKERY, AND MARket, up to date in every respect; best stand on South Side; must be sold quick. Address W 971, Tribune office.

ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A GOOD GROCERY? I have a snap. Address CHEENEY, 511 W. Adams-st.

FOR SALE—CLOTHING AND SHOE BUSINESS; stock $6,000; good location; want Indiana farm. P. O. Box 57, Warren, Ill.

FOR SALE — SALOON, OLD STAND, GOOD business; bargain if taken at once; going out of business. 191 E. Division-st.

CASH FOR SHOE STOCKS, DRY GOODS, clothing, and other merchandise. Address H. MORGUS, 164-166 Market-st.

## WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

A RESPONSIBLE WHOLESALE JEWELRY FIRM WILL SELL DIAMONDS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY ON MONTHLY OR WEEKLY PAYMENTS; NO SECURITY REQUIRED; GOODS DELIVERED FIRST PAYMENT; GET CATALOGUE. LOFTIS, COLUMBUS BLDG., 103 STATE-ST. OPEN SATURDAY EVENINGS.

SPOT CASH PAID FOR DIAMONDS, OLD gold and silver. BREDT & CO., main office, Room 803, 103 State-st. Refinery, 67 Washington-st. Diamonds and jewelry valued and appraised.

CLAPP & COWL, JEWELERS, 88 WASHINGton. Full value paid for diamonds, old gold, duplicate wedding presents; responsible parties only.

LONGER TERMS, LOWER PRICES ON DIAmonds and watches than any house in Chicago. Strelitz Bros., wholesale jewelers, 205, 167 Dearborn.

## STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFE—FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF, $150, worth $250.
$90 Hall safe, $47.50.
4-ft. roll desk, $10.50.
3½-ft. roll desk, $9.
Standing desks, $1.50 per foot.
Collectors' cabinet, 16 drawers, $22.50, worth $50.
We sell, exchange, or buy desks and safes.
CHICAGO SAFE DESK CO., 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WARDROBE, $7; SAFE, $15; OFfice swivel chair, $1.50; Shannon 24 drawer file cheap. BAKER, 47 Dearborn-st.

## HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ALASKA REFRIGERATORS, FROM $6.25 TO $89.75; Star line from $4.85 to $18.17. Positive bargains. ORR & LOCKETT HARDWARE CO., 50 State-st.

FURNITURE OF 280-ROOM LODGING-HOUSE for sale or exchange; cost $7,000; price $2,300. GOODE, 119 S. Canal-st.

CASH PAID FOR FURNITURE IN LARGE lots; hotels and dealers' stocks. T. F. WALLS, 861 W. Madison-st.

## LEASEHOLDS TO SELL & WANTED.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST 6-ROOM FURnished flats in the city; clearing over $100 per month; price $500 cash, including 2 years' lease; $25 per month. Address V L 134, Tribune office.

IMMEDIATE SALE — HIGH-GRADE FURNIture and lease, furnished rooming-house; low rent; walking distance; excellent neighborhood. 241 W. Monroe-st.

## CLOTHING.

ANDREWS, 489 S. STATE-ST., PAYS HIGHEST prices for ladies' and gents' cast-off clothing, old jewelry, and seal garments, etc.; mail orders attended to; evening dresses a specialty; no connection with any other store; established 1880.

## BICYCLES AND BICYCLE GOODS.

FOR SALE—A D.-D. CZAR TANDEM; FINE condition; cheap. 1061 E. 61st-st.

GREATEST BICYCLE BARGAIN IN WORLD. Brown-Lewis Cycle Co., 293 Wabash-av.

## BARTER AND EXCHANGE.

WILL EXCHANGE NEW LADY'S COLUMBIA bicycle for sealskin jacket, 40 to 42 bust measure. Address V L 136, Tribune office.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TEN R.I.P.A.N.S FOR 5 CENTS at druggists; one gives relief.

## LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON LAKE STREET ELEVATED, TUESday, 8 a. m., package containing check book, bank book, and other items. Finder return to FRED W. FEE, 104 Lake-st., and receive reward.

LOST—BREASTPIN, LAST SUNDAY, BET. 31st and 36th-sts.; gold star, amethyst center, set with pearls; reward. Marshall's drug store, 35th and Cottage Grove-av.

LOST—NEAR 58TH-ST. AND MONROE-AV.; army buckle and ribbon belt; belonged to dead army officer and prized for association. Liberal reward by returning to 5731 Madison-av.

LOST—A BLACK AND TAN COLLIE ANSWERing to the name of "Shef"; reward. Call at 7137 Euclid-av., three blocks east of Stony Island-av.

LOST—BETWEEN MANDELS AND 413 WEST Monroe-st., bronze "Chicago Athletic association medal." Reward if left at 22 So. Ada-st.

LOST—TUESDAY AFTERNOON IN LAWNdale, chatelaine bag containing pocket-book with roll of money. Please return to 262 Ashland-blvd.

## BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—LIQUOR, MORPHINE, TOBACCO habits cured in from 5 to 7 days; treatment painless and absolutely harmless; no charge made until cured; the poor treated free; everything sacredly confidential; call or write for references. The St. Luke Society, 1730 Michigan-av.

PERSONAL—COCKROACHES, BEDBUGS, AND rats exterminated from premises under guaranteed contract; powder sent anywhere, prepaid, 25c. FREDERICK PERES & CO., 427 State-st.

PERSONAL—AN EXPERT ACCOUNTANT IS willing to invest some capital in good paying business where his services would be required. Address W 761, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—I WILL LOAN AT VERY LOW rates to school teachers and wholesale clerks. S. RICHARDSON, 142 La Salle-st., Rooms 2 and 3.

PERSONAL—BANKRUPTCY RELEASES ALL debts; expense $40; easy terms. WALTERS, 97 Washington.

PERSONAL—EPILEPTIC FITS, BLOOD AND skin diseases permanently cured; 30 years' experience. Epileptic Remedy Co., 167 Dearborn-st.

PERSONAL—SEAL GARMENTS SOLD ON weekly payments by reliable concern. 801, 103 State-st. I. M. BOOTH, Agent.

PERSONAL—MISS FLORENCE KIMBALL, manicure, 3117 Rhodes-av., Suite 17.

PERSONAL — DIAMONDS, WATCHES, ON easy payments. LOFTIS BROS., 103 State-st.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—AS ACCOUNTANT OR office manager by gentleman with good general business training, possessing executive ability; thorough accountant; willing to leave city; West preferred; references. Address W 743, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED — BRIGHT, HARD-working man, 30 years old, good penman and salesman, capable of superintending or overseeing small office or factory; good references. Address W 713, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A GOOD OFFICE, broker's preferred, by young man 19 years old; high school education; best of references. Address W 704, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERT ACCOUNTant [certificated] desires temporary or permanent engagement, city or out of town; terms moderate. Address W 760, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, IN REtail or wholesale grocery store; has had plenty of experience. Address W 708, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CASHIER, COLlector, bill clerk, extender, footer, or timekeeper; young man; best references. T 446, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT bookkeeper; moderate salary. W 762, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN, 18, IN office; experienced; best refs. W 601, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO ADDRESS ENvelopes; $1 per thousand. W 616, Tribune.

### Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—REAL ESTATE SALESman; familiar all branches; hustler; good office man. Address W 814, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS salesman; salary and com. E V 572, Tribune.

### Trades.

SITUATION WANTED — BY AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER WHO IS A PRACTICAL TAILOR; GRADUATE OF THE JOHN J. MITCHELL CUTTING SCHOOL; NO OBJECTIONS TO COUNTRY. ADDRESS W 913, TRIBUNE OFFICE.

SITUATION WANTED—PRESSMAN, CYLINder; job, general printing, halftone, color, poster, stand work; first-class, steady, sober; wages moderate; city, country. W 736, Tribune office.

### House Servants.

SITUATION WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, butler and cook; strictly first-class, fully competent, and experienced to take entire charge of bachelor's or invalid's household; city references. Address W 914, Tribune office.

### Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—COACHMAN—AMERIcan, age 35, understands care fine horses and carriages; not one bad habit; South Side preferred; best of references. Address W 768, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY SOBER AND WILLing man to care for horses and work about private house; good driver; city refs. Address W 742, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST CLASS coachman; single, willing and obliging; best city refs. Address W 744, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY FIRST-CLASS coachman; single, sober, and reliable; best city ref. Address W 766, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; FINE driver; is willing; best city references. Address W 612, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN; COMpetent; good gardener; can milk; single; best city references. Address W 611, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN, BY experienced single man. Address 284 Orleans-st.

SITUATION WANTED — AS COACHMAN, BY experienced single man. O. P., 284 Orleans-st.

### Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN; stenographer; experienced in office work. Address W 706, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY STENOGRAPHER and general office man; rapid, good writer; reasonable salary. Address W 959, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG MAN STEnographer; experienced, energetic. Address W 710, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER, bright, energetic young man. W 602, Tribune.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN OF 25, as advertising manager for a reliable, well-established concern in Chicago or the East; have had 5 years' experience in getting out advertisements, catalogues, and booklets; have held present position 7 years and will change for some reliable concern, where the highest grade of service is expected; salary $2,000. Address W 717, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A WELL KNOWN Eastern hotel manager who acts as his own steward would take position in Chicago hotel; first-class references; family hotel preferred. Address W 933, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS JANITOR, WATCHman, or any general work; strictly first-class references; can do any kind carpenter work; small wages in steady position. W 775, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—GOOD BUSINESS-MAN with over 20 yrs.' experience in retail merchandising seeks position in large mercantile house in any capacity; salary no object. Address W 702, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AN INDOOR POSITION by an experienced business-man 54 years of age; active and of good appearance. Address W 745, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WITH PRIVATE FAMily to work evenings and mornings for board and room, by honest young man. Address W 769, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN DEsiring to learn machinist trade. Address W 718, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN; AGENCY work; has had plenty of experience; grocery agency preferred. Address W 709, Tribune office.

## SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY WELL EDUCATED young lady, good, rapid writer, accurate at figures; willing to work hard and begin on low salary. Address W 728, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — EXPERT LADY bookkeeper and stenographer; A1 references; executive ability. Address W 740, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY D.-E. BOOKkeeper and cashier; six years' experience; references. Address W 715, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—LADY, THOROUGHLY competent d.-e. bookkeeper. W 770, Tribune.

### Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK OR GENERal housework in private family. Call 100 39th-st., near Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework by a Swedish girl; small family. Call 3223 Parnell-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GIRL, GENERAL housework in private family. 398 25th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK; ALSO SECond girl. 3138 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR WASHING. CALL 2409 Vernon-av.

SITUATION WANTED—DANISH GIRL TO GO out washing by day. 2531 Calumet-av.

SITUATION WANTED — COMPETENT COOK and laundress. Address E E 740, Tribune.

### Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY REFINED WIDOW, neat careful housekeeper and good cook; best references given; state particulars. Address W 754, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — AS MANAGING housekeeper in hotel or first-class private family; A1 references. Address W 733, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — LADY WITH REFERence would like position housekeeper or take care of bachelor apartments. W 780, Tribune office.

### Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT girl of middle age as child's nurse and sewing; best city references. 3550 Cottage Grove-av., top flat.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXPERIENCED kindergarten nurse girl. E V 66, Tribune office.

### Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—COOKS, PASTRY cooks, chefs, butlers, private cooks, second girls, pantry, laundry, chamber, dining girls, second cooks, married couples, housemen, waiters, coachmen, housekeepers, nurses; help for families, clubs, hotels, cafés, city, country, distance; the better class of help; established 11 years. Telephone 869 North. 132 N. Clark. MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—PRIVATE FAMILY domestics only, mostly Germans, some Swedish; housework, second girls, cooks, nurses; the better class of help only from the German district of Chicago; established 24 years. Call 247 [illegible] North-av. MRS. MATHEWS.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COMPETENT cooks, nurses, second and housework girls; city and country supplied. Scandinavian office, 12 S. Center-av.

### Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—THOROUGHLY COMpetent lady stenographer; several years of experience; law or insurance preferred; Remington; no agencies. Address B K 121, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY stenographer; quick, accurate; knowledge of bookkeeping; Remington operator. Address B F 405, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRApher; good writer and speller; rapid, accurate; reasonable salary. Address V 958, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT STEnographer; eight years' experience; good references. Address W 703, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY COMPETENT young woman stenographer; five years' experience; rapid and accurate. W 716, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — YOUNG LADY STEnographer; experienced, neat appearing. Address W 711, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — STENOGRAPHER; A1; 8 years' experience; highest references. Address E D 112, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY EXP. LADY STEnographer; salary moderate. W 771, Tribune.

### Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—IN PHOTO GALLERY on South Side by young lady with two years' experience. Address W 765, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY WITH EXperience as gymnasium and swimming teacher. Address E P 235, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED — BY REFINED YOUNG lady, high school graduate, in physician's office; age 20 years. Address W 729, Tribune office.

## WANTED—MALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

BILL CLERK—YOUNG MAN; GOOD WRITER. Merrill Mfg. Co., 110 La Salle-st.

BILL CLERK—YOUNG MAN; EXPERIENCED; $9. R. 205, 55 Dearborn-st.

BOOKKEEPER—OR GENERAL OFFICE MAN—young man, about 10 or 12 years' experience; highest wages; correspondence confidential. Address E V 306, Tribune office.

BOOKKEEPER — EXPERT, FOR ABOUT week's work, evenings preferred. Address W 615, Tribune office.

BOY—17 YEARS OLD; BY WHOLESALE house; who has been through grammar school and is willing to begin at the bottom and make himself valuable. Address E R 478, Tribune office.

CLERK—FOR GROCERY.
56 Center-st.

DRUG CLERK—EXPERIENCED; MUST BE Polish or German; must come well recommended. Address 709 Milwaukee-av.

DRUG CLERK—REGISTERED, SINGLE; CITY experience; good wages; permanent position. Address W 934, Tribune office.

GENERAL OFFICE ASSISTANT AND STEnographer—Bright young man, about 20 years of age; state age, experience, salary expected, etc. Address V 946, Tribune office.

GROCERY CLERK—A YOUNG MAN TO DEliver goods and work in store.
ARTHUR WALTERS, 722 W. Madison.

MAN—WHO IS NOW EMPLOYED AS BOOKkeeper and cashier in the retail merchant tailoring business; good position opened, but must be experienced. Address W 763, Tribune office.

OFFICE MAN — EXPERIENCED; MUST BE A rapid writer and quick at figures. Apply to Superintendent, The Fair.

ORDER CLERKS AND GROCERY PACKERS—25 experienced. Apply to Superintendent, The Fair.

SHIPPING CLERK—ONE COMPETENT TO take charge of department in wholesale house; state age, experience, and inclose copy of references. Address W 731, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—NOT OVER 23, FOR GENERAL office work for a large corporation; must have had business experience, a good penman, correct at figures, and of good habits; wages moderate; a good chance for the right party; no notice taken of applications unless Chicago references are stated. Address E H 202, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—ABOUT 20 YEARS OLD, EXPErienced in billing and figuring discounts.
GEO. W. TROUT & CO., 168 Lake-st.

YOUNG MAN—AS COPYIST IN AN INSURANCE office. Address, in own handwriting, stating salary expected, W 735, Tribune office.

### Salesmen, Solicitors, Etc.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—EXPERIENCED, for newspaper work; good prospects for man with ability; send references and past business record with reply. Address E V 273, Tribune office.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR—HIGH GRADE man of fine address, capable of doing business with the best houses. Apply FLACK, 84 Adams-st.

CANVASSERS—THREE SCHOLARLY CANvassers for high-class ready selling books; new proposition; no competition. Call 912, 153 La Salle.

CANVASSERS—INSTALLMENT, FOR HOUSEhold specialties. American Wringer Co., 179 Randolph-st.

SALESMAN—FIRST-CLASS MAN; MUST BE of good address and neat appearance, to solicit orders from consumers for reliable goods everybody must use; salesmen now employed making $15 to $35 weekly; your entire time and energy required; references. Call after 5, H. A. GILKISON, Julien Hotel, 63d and Stewart.

SALESMAN—TRAVELING, BY A LARGE wholesale jewelry house; sell dry goods and department store trade; must be energetic, reliable, hard worker; good address; under 35; dry goods man preferred; jewelry experience unnecessary; salary and expenses; desirable position; confidential. Address B X 151, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—GROCERY, FOR WISCONSIN route; must be hustler, with ability, integrity, and experience in the goods; state salary expected, age, and experience. Address W 738, Tribune.

SALESMAN—SCHOLARLY SALESMAN FOR new and popular enterprise; pleasant employment; good pay to right party. Call today, 912, 155 La Salle-st.

SALESMAN—COFFEE, FOR WAGON, TO SELL for jobber to retailers; must be experienced and command an established city trade. Address STEELE-WEDELES CO., 179 South Water-st.

SALESMAN—KEEN, BRIGHT, ENGINEER preferred, to sell high grade cylinder oil to Chicago city trade, on commission. Address V 948, Tribune office.

SALESMAN—SELLING FACTORY SUPPLIES in and out of the city, desiring a profitable side line, address W 968, Tribune office.

SALESMAN — TRAVELING, TO SELL DUCK mittens; side line. Address W 600, Tribune.

SALESMEN—AND SOLICITORS—GOOD; IN every town in the United States to take orders for made-to-order clothing; fit and workmanship guaranteed; prices the very lowest; salesmen are making from $20 to $50 per week; a fine line of samples, with carrying case and lots of advertising free; fall and winter samples now ready; experience desirable, but not necessary, owing to comprehensive instructions and superior methods. Apply at once to the WALTON TAILORING CO., Chicago, Ill. No local solicitors wanted. Please mention paper.

SALESMEN—WILLING TO LEAVE THE CITY and take up permanent residence in towns of their own selection in any State to represent large tailoring concern; guaranteed salary and commission; no experience required; systematic instruction given free by competent instructor before starting; splendid opportunity for a life work for men of energy and character; application for work in the city not considered. Address E R 413, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—WILLING TO LEAVE THE CITY and take up permanent residence in towns of their own selection, in any State, to represent large tailoring concern. Guaranteed salary and commission. No experience required. Systematic instruction given free by competent instructor before starting. Splendid opportunity for a life work for men of energy and character. Application for work in the city not considered. Address E R 413, Tribune office.

SALESMEN—IN EVERY COUNTY, BY WHOLEsale grocery house, to sell teas, coffees, and groceries to farmers; liberal inducements; exclusive territory. JOHN SEXTON & CO., 20 and 22 State-st., Chicago.

SALESMEN—A GOOD SALESMAN IN EVERY town to sell graphaphones, scales, etc.; write for particulars. Carlisle Mfg. Co., Chicago.

SALESMEN — PICTURE MEN WRITE FOR free catalogue of frames, crayons, water colors. Western Mfg. Co., 125 Franklin-st., Chicago.

SOLICITOR—FIRE INSURANCE, ON SALARY. Address E A 932, Tribune office.

SOLICITORS—SUIT CLUB ON A PRACTICAL basis. 167 Dearborn-st., R. 411.

SUCCESSFUL HOUSE CANVASSERS—SOMEthing new; salary and commission. LOFTIS BROS. & CO., 801, 103 State-st.

### Boys.

BOY—BY A LARGE WHOLESALE HOUSE, boy about 18, to run light freight elevator; must be bright, active, and have good references. Address E R 461, Tribune office.

BOY—STRONG, INTELLIGENT, TO MAKE himself useful about office and shipping-room; 16 to 18; $4 to begin. Room 6, 157 La Salle-st.

BOY—OF 16 FOR OFFICE WORK; MUST BE well educated, have good references, and not lazy. Room 824 New York Life Bldg.

BOY—IN TEA STORE.
3136 State-st.

BOY—OFFICE AND ERRAND; WITH REFERences. Address W 734, Tribune office.

BOYS—BRIGHT AMERICAN MESSENGER boys, who reside with parents on South Side, for employment by a Stock-Yards packing establishment. Address E H 201, Tribune office.

ERRAND BOY—CALL TODAY. D. E. SHAULL, ladies' tailor, Rooms 50 and 53, 163 State-st.

OFFICE BOY—
Call 246 Market-st.

### Trades.

CABINETMAKERS — FIRST-CLASS; ALSO trimmer, sawyer. SPRAGUE-SMITH CO., 72-84 Moffat-st.

CABINETMAKERS—GOOD MEN ON INTERIOR finish. Edmunds Mfg. Co., Robey-st. and Washburn-av.

CHANDELIER MAKER—FIRST-CLASS; ALSO a first-class chandelier hanger. Address Sellner Gas and Electric Mfg. Co., 708 Locust-st., St. Louis.

CUSTOM COAT AND PANTS MAKERS—WHO have large shops. THE ROYAL TAILORS, 12th and Michigan-blvd.

DRAFTSMAN—AN A1; STATE EXPERIENCE and wages wanted. Address B D 356, Tribune.

ENGINEER AND FIREMAN—COMPETENT; must understand pipe fitting and the care of machinery; one familiar with laundry machinery preferred; steady job; send references and state wages wanted in first letter; boiler is 30 h.-p., hor. Apply to Beaumont Laundry Company, Webster City, Ia.

FOREMAN—HARNESS FACTORY, FOR A Western wholesale factory; only a competent, reliable up-to-date man. Address, with references, E T 257, Tribune office.

GLAZIER AND CUTTER — LEAD; STEADY work. HEIDELMEIER, 2613 N. Clark-st.

MEN—TO GO TO BLOOMINGTON, IND., TO operate stone planers; steady work; good wages. Apply at Room [illegible] Dearborn-st.

OPTICIAN—AN EXPERIENCED OPTICIAN; one who understands watch and clock repairing preferred; state experience. Address E T 229, Tribune office.

PAPER HANGERS—TO SELL OUR ARTISTIC line of fall wall papers from sample books; largest line in Chicago; prices lower than ever. American Wall Paper Co., 156-158 Wabash-av.

PLANER HAND—FIRST-CLASS MAN TO FEED and take care of planers. Address Omaha Box Co., Omaha, Neb.

PORTRAIT PHOTOGRAPHER—GOOD LOCAtion in Wyoming. Address WOODING, 3021 Calumet-av.

TAILOR, LADIES', WITH FIRST-CLASS CITY reference; highest wages paid in the city to right kind of man. 118 22d-st.

TAILORS—FIRST-CLASS OPERATORS, BASTers, pressers at once on coats, pants, and vests. HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, 773 S. Halsted.

UPHOLSTERER — GOOD MAN; STEADY work. Apply 1531 Wabash-av.

VARNISH RUBBERS AND POLISHERS—
Snedeker Mfg. Co., 17 E. Huron-st.

WATCHMAKER'S APPRENTICE—L. KASTIN & CO., Room 31, 78 State-st.

### House Servants.

BUTLER—FIRST-CLASS BUTLER, PRIVATE family; good wages; references required. Address W 962, Tribune office.

HOUSEMAN—COLORED; MUST BE HONEST and industrious. 201 Cass-st.

### Employment Agencies.

ACCOUNTANT—FOR N. Y. CITY, $1,800.
Auditor for traveling position, $2,000.
Bookkeeper and cashier, $1,200.
Bill clerks, three, $15 to $18.
Extender, very rapid figurer, $20.
Lawyer, man under 30, for one of largest city mercantile houses.
Office boy, good penman, $6.
Stenographer, very rapid, $20.
Stenographer, night work for express co.
Stenographer, young man to leave city.
Stenographer, young, credit dept. large house.
Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st.

ALL EXPERIENCED OFFICE MEN UNDER 35 years of age looking for positions at salaries from $3,000 down, or bookkeepers, credit men, stenographers, etc., wishing to change to more lucrative positions should leave application with Mercantile Exchange, 185 Dearborn-st. It costs nothing unless you are benefited through our efforts.

ANY ONE WHO WANTS WORK—
EMPLOYMENT GUARANTEED.
We positively guarantee permanent employment to patrons; esteem all transactions confidential in placing persons now employed, but wishing to better their condition. We secure openings daily for collectors, shipping clerks, bookkeepers, typewriters, stenographers, correspondents, watchmen, firemen, janitors, coachmen, private secretaries, office men, timekeepers, grocery clerks, butchers, circular distributers, telegraphers, salesmen, floorwalkers, drug clerks, receiving clerks, and men in almost any trade or business. Write or call for terms. Surety Brokerage Company of Chicago, 61 La Salle-st.

ASSISTANT BILL CLERK—$6.
Stenographers—Two, $8 to $12.
Stenographer—Policy writer.
Office boys—$3 to $6.
United Mercantile Agency, 306, 277 Dearborn-st.

EXTENDER—EXP. IN WHOLESALE GROcery, $14. Ledger clerk, good penman ... $ 7
Office assistant, young man ... 8
Office clerk, exp. in bicycles ... 7
Salesman, exp. in shoes ... 15
Stockman, exp. in harness ... 12
Stenographer, Rem.; out of town ... 10
Stock boys, age 16 to 20 ... 5
Boys, office and errands; $3 to ... 5
King's Mercantile Agency, 269 Dearborn-st.
Branch office: 92 La Salle-st.

MEN—LOOKING FOR WORK IN WHOLESALE houses, packing, trucking, general office work, factories, watchmen, private places, etc.; call or address STROUP'S Bureau, 199 Clark-st.

OFFICE MAN—$12 WEEKLY; TRAVELING man, $75 monthly; salesmen, distributers. 84 Adams-st., R. 87.

STENOGRAPHERS—OUT-OF-TOWN, $75.
Stenographer—Young man, $60.
Stenographer—R. R. exp., $60.
Bill clerks—Three, $8-$10.
Office men—Young, $5-$8-$8.
Office boys—$3-$4-$5.
Merchants Clerical Exchange, 513, 108 La Salle-st.

### Miscellaneous.

ASSISTANT MANAGER IN A ST. LOUIS TAILor to the trade house; permanent and good position to the right man; write for particulars; experience and give references. W 810, Tribune office.

CHEMIST—YOUNG, AS AN ASSISTANT IN A laboratory; one that has had experience in the starch line preferred; state age and salary expected. Address E T 229, Tribune office.

CLOTHING WINDOW TRIMMER—GOOD OPENing for good man. GROSSE, 4162 Halsted-st.

COPYIST—YOUNG LADY TO DO WRITING AT home; $15 weekly; no canvassing; send 10c for copy of The Bachelor and full particulars. Bachelor Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo.

EARTHENWARE PACKERS—EXPERIENCED; good wages to good men. W 724, Tribune office.

ESTIMATOR, IRON WORK. ADDRESS, WITH references, W 735, Tribune office.

LABORERS—20 GOOD MEN WITH SHOVELS at new malt plant, south of 45th-st. and Armitage-av.—steady work.

MAN—SOBER, TRUSTWORTHY MAN WITH $100 cash for light work; permanent position with chance for advancement; good salary to start. Address W 753, Tribune office.

MAN—MUST BE A GOOD TALKER AND HUSTler; outside work; good chance for right man; salary. Address E R 463, Tribune office.

MAN—FOR SALOON WORK; ONE THAT CAN cook. 325 State-st.

MEN—INTELLIGENT, TO ESTABLISH LIBRAry stations; no book agency; we do not let our men fail; $35 per week. Parmelee Library Co., 1841 Wabash-av.

MEN—FOR SANDPAPERING. SNEDEKER MFG. CO., 17 E. Huron-st.

PRIVATE SECRETARY—YOUNG, BUSINESSlike man as private secretary, acquainted among musicians; understand shorthand and stenography; good appearance and references; a musical student will not be considered. Call at once, 3504 Ellis-av.

PROMOTER — ON SALARY TO SELL INSURance stock. Address E F 905, Tribune office.

RUNNER—FIRST-CLASS EXPERIENCED HOtel runner; also porter. 400 State-st.

WAITER—DINNER; MAN FOR KITCHEN work. 78 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A PHYSICIAN FAMILIAR WITH electricity; one owning machine preferred. Address E H 203, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—IF YOU ARE A YOUNG MAN, willing to hustle, I will place you in a permanent position with a good company, where you can make $12 to $15 weekly; call and see me. F. McCLOUD, 11356 Michigan-av., Roseland.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT, 18 OR 20 YEARS OF age, living with parents on So. Side, who has had some office experience; must come well recommended. Address E R 449, Tribune office.

YOUNG MAN—BRIGHT, ABOUT 16, TO LEARN silk business; state age, experience, reference. Address W 723, Tribune office.

## WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

### Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SALESLADIES—3 EXPERIENCED SHOE. Apply to Superintendent, The Fair.

### Domestics.

CHAMBERMAID — EXPERIENCED; COME ready for work; good wages. 207 Cass-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—GERMAN GIRL preferred; in family of 2; ref. required. Apply 605 E. 46th-st.

COOK—WOMAN.
At 180 22d-st.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS—GOOD; SMALL family; references req.; $5. 3332 Vernon-av.

COOK—GOOD, WELL RECOMMENDED. 4442 Grand-blvd.

GIRL—FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK; MUST be good, plain cook; no washing; wages $4.50. Apply 3142 Lake Park-av.

GIRL—GENERAL; MUST BE GOOD COOK; keep nurse, washerwoman; wages $5; only the best need apply; ref. 5320 Cornell-av.

GIRL—COMPETENT GIRL; GENERAL HOUSEwork; references. 839 W. Monroe-st.

GIRL—FOR COOKING AND LAUNDRY WORK; also second girl. 4131 Drexel-blvd.

GIRLS—2, WAITERS AND NIGHT WORK. Call at restaurant, 507 Lincoln-av., or Room 514, No. 167 Dearborn-st.

GIRLS—TWO GOOD SWEDISH GIRLS, COOK and second. Call 466 Wells-st.

HOUSEWORK—OCT. 1ST, GIRL, GENERAL housework; also girl about 18, assist with children and light housework; North Side. Address W 714, Tribune office.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; good plain cook; family of three; wages $5 to $5.50. 267 E. 66th-pl.

HOUSEWORK—GENERAL, FOR FAMILY OF four; one who can sleep at home. Apply Thursday between 9 and 4, 6150 Lexington-av., Flat C.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; must be good plain cook; references required; good wages. 424 Elm-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; three in family. Call at 4212 Oakenwald-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; private family; wages $4. 8 Groveland Park.

HOUSEWORK—NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework, with references; wages $5. 4546 Forrestville-av.

HOUSEWORK—607 WEST 61ST-ST., ENGLEwood, good girl to assist in general housework; good wages.

HOUSEWORK—4506 VINCENNES-AV., SECOND floor, flat, competent girl for general housework. Ring F. W. ZEDDIE'S bell. Call after 12 o'clock.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork where second girl is kept; separate rooms; references. 986 Adams-st.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework; family of 3. Apply 5412 Madison-av.

HOUSEWORK — NEAT GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; small family; references required. 3848 Vincennes-av.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 3123 Michigan-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork, small family. 3261 Groveland-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 400 N. Clark-st., 2d floor, front flat.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 3222 Calumet-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork. 32 Delaware-pl., Flat 2.

HOUSEWORK—3543 MICHIGAN-AV., A COMpetent, reliable girl for general housework.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; 2 in family. Call 3339 Groveland-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork; $4; references required. 6431 Kimbark-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL WITH REF. 1685 Fulton-st., near Kedzie-av.

HOUSEWORK—GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK. [illegible] Lake-av., flat 2. Small family.

HOUSEWORK—COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework. 317 [illegible]

HOUSEWORK—MOTHER AND DAUGHTER OR sisters, German or Swedish, cooking, laundry, second work, and fully competent to look after two children, ages 7 and 12; both must be first-class; others need not apply; references. 3504 Ellis-av.

SECOND GIRL—EXPERIENCED; FAMILY OF 3; city ref. 4628 Drexel-blvd.

### Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER—WORKING, IN WIDOWER'S family; good home for unincumbered woman, willing to do all the work around a small house; wages $3. Address W 752, Tribune office.

HOUSEKEEPER—HEALTHY YOUNG WOMan as working housekeeper in widower's small family. 1821 Harrison-st., near St. Louis station Metropolitan L.

### Seamstresses and Dressmakers.

APPRENTICE—AT ONCE; SALARY WHILE learning; good chance. D. E. SHAULL, Ladies' Tailor, Rooms 50 and 53, 163 State-st.

APPRENTICE—AT ONCE, TO LEARN LADIES' tailoring, dressmaking, cutting, and fitting. 182 State-st., Suite 56, opposite Palmer House.

GIRLS—TO OPERATE POWER SEWING MAchines; must be experienced. 24 Market-st.

HANDS—GOOD, ON SILK WAISTS; STEADY work and high prices paid to experienced hands; steam power. Call Friday morning. OPOZNAUER & WIENER, 287 E. Madison-st.

HANDS—TO MAKE LADIES' WRAPPERS AT home; work called for and delivered. Apply Banner Waist Co., 173 So. Canal-st., 3d floor.

OPERATORS—TO MAKE LADIES' WAISTS ON Wheeler & Wilson steam power machines. Apply Banner Waist Co., 173 So. Canal-st., 3d floor.

OPERATORS—TO MAKE LADIES' WRAPPERS on Wheeler & Wilson steam power machines. Apply Banner Waist Co., 173 So. Canal-st., 3d floor.

LADIES' TAILOR—AT THE MISSES McGAHN, 21 South 9th-st., Minneapolis, Minn.

MACHINE GIRLS—ON FINE VESTS FOR pockets and backers. 81 Elm-st., top floor.

OPERATORS AND FINISHERS — FIRST-class, on coats, pants, and vests.
HART, SCHAFFNER & MARX, 773 S. Halsted.

SEAMSTRESS—AT ONCE; GOOD CHANCE. D. E. SHAULL, Ladies Tailor, Rooms 50 and 53, 163 State-st.

SEAMSTRESSES—EXPERIENCED OPERATors, ladies' waists; best pay. NEELANDS, 254 Monroe-st.

SEAMSTRESSES—177 E. DIVISION-ST.—EXperienced operators; good pay; also work to take home. OTTO ZIMMERMAN.

### Nurses.

NURSE GIRL—WAGES, $4; ALSO A COOK. 1660 Jackson-blvd.

### Employment Agencies.

A CARD TO HOUSEWORK GIRLS WHO ARE looking for positions with select American families—I will say to you that my office is patronized by ladies living in every part of city and all suburban towns within a radius of fifty miles; ladies are returning from the country, lakes, and resorts, and now is the time to secure a good place for the winter; this is one of the oldest private-family offices in Chicago, and there is NO WAITING FOR NICE PLACES. 625 W. MADISON-ST.
MRS. CLARK.

BEST FAMILIES, NORTH SIDE—500 GIRLS, all nationalities. 427 E. Division-st. Branch office, 1668 N. Halsted-st. MRS. PRICE.

BOOKKEEPERS, CLERKS, STENOGRAPHERS, and all classes of help to fill good positions; highest wages; hotels and restaurants supplied; families furnished with reliable help. Tel. Central 2309. Central Employ. Bureau, 1033 Masonic Tem.

BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS, OFFICE ladies furnished positions; no advance charges. Merchants' Clerical Exchange, 513, 108 La Salle-st.

COOK—FIRST-CLASS WOMAN; $40. CALL 132 N. Clark-st.

COOKS, SECOND GIRLS, PASTRY COOKS, chambermaids, pantry girls, nurses, laundresses, ironers, waitresses, silver washers, maids, dish washers; cooks, $30, $40, $50; dining girls, city, country; 100 housework girls; family, club, hotel, and cafe help, city, country, distance; best places; best wages, everywhere; established 11 years. 132 N. Clark-st. MATHEWS.

COOKS, DINING-ROOM, SECOND, NURSES, kitchen, and housework girls; city, suburbs supplied promptly. MRS. BENARIO, 16 Ladin-st., near Madison.

COOKS, SECOND, NURSES, AND GENERAL housework girls; first-class families; best wages. 289 E. 43d-st., MRS. GRIST.

COOKS—SECOND, NURSES, GENERAL HOUSEwork girls, all nationalities. BROWN, 520 N. Clark.

COOKS, SECOND AND GENERAL GIRLS—positions waiting; highest wages for exp.; ref. MISS J. SQUIER, 186 E. 33d-st.

COOKS, WAITRESSES, GENERAL HOUSEwork girls—Places waiting.
MRS. LESNER, 302 N. State.

COOKS—SECOND GIRLS; $4 AND $5; GERmans and Swedish preferred. 2817 State-st.

COOKS, SECOND GIRLS, HOUSEWORK GIRLS. 347 East North-av. MRS. MATHEWS.

GIRLS—BEST PRIVATE FAMILIES; HIGHEST wages; places waiting. Old-established, reliable office. TAYLOR, 1462 Michigan-av.

GIRLS—PLACES WAITING FOR 100 GIRLS with references. MRS. WILLIS, 2121 Michigan.

HOTEL POSITIONS OF ALL KINDS. BRIERLY, 225 Dearborn.

WANTED—COOKS, SECOND GIRLS, GENERal housework girls. MRS. MANDEL, 200 31st.

3 N. CLARK-ST.—CHICAGO FREE EMPLOYment Agency—wanted—350 women; best positions. Branch office, 3507 Wentworth-av.

586 N. CLARK-ST., FELLER'S GERMAN-American Employment office—Girls wanting to secure any kind of work, best private families, all parts city, suburbs, highest wages, should call.

### Stenographers.

STENOGRAPHER—YOUNG LADY STENOGRApher and bookkeeper; rapid and accurate; permanent position; manufacturing office; outside city. Address, with experiences and references, W 953, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—AND S. P. OPERATOR; INtelligent young lady with some general office experience; state experience and salary expected. Address W 806, Tribune office.

STENOGRAPHER—LADY, FIRST-CLASS, GOOD operator on Remington, newspaper experience preferred; salary $10. Apply by letter, stating experience, E R 470, Tribune office.

YOUNG LADIES—TWO; TO DO ADDRESSING on Remington typewriter; $1.25 per thousand. Room 11 Times Bldg.

### Miscellaneous.

ADDRESSER AND FOLDER—RAPID; LADY. G. E. OTIS, 207 Dearborn-st.

CARAMEL WRAPPERS, CHOCOLATE AND bonbon dippers—At once; experienced; also girls to learn. Apply to SPRAGUE, WARNER & CO., candy factory, 180 West Harrison-st.

DANCERS—MIDWAY; ALSO LADIES FOR LIVing pictures, to join road show; reliable company. Call Thursday, 11 to 12 a. m., Room 50 Lyric Theater Building.

GIRLS—EXPERIENCED FOLDERS FOR BINDery. R. R. DONNELLEY & SONS CO., Polk and Plymouth-ct.

LADIES—3, OF REFINEMENT, TO CALL AT R. 406 Fine Arts Bldg., 203 Michigan-av. Bring this ad. FRED S. RATTEMANN, S. A. Dept.

LADIES—167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 700, IMmediately, ladies wishing fine home work.

MILLINERY—

Preparers; also experienced millinery trimmers; good wages.
Chicago Straw Works, 263 Wabash-av.

YOUNG LADY—A REFINED, EDUCATED, Christian young lady under 25, gifted with a rich contralto voice, who is a good pianist, a brunette, otherwise competent, 66 to 67 inches tall, possessing personal beauty, enhanced by nobleness of mind and the power of kindness, will be given a trustworthy position where she will have an excellent opportunity for further study and improvement. Address, giving full description, H R 30, Tribune office.

## AGENTS WANTED.

$3 PER DAY [IN CASH] GUARANTEED TO agents, besides your choice of 40 valuable premiums free, for selling our laundry, toilet soaps, and perfumes. For exclusive territory and particulars write Wolverine Soap Co., Box 23, Portland, Mich.

ANY ONE GETTING CASE OR DEFENSE FOR reliable lawyer receives big commission; strict confidence every way. Address V 923, Tribune.

## DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY.

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Best instruction; reasonable fee; classes and privately; day or evening; trial lesson free.
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WANTED—A PUPIL TO EDUCATE IN A FIRST-class private school, all modern appliances, in return for the lodging of one of the teachers of school; neighborhood of Astor-st. W 950, Tribune.

A TEACHER, LADY, DESIRES PUPILS IN French and music. Address W 759, Tribune.

WANTED—INSTRUCTIONS IN WRITING AND figures. Address W 747, Tribune office.

## TYPEWRITERS.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE MANHATTAN? $35. A typewriter constructed on familiar and approved lines and the peer of any $100 writing machine made. Investigation invited.
W. B. MORRISON & CO., General Agents,
17 to 21 Quincy-st., Chicago.

$3 MONTHLY RENTAL—REMS., S.-P., AND all standard makes; machines in perfect condition; ribbons and oak stands free; sold at half price. A. P. LITTLE, 161 La Salle-st., Main 3359.

TYPEWRITERS FOR RENT, SALE, OR EXchange; easy terms; first-class machines only. F. S. WEBSTER CO., 159 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—EXTREMELY GOOD STANDARD typewriter; $25. Address W 774, Tribune office.

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1,000 CARDS 50 CENTS; BILLHEADS, ETC., $1.25; letterheads, $1.50; pamphlets, catalogues, and circulars cheap. FANTUS & SON, 128 Clark-st.

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STAMPS FOR COLLECTORS—300 DIFFERENT, albums, etc., 15c. F. WOLSIEFFER, 79 State.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

### South Side.

3728 ELLIS-AV.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED suite for 2, 3, or 4 A1 people; fine table; large grounds, telephone, etc.; near I. C. and Cottage Grove cable.

174 OAKWOOD-BLVD.—CONNECTING ROOMS; board; steam heat; fine location; steam and cable cars; permanent.

3608 LAKE-AV.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE ROOM, close I. C. R. R.; board.

2459 MICHIGAN-AV., CORNER 25TH—FINE alcove; other desirable rooms; good board.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—SPLENDID BOARD, WITH or without rooms; walking distance; reasonable.

5724 WASHINGTON-AV.—FRONT SUITE AND single rooms; detached house.

### West Side.

1412 MONROE-ST.—COUPLE WITH COMFORTable home have furnished front suite of rooms; will rent with board to couple or two gentlemen that appreciate pleasant home.

### North Side.

361 ONTARIO-ST.—NEAR THE LAKE—LARGE, light, pleasant front room to rent to couple with or without board; if you want a pleasant home among pleasant people call; otherwise stay away.

364 E. ONTARIO-ST.—LARGE FRONT ALcoves, excellent locality; walking distance.

537 GARFIELD, NEAR CLARK—ROOMS AND board, reasonable.

630 LA SALLE-AV. [LINCOLN PARK]—FINE front room; running water; excellent board.

443 DEARBORN-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM with board.

### Hotels.

HOTEL RAINIER—
33d-st. and Cottage Grove-av., overlooking the lake. Absolutely fireproof. Under entire new management; a thoroughly modern hotel, having single rooms or suites, with and without private bath; a delightful dining-room with the best of food and service; will make desirable rates to families and permanent patrons; American and European.

THE RUGIA, 473 DEARBORN-AV., CORNER Goethe-st.—Rooms, double and single, with private bath, porcelain tubs; luxuriously furnished; electric light; American and European plan.

HOTEL HOLLAND, 53D-ST. AND LAKE-AV.—10 minutes to city; steam heat, electric light, private baths, elevator service, cuisine and accommodations first-class. Tel. Oak. 192.

THE LANCASTER, 21ST AND WABASH-AV.—Strictly first-class, desirable rooms; modern conveniences; excellent restaurant, popular prices.

EDINBURGH HOTEL, 2124 MICHIGAN-BLVD.—Suites of two and three, also single, with private baths. Tel. 1088 South. W. F. ORCUTT.

## BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—SOUTH SIDE—NORTH OF 35TH-ST. and east of Wabash-av., near elevated road, two separate rooms; board for one; moderate price. Address W 617, Tribune office.

BOARD—WILL PAY $50 PER MONTH FOR board and private bath for self and wife; no boarding-house; South Side. Address W 607, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE; board and rooms with private family. Address W 604, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—ROOMS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—1924 MICHIGAN-AV., HANDSOMEly furnished front room; connecting bath; reasonable.

TO RENT—LOVELY STEAM-HEATED FRONT room, 2d floor, respectable, to gentleman. 1722 Wabash-av., Flat 3.

TO RENT—NICE LARGE AIRY HOUSEKEEPing rooms with privileges of bath, etc.; suitable for two ladies. 1621 Wabash-av., 1st flat.

TO RENT—2001 MICHIGAN-AV., APARTMENT—A Gentleman can find most desirable, nicely furnished outside rooms; hot water at all hours.

TO RENT—1836 MICHIGAN-AV., NICELY FURnished room, including piano.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM IN PRIVATE family. 3751 Prairie-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, ONE front alcove. 1907 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—3028 GROVELAND-AV., BEAUTIful front alcove; private bath; all modern.

### West Side.

TO RENT—723 WASHINGTON-BLVD.—NICELY furnished front rooms; all conveniences; also single rooms.

### North Side.

TO RENT—STEAM HEATED ROOM, NICE bath, walking; $2.50 wk. 333 East Ohio-st., Flat 3, second floor.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT room, also nice front room for light housekeeping; steam heat. 344 La Salle-av.

TO RENT—ROOM FOR GENTLEMAN; PRIvate family. 429 Oak-st., near Lake Shore-drive.

### Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—ROOMS; CHOICE LIST IN EVERY desirable part city; have been carefully inspected by us; you shall have the benefit; your carfare and time saved. BETAH CO., 520 Woman's Temple.

## WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—TO RENT—LANDLADY, NOW IS your opportunity; blanks furnished and careful description of your rooms taken free of charge for four days; pay when suitable tenant is secured. BETAH RENTING CO., 520 Woman's Temple.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 CONNECTING FURN. rooms for housekpg.; West Side; walking distance State-st.; reasonable; respectable. Address W 722, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG MAN, A room; Madison, Ashland, 12th-st.; particulars. Address W 608, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping; state location and terms. Address W 605, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—LARGE FURNISHED room with convenient bath and board between Division-st. and Fullerton-av. W 773, Tribune.

## TO RENT—HOUSES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—3967 TO 3987 VERNON-AV., NEAR 40th-st., these very desirable 12-room dwellings; new decorations, new plumbing, etc.; $30. Apply to janitor on premises every day or to W. GRAY BROWN, 805 W. Madison. Tel. W. 279.

TO RENT—372 BOWEN-AV., 10-ROOM BRICK, good order; furnace, etc.; also barn; $35 to May 1. H. G. HOWARD & CO., 101 Washington-st., and 4305 Cottage Grove-av.

TO RENT—HOUSE, 3002 PRAIRIE-AV., NINE rooms, all hardwood finish, natural gas in furnace; fine location; in first-class shape; reasonable rental. L. D. WARREN, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, NEWLY FURnished, very choice, Hyde Park, to adult family; $150; shown any day or evening. CHAS. H. BINNEY [or owner], 204 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FULLY FURNISHED, MODERN stone detached house, $75 monthly. 4344 Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—KENWOOD—HANDSOME 9-ROOM stone front, hardwood floors, modern improvements, newly decorated; low rental. 4802 Lake-av.

TO RENT—HOUSES, 2947 AND 2949 INDIANA-av., stone front, 12 and 9 rooms. Apply 304, 167 Dearborn-st.

### West Side.

TO RENT—FINE CORNER RESIDENCE ASHLAND-BLVD., 14 rooms, $50.
JACKSON BROS., 571 W. Madison-st.

### North Side.

TO RENT—MODERN 9 AND 11 ROOM HOUSES near Lincoln Park, $35 to $55 per mo. 745 North Park-av., 169 Eugenie-st.; gas range, hot water, etc. Key near by; see window sign.

TO RENT—FURNISHED RESIDENCE, 390 E. Ohio-st. Apply at the office of the owner,
J. R. McKAY, 55 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—BEST HOUSES, BEST STREETS—$60, $75, $100, $150; near lake. B. L. HONORE, 14, 177 La Salle. Tel. 4469 M.

TO RENT—ELEGANT HOUSES FACING ASTOR—one nicely furnished; 7 bedrooms; rent reduced; private family only. 586 Division-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED TEN-room house, $50, till May 1; very desirable situation. 501 Fullerton-av.

### Suburban.

TO RENT—NORTH SHORE, NEAR LAKE; new 12-room modern residence; hot water heat; cheap. Address W 764, Tribune office.

TO RENT—MODERN 9-R. HOUSE AT OAK Park. J. B. WARDER, 107 Maple-av.

## WANTED—HOUSES.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GENTLEMAN WITH small family desires to rent a furnished house from about Oct. 1 until June 1; house must be thoroughly modern [detached preferred], located desirably, in perfect condition, and completely furnished for residence. Address, giving full particulars and lowest rent, V 738, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—177 40TH-ST., NEAR COTTAGE Grove-av.; 4 to 7 room flats, $20 to $35; steam and hot water; carpeted halls; everything first-class. See janitor. J. R. CASE, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—AN 8-ROOM UNFURNISHED apartment one block from I. C., Cottage Grove and Indiana cars, to sublet for 6 mos. or longer at 47 E. 22d-st., Flat D.

TO RENT—4721-4725 LANGLEY-AV., 7 AND 8 room; steam heat, hot water, janitor, gas ranges, etc.; very desirable; $32.50 to $37.50.

TO RENT—IN HIGHLAND BUILDING, 4465-4467 Oakenwald-av., 7-room flat, overlooking lake; every convenience. See janitor.

TO RENT—4, 5, AND 7 ROOMS AND BATH, $18, $20, $24; 4 rooms, no bath, $15 to $18; steam, hot water, elevator; modern. 3105 Calumet-av.

TO RENT—5830 WASHINGTON-AV., 8 ROOM flat, very fine, $45; near Midway and I. C. R. R.; steam; see janitor. J. R. CASE, 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2908 INDIANA-AV.—NEW 6 AND 7 room flats; steam heat; high class.
DRAPER & KRAMER, 126 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—IN HODGES BLDG., VERY DESIRable flats, steam heat, hot water, etc.; location convenient for business-men; elevator. [illegible]

TO RENT—FLATS AND HOUSES ALL OVER the city. Call or send for printed list.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SUPERB CORNER 5-ROOM FLATS, 30 ft. wide; light as day; $27.50 and $30. See janitor, s. e. cor. 46th and Langley-av.

TO RENT—391-97 43D-ST., MODERN 6 AND 7 room flats, hot water, etc.; low rent.
PATTERSON & SON, 573 43d-st.

TO RENT—DELAWARE, 405 43D-ST., NEAR Grand—2, 3, 4 r. flats; steam heat; $10 to $22. HOLTON, SEELYE & MOONEY, 306 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—KENWOOD, HANDSOME FURnished 8-room apartment, $37.50; unfurnished, $30 and $35. Call at 4515 Lake-av.

TO RENT—LENOX FLATS, 3537 COTTAGE Grove, $12 to $30; steam heat; gas ranges.

TO RENT—3646 MONROE-AV., SECOND FLAT, 7 rooms, $30. Room 405, 115 Adams-st.

TO RENT — 3 TO 8 ROOM FLATS, $10 UP; steam heat, hot water, etc. [illegible] Calumet-av.

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### South Side.

TO RENT—BY SOUTHARD & TRAINER, 142 OAKWOOD-BLVD. TEL. OAK. 705.
THE EATON, S. W. COR. 54TH-PL. AND GREENWOOD-AV.—7 and 8 room flats in this elegant new building, finest in Hyde Park, beam ceiling in dining-room, hardwood floors and trim, tile bath, especially adapted for university people; see these today; agent on premises today.
S. E. COR. LAKE-AV. AND 55TH-ST., elegant new 5 to 8 room modern flats, finely finished throughout, beam ceiling dining-room, tile bath; one block to I. C. trains; low rent to desirable tenant. Agent on premises Sunday.
THE BOOTHBE, s. e. cor. 54th and Woodlawn-av., new 5 to 8 room modern flats, ready for tenants Sept. 15. Agent and owner on premises.
THE NEWPORT, s. e. cor. 51st-blvd. and Lexington-av.; 6 rooms; $25; best in town for price.
THE SHENANDOAH, 97 to 105 Oakwood-av., 5 and 6 room flats, steam heat, hot water, hardwood floors; $20 to $28.
THE CALUMET, s. w. cor. 58th-st. and Calumet-av., elegant new 5 and 6 room flats; thoroughly modern; $30 and $33.
THE MANITOU, s. e. cor. 60th and Prairie-av., new 5 and 7 rooms, tile bath, $30 to $40.
THE MARMION, 5744 Lake-av., new 6 rooms; one block to I. C. trains; $40.
THE LORAINE, n. e. cor. 36th and Ellis-av., 5 to 7 rooms; $27 to $40.
THE REGINALD, n. w. cor. 44th and Forrestville-av., 6 and 7 room corner flats; $30 and $45.
THE DIAMOND, n. w. cor. 41st and Cottage Grove, only 2 beautiful 4-room flats left; $23.
THE KNICKERBOCKER, n. w. cor. 43d and Ellis-av., 6 and 7 rooms.
THE VARSITY, 61st and Ellis-av., 4 to 8 rooms; $16 to $18.
[illegible] PRAIRIE-AV., 7 rooms, 1st floor; $37.50.
[illegible] VINCENNES-AV., 8 rooms; $35.
[illegible] VINCENNES-AV., 7 rooms; $32.50.
[illegible] JEFFERSON-AV., 7 rooms, $30.
[illegible] STATE-ST., 6 rooms; $15.
[illegible] 50TH-ST., 6 rooms, $30.
[illegible] VINCENNES-AV., 3d flat, 8 rooms, $32.50.
OFFICE OPEN EVENINGS.

TO RENT—
"THE VALKYREA," 71 to 77 E. 47th-st., opposite Kenwood-av., the most elegant apartments in Chicago: 9, 10, 11 rooms; elaborate and expensive interior finish, mahogany, red birch, ¼ sawed oak, white enamel, oval reception-rooms; dining-rooms paneled in oak, with drop beam ceilings; bath-rooms finished in white tile; elegant appointments throughout; $90 to $150; ready Sept. 15.
4539 AND 4541 MADISON-AV., large, elegant 8-room apartments, beautifully finished in the finest woods, birch, white maple, white enamel, ¼-sawed oak; most elaborate and elegant dining-rooms in Kenwood; paneled in oak, drop beam ceilings; handsome sideboards, mantels, and consoles; delightful location; $65 to $75.
BERKELEY-AV. AND 45TH-ST., beautiful 8-room apartments, finished in the most expensive woods, polished oak floors, dining-rooms paneled in oak, tiled bathrooms, handsome consoles, sideboards, etc.; $50 to $65; ready Sept. 15.
"THE BELVOIR," 4740-4744 MADISON-AV., one of the most elegant high-class apartment buildings in the city; steel construction, beautiful location, overlooking the lake; 8 rooms; telephone and messenger service; $50 to $65.
4571 AND 4573 OAKENWALD-AV., ELEGANT COLONIAL BLDG., STRICTLY FIREPROOF; STEEL CONSTRUCTION, 7 rooms, beautifully finished in redwood, birch, white enamel, ¼-sawed oak; dining-rooms overlooking the lake; opening on private porches; most artistic apartments in the city; $50 to $65.
W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 204 Dearborn-st.
South Side office, 43d and Oakenwald-av.
Tel. 4405 Main, 1124 Oakland.

TO RENT—
FIREPROOF. FIREPROOF. FIREPROOF.
La Strain, 3535 Ellis-av., new elegant 6-room apartments, overlooking Lake Michigan; ELEVATOR and all modern appliances; reduced prices during balance of September. Illinois Central trains and Cottage Grove cable.
HENRY A. KNOTT & CO., 110 Dearborn-st.
Telephone, Central 296.

TO RENT—4237 CALUMET-AV., CHOICE 7-room flat; $35.
[illegible] Indiana-av., choice 8-room flat; $40.
4154 Calumet-av., fine 8-room flat; $37.50.
[illegible] Champlain-av., 5 and 6 rooms; $22.50.
[illegible] Drexel-av., choice 7 rooms; $25 and $30.
[illegible] E. 43d-st., corner 6-room flat; $20.
[illegible] E. 43d-st., modern 6-room flat; $25.
6-room steam heated flats near "L" road, $15 upward.
PATTERSON, 572 E. 43d-st., near "L" station.

TO RENT—THE BLAIR BLDG., 3004-6 PRAIRIE-av., 8 and 9 room apartments; large, light rooms; all hardwood finish; every convenience to be found in a first-class building; telephone, etc.; a first-class building in every way; very low rentals. L. D. WARREN, Agt., 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—THE FLORENCE—
WOODLAWN-AV. AND 46TH-ST.
7-room apartments, handsomely finished, polished oak floors, every modern improvement; fine large lawn; most beautiful location in Kenwood; convenient to Kenwood depot, 47th-st.; rents, $37.50, $40, $45. W. K. YOUNG & BRO., 43d and Oakenwald-av.

TO RENT—RAINIER APARTMENT BUILDING, 33D-ST. AND COTTAGE GROVE-AV. ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
Two to seven room apartments, with every convenience, including electric light free; can give hotel service if desired; $15 to $40; excellent dining-room and cafe in connection; inspection invited at any time, or telephone South 894.

TO RENT— THE VERMONT.
Northeast cor. Washington Park, overlooking Drexel square and Drexel-blvd.; elegant modern 9-room apartments; elevator service, janitor, etc.; $30 to $60; agent on premises; one month's rent free. 'Phone, Oakland 734.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLAT IN THE "Waukesha," 64th-st. and Grace-av., overlooking park; steam heat and hardwood floors; near I. C. trains, Alley "L," and street cars; rent $30 to good tenant only. Tel. COOPER & BURHANS, 115 Dearborn-st., or see janitor at building.

TO RENT— TO RENT.
THE OSCEOLA, 3716 LAKE-AV. FIREPROOF BUILDING. BEAUTIFUL 6-ROOM APARTMENTS AND MODERN IMPROVEMENTS. SEE JANITOR.

TO RENT—MAGNIFICENT 5-ROOM FLATS—Dagmar Building, 63d-st. and Madison-av., baths, janitor service, steam heat, hot water; one block from I. C. express trains and elevated; $16 to $18. M. WALKER & CO., 63d-st. and Monroe-av.

TO RENT—IN KENWOOD—APARTMENTS OF 4 to 10 rooms; buildings contain all the latest known conveniences and are strictly fireproof; moderate rents to desirable tenants.
A. F. McKEOWN & CO., S. e. cor. Lake-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—FINEST NEW 4, 5, AND 6 ROOM flats in Hyde Park, 54th-pl. and Jefferson-av.; two blocks to express trains; beautiful location; every convenience; telephone service; ready Sept. 1; $25 to $40. Agent on premises every Sunday. PORTER & CARROLL, 135 53d-st.

TO RENT—WHY WASTE YOUR TIME AND ENergy looking for nice flats, cheap? We have a few left in this fine location, near parks and boulevards, at very reasonable prices; come and see if we cannot please you. ROSS & BOOMER, 1061 E. 61st-st.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLATS NEAR UNIVERSITY, 5757 to 5763 Drexel-av., very choice, 6 and 7 rooms, steam heat, hot and cold water, janitor service; $25 to $30. M. WALKER & CO., 63d-st. and Monroe-av.

TO RENT—VERY CHOICE FLATS IN THE LORETTA, 6501 and 6503 Drexel-av.; very choice 6-room flats, polished oak floors; steam heat; new and choice; $27.50 and $32.50. M. WALKER & CO., 63d-st. and Monroe-av.

TO RENT—"THE GRAND BLVD.," 4605-7 Grand-blvd., new, elegant 9-room apartments; strictly modern; with every convenience; reduced rent to May 1, 1900. SPRINGER & CO., 85 Dearborn-st., and 39th and Prairie-av.

TO RENT—HAMPTEN, COR. 39TH-ST. AND Langley-av.—Elegant flats, 5, 6, or 7 rooms; steam heat, electric light, telephone, janitor service, artesian water, natural gas range, refrigerator, etc. Manager in building.

TO RENT—7-R. FLAT, FACING GROVELAND-av.; fine view of lake; steam heat, natural gas range, polished oak floor; location unexceptionable; price $37.50. Apply owner. 29 33d-st.

TO RENT—2139 22D-ST., NEAR MICHIGAN-av., Flat 5 furnished steam-heated rooms.

### West Side.

TO RENT—970-972 PARK-AV.—STEAM HEATed flats; quiet street; 8 rooms; hot water, gas range, janitor service; will put in first-class order; one block from elevated station; no boarders or roomers allowed; inspection solicited; keys with Coonly & Co., 10 S. Kedzie-av. Owner, 567, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINEST HARDWOOD FINISHED flat on Madison-st.; steam heat, hot water, gas range; artesian well water; grand view of park from rear porch; only first-class tenants need apply; keys with janitor on premises, rear 1573 W. Madison-st.; rent $35. Owner, 567, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—$20.50 AND $22.50, ELEGANT NEW modern steam heated 5-room light flats; gas ranges, porcelain plumbing, janitor service and all conveniences; fine neighborhood; near Garfield Park. 2080 Wilcox-av. ALBERT WAHL, 177 La Salle-st. Room 1. Call 12 to 2 p. m.

TO RENT—4 AND 5 ROOM FLATS; STEAM heat, hot water; Van Buren-st. and Stanley-terrace. See janitor.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT, FURNACE HEAT, large rooms; $30. Apply to JACKSON BROS., 571 W. Madison-st.

### North Side.

TO RENT— IN THE MAJESTIC, ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.
[illegible] Walton-pl., cor. of Rush-st., a few apartments of 5, 6, and 7 rooms, with steam heat, janitor, telephone, and elevator service; first-class in all its appointments, and complete in every detail; most homelike apartment house on the North Side. Superintendent in daily attendance at building.

TO RENT—FLATS, 6 AND 7 ROOMS, STRICTly modern, new bldg.; free electric light, steam heat, hot water, polished floors, etc.; near south end Lincoln Park; $30 and $35. Apply office, 561 Wells-st., or 204, 167 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—
IN THE SEASONS AND AUGUSTA BLDGS., [illegible] to 1316 Melrose-st. and 810 to 836 Evanston-av.; only a few choice seven-room steam-heated apartments left. Apply at buildings.

TO RENT—IN THE FRONTENAC, 1542 AND 46 Lill-av., apartments of 5, 6, and 7 rooms; steam heated, janitor; complete in every detail; $25 to $30. E. H. GAGE, 52 Clark.

TO RENT—489 LA SALLE-AV., OVERLOOKING Lincoln Park; modern 8-room apartment; steam heat, hot water, two bathrooms, laundry, drying-room. Open for inspection daily.

TO RENT—BRIGHT 7 ROOM STEAM HEATED flats, $30 to $35; open, 1440 Cornelia-av., Lake View. RICHMOND, 95 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS AND BATH, THIRD floor, 676 Wells-st., near Lincoln Park; all sunlight rooms; $20.

TO RENT—STEAM HEAT, HOT WATER, GAS range, outside light; fine neighborhood; 6-room first floor flat. 1749 Belmont-av., near the lake.

TO RENT—"SEVILLE," N. E. COR. LA Salle-av. and Locust, one 7 and one 5-room apt.; very light, modern, and first-class; $40 and $30.

TO RENT—7-ROOM CORNER FLAT, $25. 1036 Wrightwood-av., near Lincoln-av. cable; steam heat, hot water, gas range; janitor service.

TO RENT—387 CLEVELAND-AV., 7 ROOMS 2D floor; $25.

TO RENT—[illegible]: STEAM HEAT AND HOT WAter; 6 rooms. 1513 Belmont-av.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6 AND 8 ROOM FLATS: gas ranges; [illegible]. Cor. Clark and [illegible].

## TO RENT—FLATS.

### North Side.

TO RENT—EIGHT AND NINE ROOM APARTments, 459-461 La Salle-av., the cheapest and best for the money in the city; steam heat; large rooms; all conveniences. SHANKLIN & KING, 167 Dearborn-st.

## WANTED—FLATS.

WANTED—TO RENT—6 OR 7 ROOM FLAT BEtween Campbell-av., Leavitt, Monroe, and Harrison-sts.; steam or furnace; state price. Address W 712, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OR house in South, Hyde, Madison Park, or Kenwood. Address W 767, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—5-ROOM FLAT OR COTtage east of State-st.; not to exceed $15. Address W 613, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—FURNISHED FLAT OF 5 or 6 rooms, 2 adults; give full particulars. Address B O 978, Tribune office.

## TO RENT—STORES.

### South Side.

TO RENT—SPLENDID DRUG STORE SITE, 1121 61st-st., cor. Indiana-av.; electric cars on 61st-st., elevated station on 61st-st., only one block east; rapidly growing neighborhood; only $80 per month to May 1. MATSON HILL, R. 414, 205 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—STORES—BEST CORNER IN KENwood, opposite I. C. R. R. 47th-st. station. A. F. McKEOWN & CO., S. e. cor. Lake-av. and 47th-st.

TO RENT—STORE IN DEARBORN-ST. NEAR Adams, suitable for merchant tailoring, shoes, or hats. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT — STORE; BUSINESS DISTRICT; fine location for retail business; might consider first-class buffet. GOODWIN & CO., 145 La Salle-st., Room 217.

TO RENT—STORE-ROOM; EXCELLENT chance for shoe business; occupied as a shoe store for 10 years. Call at 270 55th-st.

TO RENT—STORE, 193 E. RANDOLPH-ST. Inquire of J. S. MEYER, Room 208.

TO RENT—STORE, 58 STATE-ST., OPPOSITE Masonic Temple. Inquire on premises.

### North Side.

TO RENT—STORE, 679 WELLS-ST., IN BLOCK of ten; steam heat and electric light furnished free. Apply 681 Wells-st.

TO RENT—BAKERY, OLD STAND; CHEAP rent. 15 Sedgwick-st. Owner, JULIUS SPRYER, 270 5th-av.

## TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

### Offices.

TO RENT—OFFICES IN THE GARDEN CITY Building, northwest cor. Fifth-av. and Randolph-st.; all modern conveniences, well adapted for manufacturers' agents. J. S. MEYER, agent, Room 208.

## TO RENT—FARMS.

TO RENT—BROOKSIDE FARM AND PICNIC grounds, 400 acres, south of Pullman; adjoins depot; $600. STEWART, 81, 164 La Salle-st.

## TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT — BUILDINGS, STORES, AND floors in all parts of the city. Send for list. WILLIS & FRANKENSTEIN, 164 La Salle-st.

## MEDICAL AND HOSPITALS.

OFFICE, 78 STATE-ST., SUITES 28-30, OVER KRANZ'S CANDY STORE.
ATTENTION—
The RELIABLE HOME SANITARIUM has added M. BENSEN GATES, GRADUATE OF OBSTETRICS, of long experience, to their staff of physicians as head of obstetrical dept. Ladies in delicate health or suffering from diseases peculiar to their sex are cordially invited to call and consult us, for which we require no fee. We make a specialty of the treatment of all complaints and in addition provide the most comfortable and quiet home for confinement cases in the city. Our accommodations are arranged to give all patients large, airy rooms and the best of motherly care. Our staff of physicians includes the best known doctors in Chicago, and we wish to impress upon the public that none but long experienced, regular graduate physicians are consulted. Terms to suit all. Will allow patients in need to work for board. Advice by mail or personally at our office absolutely free. Hours, 9 to 6. Sunday, 10 to 2.

KINGSTON HANNA, M. D.
GRADUATE ROYAL COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, EDINBURGH.
78 STATE-ST., ROOM 32, THIRD FLOOR.
Skillful and scientific treatment of all DISEASES OF WOMEN. Positive success guaranteed in the most complicated cases. Every patient under the constant and personal supervision of the doctor. Elegant accommodations provided. Confidential advice and correspondence on all subjects.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED OFFICE.
Hours: 9 to 6. Sundays, 10 to 1.

CURE FOR MEN— CURE FOR MEN.
MEN CURED TO REMAIN CURED.
We cure men quickly and permanently. 28 years established in Chicago.
We are expert specialists in NERVOUS AND CHRONIC DISEASES.
Consultation at office or by mail free.
WASHINGTON MEDICAL INSTITUTE. OFFICE HOURS: Daily, 9 a. m. to 4 & 6 to 8 p. m. Sunday, 9 to 11 a. m. only. 55 STATE-ST., Chicago.
VISIT OUR FREE MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 318 State-st.

CURE FOR MEN— CURE FOR WOMEN—
ILLINOIS PRIVATE SANITARIUM,
195-199 STATE-ST., COR. ADAMS, SUITE 306.
This institution has a staff of medical experts especially skilled in the treatment of all BLOOD, SKIN, AND NERVOUS DISEASES, TUMORS AND CANCERS.
DEBILITY RESULTING from OVERWORK, etc. All hopeless and incurable cases are especially invited to call; terms reasonable; private consultation free.
DR. SIMMONS, Consulting Physician.

OFFICE 182 STATE-ST., SUITE 50, OPP. PALMER HOUSE, NEXT TO FAIR. G. W. ROSENTHAL, M. D.
EASTERN SANITARIUM.
Elegant private cool rooms for ladies during confinement. Our physicians are specialists in the scientific treatment of diseases of women. Call on us for consultation. Confidential advice free, personally or by mail. Patient in need can work for board. Hours 9 to 6; Sundays, 10 to 2.

STATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 76 E. MADISON-ST. These specialists cure under guaranty all skin, blood, and nervous diseases, eczema, cystitis, blood poisoning, NERVOUS EXHAUSTION with its symptoms of nervousness, debility, gravel, and sediment, varicocele, loss of memory, etc. CONSULTATION FREE. Hours, 10-4 p. m., 6-8 p. m.; Sundays, 10-12 only.

WICKER PARK SANITARIUM, 28 EWING-pl., takes confinement cases; treats successfully all ailments, disorders peculiar to female sex. None but REGULAR GRADUATE PHYSICIANS and trained nurses are in attendance; competent to manage any emergency case. DR. NAHIM, Supt. Office, 155 STATE-ST. Call or write.

MRS. NATHAN, 30 LAFLIN-ST., 1 BLOCK SO. of W. Madison-st., private home for ladies before and during confinement; graduate Royal Midwife Institute, Vienna; 29 years' experience; best of motherly care in all cases.

IDA VON SCHULZ, 493 NORTH CLARK-ST.—Regular graduate in obstetrics; 10 years' experience in German hospitals and 15 years' practice; takes ladies before and during confinement; always successful.

MRS. YANNE, 2509 WABASH-AV.—PRIVATE home for ladies before and during confinements; best care in all cases; skillful physicians; prices always reasonable; 40 years' experience.

G. W. ROSENTHAL, M. D., TREATS ALL DIScases of women; obstetrics, etc.; private home for confinement cases; consultation and correspondence on all subjects. 2331 Indiana-av.

LINCOLN PRIVATE SANITARIUM, OFFICE 148 State-st., R. 1, 4th floor, treats diseases of women; elegant accommodation before and during confinement; hrs. 9 to 5. DR. BRENDECKE, Supt.

279 W. ADAMS-ST., NR. MORGAN—LADIES expecting to be confined should visit our private home; best of attention given by reliable physician and nurses. DR. SIMMONS DE CZARRA.

MRS. BING, 303 E. NORTH-AV., PRIVATE home for ladies before and during confinement; best care in all cases; prices reasonable.

DR. EMMA HELLEWIG, 361 WELLS-ST., graduate physician, formerly Berlin, Paris; female diseases; private home.

DR. G. S. STEWARD, 84 ADAMS-ST.—LADIES' physician; hours, 9 to 7. Sundays, 10 to 5.

## CLAIRVOYANTS.

PROF. W. B. BAKER,
THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS AND GREATEST MEDIUM AND CLAIRVOYANT.
THE MARVELOUS TESTS HE PERFORMS prove the magnitude of his strange and wonderful power. He stands at the head of his profession and does not wish to be measured by any other standard than his own. He brings personal indorsements from great people from nearly all civilized parts of the earth. His experience and knowledge of life is broad, deep, and profound, and, when united with his most marvelous powers of mediumship, it makes of him all that he claims to be, "the peer of all mediums and life readers." He gives full names, dates, and facts concerning your affairs, and unerring advice upon matters of business, social and domestic relations, journeys, old estates, speculation, love, marriage, divorce, etc. TELLS YOU WHOM AND WHEN YOU ARE TO MARRY.
Hours—9 a. m., 8 p. m., daily and Sunday. 3925 Cottage Grove-av.

1411 MICHIGAN-AV. 1411
PROF. C. F. LEON, PRINCE OF CLAIRVOYANTS, reads past, future correctly; gives advice on business speculations, stock investments, wills, mines, patents, insurance, lawsuits, love, courtship, marriage, divorce, family affairs.

MRS. H. ELLSWORTH, 30 YRS. A CLAIRVOYant and palmist, can be consulted daily at her office, s. w. cor. State and Madison-sts., Room 25. Entrance, 70 E. Madison-st. She will read your entire past, present, and future; gives advice on all affairs of love, business, or health. Fee 50c.

25C—THE GREATEST LIVING CLAIRVOYANT and palmist—25c. 47 E. 22d-st.; regular $2 readings this week, for ladies, 25c; gents, 50c.

## PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED — TAKE ONE-HALF INterest grain and stock brokerage business, city of 30,000; private wire New York, Chicago; references. Address W 755, Tribune office.

PARTNER—IN A FIRST-CLASS PAYING MEAT market on North Side; best locality. Address W 750, Tribune office.

WANTED—LADY PARTNER WITH $100; business clearing $50 weekly. W 614, Tribune.

## PROFESSIONAL.

WAGES QUICKLY COLLECTED; LAW BUSIness transacted all courts; prompt reports; satisfaction guaranteed. Collections department, 185 Washington-st., Room 514. Phone M. [illegible].

LAWYER CONDUCTS BANKRUPTCY CASES: total expense $60. R. 72, 121 La Salle-st.

## MACHINERY.

WANTED—FOUR OR LESS SOCK KNITTING machines; state price, maker, age, etc. LOUIS [illegible], 30 Tell-pl.

## CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A VERY CHOICE DOWN-TOWN corner building in the wholesale district; price $200,000; great bargain. Address W 725, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—DESIRABLE DOWN-TOWN OFfice building netting 5½ per cent on price asked, $300,000. Address W 726, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—GOOD 10 PER CENT INCOME, $15,000. Address W 756, Tribune office.

## SOUTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—TWENTY NEW RESIDENCES, erected by the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company of Maine, through its resident director, D. G. Hamilton, on 34th-st., near Cottage Grove-av., fronting Groveland and Woodland Parks; 10 to 13 rooms; everything most modern; cabinet finish in hardwood, consoles, mosaics, and tile mantels; 2 elegant bathrooms, best open nickel plumbing, gas and electricity throughout; everything modern and best procurable; full width lots; terms easy; reasonable first payment, balance in 20 semi-annual installments, on or before.
INTEREST 4 PER CENT.
Residences open every day to 6 p. m. Office at buildings. Inquire D. G. HAMILTON, 100 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—WOODLAWN—ABSOLUTE slaughter—Beautiful modern 2-story brick home, 6622 Ingleside-av., oak finish, fine decorations, colonial front; can't be equaled for $8,000 with present cost of bldg.; will take $3,500 cash this week. F. NICHOLS, 151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— HYDE PARK BARGAIN.
WASHINGTON-AV., near 57th-st., 50x150 feet. Will sell cheap. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—NEW HYDE PARK RESIDENCE; every convenience; superior surroundings; near fast trains. 5137 Madison-av.; open daily, shown any day or evening by appointment; $17,500. CHAS. H. BINNEY, or owner, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—$4,300 BUYS ELEgant 8-r. modern brick and stone residence on Prairie-av., e. f., n. of 42d-st.; no cheap, shoddy house; an actual sacrifice of $2,500. GEO. H. CRUICKSHANK, 157 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV., SOUTH OF 22D-st., 25 feet with 3-story brick house; can sell it now for $3,000, or just ¼ of the price which was on the property. W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TO BUY A HOME ON THE BOULEvards or in the Kenwood district go to MATSON HILL, 414 Home Insurance Building.

FOR SALE—100 FEET ON S. W. COR. 94TH AND Howard-av.; sacrifice; make offer. W. H. STEWART, 79 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3568 GRAND-BLVD., DETACHED stone front 14 r., 50 ft., e. f., at cost of house, $8,000; built by owner.

FOR SALE—NEW, MODERN HOUSE. 4537 Vincennes-av.; stone front; open daily.

FOR SALE — $2,500 BUYS 98X100 CORNER OF Mich. and 74th. O'HEARNE, 151 Washington.

FOR SALE—SEE EXQUISITELY DECORATED new, 14-room house. 4539 Grand-blvd.

## WEST SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE, LOGAN SQUARE, 4 blocks from Metropolitan station; 6 rooms; sewer, water, and gas; 8-foot basement, furnace, laundry tubs, large barn with sewer and water; lot 30x125; part cash, balance on time; bargain. Call or address 423 W. North-av., or 1473 Drake-av. PLUMBER.

FOR SALE—30X125—
WASHINGTON-BLVD., near HOYNE-AV., two bldgs., front and rear; rental $720; price only $6,500; some trade. JACKSON BROS., 571 W. Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS FOR CASH, ON LAWNdale-av., between Ogden-av. and 19th-st.; 48x125 ft.; only $1,050. Address W 721, Tribune.

FOR SALE—250X500 INNER BELT LINE, NEAR Chicago-av.; unequaled manufacturing site; sacrifice. F. NICHOLS, 151 La Salle-st.

## NORTH SIDE REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MY ELEGANT HOME, EAST OF tracks, Ravenswood, 50-ft. lot, barn, cement walks, etc.; $6,500, or will take part vacant. Address E T 71, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—MY EQUITY IN $5,000 residence in Rogers Park. Apply to owner, A. C. TROWBRIDGE, 4158 N. Ashland-av.

## SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BEST 9-ROOM HOUSE IN OAK Park; strictly modern; east front. J. B. WARDER, 107 Maple-av.

FOR SALE—PALOS PARK LOTS, 50X150, $250; $10 cash, $5 m'thly; timbered hills, springs, graded streets; fare 18c. Monson & Co., 144 La Salle-st.

## ACRE PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—EVERYBODY SHOULD BUY FIVE or ten acres, subdivide, and name it for him or herself; I can sell 32 lots at $88 a lot, right in this growing Chicago city; they ought to retail at $350 each. NELSON THOMASSON, 85 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF GOOD LAND, 21 miles from Chicago Court-House; South Side; price $65 per acre; this is a splendid investment. Campbell Investment Company, 431, 108 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—460 ACRES ADJOINING STICKNEY tract and on railroad, at $300 per acre; immense bargain. JOS. R. PUTNAM, 27 Portland Block.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES; ONE OF MICHIGAN'S best farms; flowing wells supplying perfect water system; rich soil; new buildings; beautiful home; only $4,200; 37 acres good land, $1,350; other bargains. F. V. EASTMAN, 264 Pipestone, Benton Harbor, Mich.

## MEXICAN AND HAWAIIAN LANDS.

FOR SALE—MEXICAN LANDS, MASON CONcession, line Vera Cruz and Pacific railroad, Isthmus Tehuantepec. HENRY B. MASON, 84 Washington-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—GOOD CLEAR VACANT, WELL LOcated on the South Side, or clear old improved that I can borrow from $6,000 to $7,000 on, for which I will give in exchange the equity of my beautiful new well rented six-flat building, situated on one of the best South Side avenues; I can give some one an excellent deal in an exceedingly desirable piece of property. Address W 727, Tribune office.

WANTED—$30,000 CLEAR FARM FOR EQUITY in new, modern, and well located Chicago apartment property just finished and fully rented at figures that will pay 10 per cent per annum net on $50,000, the price of the farm; a smaller farm will be considered for part of equity. Owners only. Call or address W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., 301 and 304 Inter Ocean Bldg., Chicago.

WANTED—BARGAINS IN WESTERN LANDS in Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, Kansas; want nothing but bargains; will pay cash; mail descriptions, price. MARCUS HOBART, Phenix Building, Minneapolis.

WANTED—REAL ESTATE IN ILLINOIS, UNincumbered, for capital stock in corporation, first-class and 2 per cent income. Address E C 918, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD EQUITY IN SOUTH SIDE flat building of $16,000, for clear new corner building and vacant. Address W 815, Tribune.

WANTED—CHOICE ILLINOIS FARM LANDS up to $80,000 for clear Chicago property and cash. J. R. PUTNAM & CO., 27 Portland Block.

WANTED—WILL BUY EQUITIES IN GOOD farm lands; give particulars. W 749, Tribune.

## REAL ESTATE TO EXCHANGE.

HAVE YOU UNINCUMBERED REAL ESTATE in Illinois that you can give a first mortgage on and double your income from property? Address E C 917, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOTS IN WESTERN city for flats; will assume back interest and taxes; also want country hotel for farms in Michigan. WEBER & CO., 27, 107 Dearborn.

TO EXCHANGE—GOOD DIVIDEND PAYING securities for good piece real estate in Illinois. Address E C 916, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—120 ACRES CLEAR FARM land in Michigan; want city vacant or improved. WM. WINSTON, 84 La Salle-st., Room 623.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO IMPROVED real estate in sums to suit; rates 4 to 6 per cent; building loans a specialty. Union Trust Co. Bank, 133 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago or suburban real estate; quick service; property examined without charge. Western State Bank, n.w.cor. La Salle and Washington-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN—
We have a large amount of Chicago money and will act promptly on all applications; lowest rates. MADDEN BROS., 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—6 PER CENT GOLD MORTGAGES, $500, $600, $750, $900, $1,000, $1,400; Title Guarantee & Trust Co., trustee. Send for list. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN — FOREIGN CAPITALISTS; lowest rates. DUNLAP SMITH & CO., 170 Dearborn-st.

EDGAR M. SNOW & CO., 101 WASHINGTON-st., loan on Chicago improved real estate; lowest current rates; no delay; we pass upon security.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate, Chicago, Evanston, Rogers Park, and Wilmette. O. F. GIBBS & CO., 135 La Salle.

HART & FRANK, 92 AND 94 WASHINGTON-st.; loans on Chicago real estate and building loans made at lowest market rates; no delay.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState in sums to suit; building loans made. DUTTON & CALLAN, 145 La Salle-st.

INTEREST RATES, 4½ TO 6 PER CENT; WANT choice real estate loans; building loans made. KOZMINSKI & YONDORF, bankers, 73 Dearborn.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 5, 5½, AND 6 PER CENT on Chicago improved; quick service; owners only. Address C K 206, Tribune office.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at current rates; building loans made. ROSE, QUINLAN & CO., 70 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—5 AND 6 PER CENT, ANY SUM, ON improved or vacant; building loans; quick action. EDWIN WYNN & CO., 132 La Salle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON ACRES, LOTS, AND improved property, in any amount. E. N. WEART & CO., 115 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL EState at lowest rates. WM. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

LOANS ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE IN Chicago at current rates. The Equitable Trust Co., Dearborn and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED 6 PER CENT gold mortgages. HABERER & DELFOSSE, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$1,000 6 PER CENT GOLD MORTgage, secured by property 221 Berteau-av. SAM BROWN JR., 1001, 155 La Salle-st.

WANTED—MONEY FOR 1ST MORTGAGES; principals or their attorneys; [illegible]. A. J. MONTAGUE, 532, 153 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN—$2,000 AND UPWARDS AT low rate of interest. M. PETRIE, 172 Washington-st.

PRIVATE MONEY TO LOAN ON SUBURBAN property. 1608 Title and Trust Bldg.

WANTED — TO BORROW — [illegible], ON IMproved property; no agent. W [illegible], Tribune.

## REAL ESTATE LOANS.

GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE—
ON WELL LOCATED, INCOME PAYING CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.
Chicago Title and Trust Co., Trustee, drew papers and guaranteed all titles.

| Amount. | Time. | Rate. | Security. |
|---|---|---|---|
| $25,000 | 5 years | 5½ per cent | $72,000 |
| 15,000 | 4½ yrs. | 5 per cent | 45,000 |
| 11,000 | 5 years | 5½ per cent | 32,000 |
| 10,000 | 5 years | 5½ per cent | 25,000 |
| 8,000 | 5 years | 5½ per cent | 16,000 |
| 4,500 | 5 years | 6 per cent | 9,000 |
| 3,000 | 5 years | 6 per cent | 7,000 |
| 2,500 | 5 years | 6 per cent | 6,000 |
| 2,000 | 5 years | 5½ per cent | 4,800 |

INTERVIEW WITH INVESTORS SOLICITED.
Will mail memorandum on application.
J. ELLIOTT JENNINGS & CO., 100 Washington-st.

IF YOU CAN REDUCE YOUR PRESENT LOAN call on us; we can renew your loan at 5 per cent and small commission, without attorney's fees, or at 6 per cent and give you the privilege of prepaying $100 and upward at any time without notice, with interest only to date of payment. ROSE & COMPANY, 108 Dearborn-st.

4 PER CENT MONEY
On choice real estate
with privilege of prepayment.
Prompt inspection.
J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & CO., 95 Dearborn-st., main floor.

LOANS—LARGE FUNDS—ON CHICAGO AND suburban improved real estate; no commission; lowest current rates; sums of $1,000 and upward; prompt action; our own money. Western Mutual Life Association, Home Office, 4th floor, 100 Washington-st.

I HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHICAGO REAL estate in amounts of $500 and upwards without commission at 5 and 5½ per cent; give full particulars or no attention given. Address B V 343, Tribune office.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE LOANS—
LOWEST RATES; PROMPT SERVICE.
HENRY VAN VLISSINGEN.
Main floor, 95 La Salle-st., opposite City Hall.

MONEY TO LOAN
on improved city property.
From 4 TO 6 PER CENT,
according to amount and security.
MEAD & COE, 100 Washington-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES, ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, R. 517, Chi. Stock Exchange.

$200 TO $10,000 TO LOAN ON VACANT OR IMproved city or suburban property at 5 and 6 per cent; reasonable terms; prepayment privileges.
MADLUNG, EIDMANN & McCORTNEY, 422 and 423 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

BEST TERMS TO GOOD BORROWERS ON IMPROVED AND VACANT PROPERTY. BUILDING LOANS. PEABODY, HOUGHTELING & CO., 164 DEARBORN-ST.

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN ON CHIcago real estate at current rates; no delay. GOLD MORTGAGES FOR SALE. CANNELL & McCLUER, 167 Dearborn-st. Lake View office, 1808 Clark-st., near Roscoe.

GREENEBAUM SONS, BANKERS, 83 and 85 Dearborn-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

WANTED—PRIVATE PARTY TO TAKE UP building association loan of about $10,000; fine loan; prompt interest. Address E Y 207, Tribune office.

## FINANCIAL.

QUICK, CONFIDENTIAL LOANS TO HIGH-class salaried people; no indorser or mortgage required; LOWEST TERMS; easy payments; questions answered cheerfully, and you will receive courteous treatment whether you borrow or not. J. A. BREWER & CO., 84 Adams-st., bank floor, Dexter Building. OPPOSITE THE FAIR.

WANT A LOAN OF $6,000 AT 5 OR 6 PER cent, for one or two years; will give as security $24,000 worth of first capital stock in one of the oldest established business houses in Chicago; this will stand the closest investigation. Address E R 462, Tribune office.

LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES PURCHASED, loaned upon, 6 per cent interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted; deal in policies exclusively. RICHARD HERZFELD, 171 La Salle-st., R. 818. Established 1878.

MONEY LOANED—
Salaried people without security; everything absolutely private; can repay weekly or monthly. C. M. OHLSEN, Room 315, 218 La Salle-st.

LIFE INS. POLICIES PURCHASED; LOANS ON same 6% interest; endowment, tontine, and distribution policies discounted at 6%; real estate loans, 4 to 6% int. JOHN V. FOX, 108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY LOANED SALARIED PEOPLE AND retail merchants without security; special inducements. TOLMAN, 1022 Masonic Temple.

CAPITALIST TO TAKE SALARIED POSITION as President of old corporation which is extending its business. Address E C 915, Tribune office.

TO SALARIED PEOPLE—MONEY LOANED ON easy payments at lowest rates; strictly confidential. Call at 100 Washington-st., Room 901.

WANTED—50 OR 75 SHARES OF STROWGER Telephone stock cheap for cash. Address M. O., No. 32 42d-pl.

MISS PADDON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 3—Private loans to school teachers only.

LOANS TO "HONEST SALARIED PEOPLE" AT ½ the usual rate. R. 16, 88 Washington-st.

## PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

MONEY TODAY— MONEY TODAY—
DO YOU WANT MONEY? IF SO CALL ON
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
You can borrow any amount you want on
EASY TERMS, AT LOWEST RATES,
ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.
ALSO TO SALARIED PEOPLE WITHOUT MORTGAGE.
Payments arranged to suit convenience of borrower; partial payments can be made at any time, reducing interest accordingly. No charges taken out in advance. You get the full amount of the loan in cash.
You can deal with me quickly, privately, satisfactorily, and confidentially.
It has been a pleasure to me to notice that my old customers always come back to me again when in need of money.
It will be to your advantage to call at my office before borrowing elsewhere.
ALPHEUS M. SMITH, INVESTMENT BANKER, 100 WASHINGTON-ST., ROOM 901.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.
MONEY. MONEY. MONEY.

ARE YOU IN NEED OF MONEY?
If so, call on the oldest, largest, and only incorporated loan company in Chicago. You can borrow any amount you wish, from $20 to $1,000, on the following security, located anywhere in Cook County: Household furniture, pianos, horses, carriages, wagons, warehouse receipts, or any other security, the property to remain undisturbed in your possession. You can get the money the day you make application and with no publicity; loans can be paid back in any installments that suit the borrower, and each payment so made will lessen the cost of the loan. Please remember we make no inquiries of your neighbors or employer.
MAIN OFFICES OF
THE CHICAGO MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
175 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 216 AND 217.
West Side Branch office, 161 W. Madison-st., Haymarket Theater Building, Room 12.
AMERICAN MORTGAGE LOAN CO.,
$100 for $5. | Room 75 Hartford Building
$50 for $2.50. | 140 Dearborn-st., corner Madison.

$15 UP LOANED ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture, pianos, horses, wagons, fixtures, shops, etc.; you retain full possession and use of goods; you can pay the money back in weekly or monthly payments or just the interest. There will be no charges or expenses kept out of the amount wanted. Loans made anywhere in Cook County; business done quickly and quietly; full information cheerfully given if you will call; if you cannot call, write to us and we will send our confidential agent to call on you. Low rates, honest dealing.

MONEY LOANED TO SALARIED EMPLOYES holding permanent positions with responsible firms or companies on your note; no inquiries made of your employer; repay weekly or monthly; low rates.

LADIES OR GENTLEMEN WANTING A LOAN on diamonds, watches, seal garments, etc., $10 up on anything of value; no pawnshop, but loans of this kind made to desirable people; honest dealing.
F. B. KNOWLTON, Manager.
FIDELITY MORTGAGE LOAN CO.

RELIANCE LOAN CO., 100 Washington-st., Room 504.
SOUTH SIDE OFFICE, 110 W. 47th-st., corner State-st.
WEST SIDE OFFICE, 567 W. Madison-st., Room 2. Cor. Ogden-av.
Loans made on furniture, pianos, horses, wagons. Also to salaried people without mortgage. Property left in your own possession. Partial payments received at any time and interest reduced accordingly. It will pay you to get our rates before borrowing.
Our South and West Side offices are open evenings until 9 o'clock, to accommodate people living on South and West Sides.

PRIVATE PARTY WILL MAKE LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND OTHER SECURITIES AT LOWEST POSSIBLE RATE. PARTIAL PAYMENTS ALLOWED AT ANY TIME AND INTEREST REDUCED PROPORTIONATELY. IF YOU ARE CARRYING A LOAN ELSEWHERE, OR HAVE INDEBTEDNESS OF ANY KIND YOU WISH TO PAY, WE WILL LOAN YOU THE MONEY, AND PAYMENTS CAN BE MADE TO SUIT CONVENIENCE OF BORROWER. PLEASE CALL AND GET TERMS.
HOPKINS,
167 DEARBORN-ST., ROOM 304,
[CORNER MONROE-ST., 3D FLOOR]
ENGLEWOOD BRANCH OFFICE,
[illegible] W. 63D-ST.
[OVER POSTOFFICE.]

184 MONROE-ST., SUITE 504.
FIFTH FLOOR, FORT DEARBORN BUILDING.
[illegible] W. 63D-ST., ENGLEWOOD.
AND 9215 COMMERCIAL-AV.
ROOM 1 COLUMBIA BLOCK, SOUTH CHICAGO.
LOANS ON FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, WAGONS, ETC., WITHOUT REMOVAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON YOUR FURNITURE, PIANOS, ETC., AT THE LOWEST RATES. I MAKE A SPECIALTY OF LOANS FROM $10 TO $200, AND SO CAN GIVE YOU THE MONEY ON SHORT NOTICE. NO INQUIRIES MADE AND NO CHARGES TAKEN IN ADVANCE. CALL OR WRITE. A. FRENCH, 185 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM [illegible].

MONEY LOANED PRIVATELY ON FURNIture, pianos, horses, carriages, without removal; lowest rates. [illegible] Dearborn-st.

LOANS ON FURNITURE OR ANY OTHER absolutely good security at lower rates than ever before quoted. F. S. WRIGHT, [illegible] First National Bank Bldg., [illegible] Dearborn-st.

## PERSONAL PROPERTY LOANS.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE.
I will give my old customers and the honest public very low rates on furniture and personal effects, without delay or the nonsense that the one hundred line ad trusts go through. If you are loaning from any of those and the fellow that will give you a receipt, pay or no pay, that he won't take the goods, cut this out, bring it to me; I will take up all loans, make your papers free, and discount their prices 20 per cent; all communications strictly private.
S. RICHARDSON, 142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOMS 2 AND 3, OTIS BLOCK.

## MINES AND MINING.

HAVE 6 PATENTED COLORADO MINES, ONE vein extending nearly 2 miles; gold, lead, silver, for which I want capital; can be worked through tunnel; $15,000 will make them great producers; easy terms. Address for 3 days, W 775, Tribune office.

CAPITAL WANTED FOR MINE HAVING ITS own mill; large vein, low grade; proposition; Colorado; can produce at once; worth investigating. Address W 777, Tribune office.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

BIG BARGAINS IN PIANOS.
The attention of close buyers is drawn to the unequaled bargains offered in used pianos, new old style pianos, and pianos returned from rental.
Two Chickering uprights, $150 and $200; Simpson upright, $90; small Steinway upright, showing some wear, but in good condition, $225; large Chickering grand, $200; Boardman square, $15; Steinway grand, discontinued pattern, thoroughly renovated, $300; large Estey mahogany upright, $175; Lyon & Healy upright, $110; large mahogany Sterling upright, good as new, $175; ebonized Fischer upright, $150; large Vose upright, $150; walnut Fischer upright, $175; large mahogany Chase, $175; Kimball upright, $235; Steinway upright, in very fine order, $300; magnificent Knabe rosewood upright, best style, $350; New York Square, $40; Lyon upright, $70; Knabe walnut upright, good as new, $300; fine large mahogany Washburn upright, with mandolin attachment, $195; Guild walnut upright, $150; Hale upright, $75; Mozart upright, $110; large fancy case Hallet & Davis upright, $175; New York upright, $100; fancy walnut Kurtzman upright, $165; Weber grand, $250; almost new Knabe upright, mahogany case, very low; large New England upright, $125; Kimball square, $75; full size used Steinway upright, $300; fine new discontinued style Fischer, very low; Lyon & Healy upright, $100; new Huntington, case a trifle marred; Mathushek upright, $160; Ludwig mahogany upright, $175; and many others.
Easy installment terms may be arranged by paying simple interest on deferred payments. Handsome scarf and modern stool included. Buyers at a distance should write for special bargain list and also our schedule of freight rates on pianos. We ship pianos everywhere.
Visitors are always welcome.
LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.
N. B.—Our factories produce over 100,000 musical instruments per annum.

FOR SALE—
100 NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS,
$145 EACH.
Warranted for ten years.
Walnut, mahogany, and oak cases.
Payments $5 monthly.
30 days' trial; we will refund all money paid or make exchange free of expense to purchaser if not entirely satisfactory.
Call and secure a fine, full size cabinet grand upright piano, with stool and scarf; one price, $145 each; payments $5 monthly. Established 1872. ADAM SCHAAF, 147-149 West Madison-st., corner Union.

WALTER DAMROSCH,
Composer, also leader of the New York Symphony Orchestra, is a good judge of tone—his ear detects at once the slightest mistake in any one of the sixty instruments in his great orchestra, and the mistake must be remedied immediately.
Out of all the excellent pianos manufactured in this country Mr. Damrosch has selected the Kimball for his personal use and says
"It has a pure, refined, and powerful tone."
We also manufacture the Kimball pipe organs, Kimball reed organs, and Kimball self-playing organs, and sell all on EASY PAYMENTS.
W. W. KIMBALL CO. (Established 1857), 243-253 Wabash-av., just south of Jackson-st.

SPECIAL SALE OF NEW PIANOS—
10 new upright pianos in oak cases.......$175
4 new upright pianos in mahogany cases.......175
1 Emerson, full size, mahogany case.......[illegible]
1 Emerson, full size, walnut case.......[illegible]
1 Emerson, medium size, walnut case.......[illegible]
In addition to the above we have a large stock of pianos dropped from catalogue, pianos that have been rented and pianos taken in exchange. Also a magnificent display of Emerson pianos in new and elegant designs of cases.
No extra charge where time payments are desired.
It will pay you to investigate before purchasing elsewhere.
EMERSON PIANO CO., 207 Wabash-av.
JOHN W. NORTHROP, Manager.

VOSE PIANOS— VOSE PIANOS.
Largest and most beautiful stock in Chicago. Other makes at moderate prices. New pianos rented—and rent allowed on purchase price. Call or write for catalogue.
VOSE & SONS PIANO CO., MANUFACTURERS, 248 WABASH-AV.

ON THE HIGHEST ALTITUDE of progress, and ON A ROCK FOUNDATION of real, distinctive, and superior merit. THE MANY-TONE "CROWN" PIANO is achieving its unparalleled success. GEO. P. BENT, Mfr.
Salesrooms: 209 Wabash-av.
Factory and salesroom: 249 Washington-blvd.

LUDWIG PIANOS— LUDWIG PIANOS—
A complete stock of these famous New York pianos now at our warerooms. Low prices. Low terms. Call or write for catalogue. Sold exclusively by VOSE & SONS PIANO CO., 248 Wabash-av.

1 FISCHER UPRIGHT, $85; 1 STERLING UPright, $145; 1 Adam Schaaf upright, $125; 1 Steinway upright, $250; 1 mahogany upright, $45; 1 Chickering upright, $155. The above pianos are in excellent condition and fully guaranteed to be as represented; pianos to rent at $3 and $4 per month. Steger Piano Co., 235 Wabash-av., cor. Jackson-blvd.

FOR SPECIAL BARGAINS THIS MONTH WE offer from our second-hand stock of upright pianos, 1 Geo. W. Lyon, 2 Pease, 1 Bauer, 1 Sterling, 1 Hazleton, 1 Rice-Hinze, 2 Steinway, 2 Gabler, and 2 Chickering. Also several new Pease pianos, specially reduced for cash sale. CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO., 220 Wabash-av.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANOS—
ARION PIANOS. FOR SALE AT HALLET & DAVIS PIANO WAREROOMS. F. J. FARLEY, Manager. 239-241 Wabash-av.

CAUTION—STEINWAY PIANOS! BEWARE OF bogus instruments offered as genuine Steinway pianos. A fine stock of used Steinway uprights at very low prices may be found at LYON & HEALY'S, Wabash-av. and Adams-st., and they are the only authorized Steinway agents in Chicago.

SOHMER AND J. O. TWICHELL PIANOS FOR sale by J. O. TWICHELL, 232 Wabash-av.

PIANOS FOR RENT—WE MAKE A SPECIALTY of renting high-grade pianos; BAUER UPRIGHTS in great variety at from $3.50 per month; one year's rent applied toward purchase. JULIUS BAUER & CO., 224-226 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS OF VARIous makes, styles, and sizes, in fancy woods; from $3 per month upward. LYON & HEALY, Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

CALL AND SEE SOME OF OUR SPECIAL BARgains this week, and while you are here we shall be pleased to show you our entire line of fine pianos. Chickering-Chase Bros. Co., 239 Wabash.

WE TAKE OLD INSTRUMENTS IN EXchange, pay cash for them, or sell them on percentage. STORY & CLARK, 251 Wabash-av.

$4 PER MONTH WILL RENT A GOOD PIANO; one year's rent allowed if purchased. The John Church Co., 200 Wabash-av.

SHONINGER PIANOS—SHONINGER PIANOS and Schaffer pianos are sold only by the Thompson Music Co., 260 Wabash-av.

A. B. CHASE ARE THE BEST. SOLD BY GROSVENOR, LAPHAM & CO., The Fine Arts Bldg., 203 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—FINE MAHOGANY UPRIGHT PIAno, used four months; must sell. 4862 Calumet-av., 3d flat.

NEARLY NEW $350 UP. PIANO LEFT ON sale, $160. STORY & CLARK, 251 Wabash-av.

## BOOKS, MAPS, ETC.

50,000 VOL. OLD AND NEW BOOKS—Large stock of old magazines. Cash paid for books. 42 Van Buren-st., near State-st.

REV. CHARLES M. SHELDON'S MASTERpiece, "In His Steps: What Would Jesus Do?" sent on receipt of eight 2-cent stamps. A. P. BISHOP, Miami, Mo.

OLD BOOKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—LAW, GENeral, medical. GEO. M. BECKWITH, 214 Clark-st., Room 24, s. w. cor. Adams.

## PRINTING MATERIAL.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND BALTIMORE NO. 12 printing press. Address, with terms, W. A., 865 W. Monroe-st.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

PARTIES MOVING TO PACIFIC COAST CAN get reduced rates on household goods. P. O. Box 1130, Chicago.

COAL DEALERS, ATTENTION—WILL TAKE coal in part payment of premium on life insurance policy. Address W 758, Tribune office.

## STEAMSHIP LINES.

### Ocean Navigation.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD—
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Sailing at 10 a. m.
Trave.......Sept. 19 Lahn.......Oct. 3
Saale.......Sept. 26 *Kais. W. d. Gr.......Oct. 10
Kais. Wm. d. Gr. calls at Cher'b'g and South'pton.
*Twin screw Express Steamer.
SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
Twin-screw Passenger Service.
Friedrich der Grosse...Thursday, Sept. 14, 11 a. m.
Bremen.......Thursday, Sept. 21, 10 a. m.
Barbarossa.......Thursday, Oct. 12, 10 a. m.
GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Sailing at 11 a. m.
Aller.......Sept. 23 Kaiser W. II.......Sept. 30
OELRICHS & CO., NO. 5 BROADWAY, N. Y.
H. CLAUSSENIUS & CO.,
General Western Agents, 90 and 92 Dearborn-st.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE—
*NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD. To †HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Naples and Genoa, via Gibraltar or Algiers, by Express Steamers.
*Aller.......Oct. 28, 11 am | †F. Bis'k.......Nov. 18, 11 am
*A. Vict'a.......Nov. 4, 11 am | *Werra.......Nov. 25, 11 am
*K. W. II.......Nov. 11, 11 am | †Ems.......Dec. 2, 11 am
For Alexandria, Egypt, on Jan. 3, and Jan. 10.
Return tickets available for steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, Southampton, Paris, and Cherbourg.
North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Agents, 5 Broadway, N. Y. H. Claussenius & Co., Gen'l Western Agts., 90-92 Dearborn-st., Chicago.
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. N. W. Corner Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

SPECIAL NOTICE—
THE HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
have added to their service the magnificent twin-screw express steamers
COLUMBIA AND KAISER FRIEDRICH.
Accommodations at low rates to and from
PARIS—LONDON—HAMBURG.
For sailings see regular advt.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN—
Twin-screw Express Line to Cherbourg [Paris], Southampton [London], Hamburg.
F. Bismarck.......Sept. 21 Columbia.......Oct. 12
A. Victoria.......Oct. 5 K. Friedrich.......Oct. 17
Twin-screw Passenger Service to Plymouth [London] and Hamburg; also N. Y.–Hamburg direct.
Pretoria.......Sept. 16 Patricia.......Sept. 30
Patria.......Sept. 23 Pennsylvania.......Oct. 3
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
N. w. cor. Randolph and La Salle-sts., Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE—
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON [LONDON].
Sailing Wednesdays at 10 a. m.
Shortest and most convenient route to London. Excellent connections at Paris.
SS. St. Louis.......Sept. 20 | SS. St. Louis.......Oct. 11
SS. St. Paul.......Sept. 27 | SS. St. Paul.......Oct. 18
SS. New York.......Oct. 4 | SS. New York.......Oct. 25
PHILADELPHIA-QUEENSTOWN-LIVERPOOL.
Sailings every Saturday.
S.S. Waesland.......Sept. 16 | S.S. Pennland.......Oct. 7
S.S. Belgenland.......Sept. 30
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday at noon.
S.S. Kensington.......Sept. 20 | S.S. Friesland.......Oct. 4
S.S. Noordland.......Sept. 27 | S.S. Southwark.......Oct. 11
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Telephone Central 1111. 143 La Salle-st.

COOK'S ROUND THE WORLD PARTIES—Three parties leave the Pacific coast during September, October, and November, spending 4 to 6 months in a grand comprehensive tour of the world.
All accommodations of the highest class; prices extremely moderate.
Send for illustrated program.
Send for summer tour book of rates to all the resorts. Sleeping car berths and lake steamers' staterooms secured from THOS. COOK & SON, Ticket Agents, 234 S. Clark-st.
Steamship tickets for all lines at the reduced rates.

WHITE STAR LINE— AMERICAN SERVICE.
The new twin screw steamship OCEANIC
THE LARGEST VESSEL IN THE WORLD.
17,040 tons. Length, 704 ft.; width, 68 ft. 4½ inch. First sailing from New York Wed., Sept. 20, noon.
THE TWIN SCREW STEAMSHIPS "Teutonic" & "Majestic," 10,000 tons, 582 ft. long. "Cymric," twin screw, 13,000 tons, 600 ft. long. One of the largest steamships afloat. "Germanic" newly refitted and "Britannic." Wednesday sailings from New York.
S. TENNEY FRENCH, General Western Agent, Tel. Central 139. 94-96 Dearborn-st.

CANADIAN PACIFIC INTENDED STEAMSHIP sailings from Vancouver to
JAPAN, CHINA, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—
Empress of Japan.......Nov. 6, Jan. 29, 1900
Empress of China.......Dec. 4, Feb. 26, 1900
Empress of India.......Oct. 9, Jan. 1, 1900
Hawaiian Islands, New Zealand, and Australia—
Warrimoo.......Sept. 22 Aorangi.......Oct. 20
For rates apply 228 S. Clark-st., Chicago.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES—
FRENCH LINE
TO HAVRE-PARIS EVERY SATURDAY.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
These rates are temporary—take advantage of them at once.
Fleet of large, fast express steamers make voyage in 6 days. Avoid crossing English channel. Cuisine celebrated. Parlor buffet vestibuled special train from our docks to Paris in four hours.
M. W. KOZMINSKI, G. W. Agt., 71 Dearborn-st.

CUNARD LINE— ATLANTIC SERVICE.
Established 1840 and never lost a life.
The twin-screw steamships "CAMPANIA" AND "LUCANIA."
620 ft. long, 12,950 tons, 30,000 h.-p., among the largest, fastest, and most magnificent in the world.
"UMBRIA," "ETRURIA," 520 ft. long, 14,500 h.-p. Saturday sailings from New York and Boston. Cunard Line Record—5 days, 7 hours, 23 minutes. F. G. WHITING, Mgr., Dearborn and Randolph.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE—TEL. MAIN 4140.
New York—Rotterdam—Amsterdam
via Boulogne-sur-Mer, distant from Paris and London only three and a half hours. New twin screw steamers STATENDAM and ROTTERDAM. First cabin from $50 upwards. Second cabin $37. All other steamers carry only one class of cabin passengers; first cabin $37 and up. Gen. Western Agt., No. 84 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

BEAVER LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS—
Sailing weekly between Montreal, via Quebec, and Liverpool. 1st cabin, $42.50 and upwards; 2d cabin, $32.00; steerage, $22.50. Excellent accommodations to be had in all classes.
S. S. Montrose.......Sept. 21 | S. S. Superior.......Oct. 4
S. S. Arawa.......Sept. 27 | Lake Huron.......Oct. 11
C. F. WENHAM, General Agent, 188A S. Clark-st.
Drafts and money orders on all cities in Europe.

ANCHOR LINE MAIL STEAMERS—
NEW YORK, GLASGOW, LONDONDERRY, LIVERPOOL.
Anchoria, Noon, Sept. 16 | Ethiopia, Noon, Oct. 7
Furnessia, Noon, Sept. 23 | City of Rome, Noon, Oct. 14
For passenger tickets or drafts apply to ANCHOR LINE GENERAL OFFICE, 179 Jackson-blvd. Tel. Main 1506.

JAPAN-CHINA—PHILIPPINE ISLANDS—
VIA HONOLULU.
Pacific Mail S. S. Co., Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co., and Oriental S. S. Co. From San Francisco: COPTIC, Sept. 29; AMERICAN MARU, Oct. 6; PEKING, Oct. 14. For rates, freight, or passage apply to W. G. NEIMYER, Agent, 238 Clark-st., Chicago.

AZORES, NAPLES AND GENOA—
BY PRINCE LINE'S NEW STEAMERS. CABIN $65 AND UPWARDS.
Tartar Prince.......Sept. 21 Spartan Prince.......Oct. 26
Trojan Prince.......Oct. 5 Tartar Prince.......Nov. 25
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 61 Broadway, N. Y.
Romano & Schiarone, G. W. Agts., 355 S. Clark-st.

DOMINION LINE—PASSENGER STEAMSHIPS
United States and Royal Mail Steamships.
Boston to Liverpool via Queenstown.
NEW ENGLAND, twin screw, 11,600 tons, Sept. 27
Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool.
DOMINION, twin screw, 6,600 tons.......Sept. 16
Richards, Mills & Co., 69 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

"GAZE'S TOURS" AND TICKETS TO EUROPE.
Escorted parties weekly; independent travel; tickets all routes; programs free. 220 S. Clark-st.

### Lake Navigation.

NORTHERN MICHIGAN TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
The new steel steamship "Illinois" in service TWICE WEEKLY.
The only direct line for Ludington, Manistee, Frankfort, Traverse City, Old Mission, Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View, Harbor Springs, Mackinac Island, Duluth, Sault Ste. Marie, Toronto, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Montreal, and all points.
Steamers leave Tuesday, 1 p. m.; Wednesday, 1 p. m.; Friday, 7 p. m.; Saturday, 4 p. m.
Docks east end of Michigan-st., Chicago. Uptown offices, 220-234 S. Clark-st.

GOODRICH LINE STEAMERS FOR MILWAUkee—9 a. m., 8 p. m., and 9 p. m. daily; for Racine, 8 p. m. daily; for Sheboygan and Manitowoc, 8 p. m. except Fri. and Sun.; for Kewaunee, Algoma, and Sturgeon Bay, 8 p. m. Wed., Thur., and Sat.; for Green Bay, 8 p. m. Wed.; for Menominee, Wed., Thur., and Sat.; for Escanaba, 8 p. m. Thur. and Sat.; for Grand Haven, Muskegon, and Grand Rapids, 7:45 p. m. daily. Ticket office and docks, foot Michigan-av. Tel. Central 78.

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE—TO ST. JOSEPH, Benton Harbor, and Grand Rapids; daily, 9:30 a. m. and 11:30 p. m. Special: Sunday, 10 a. m. Saturday, 2 p. m. Excursions, $1 round trip. Dock foot Wabash-av. Tel. Central 2162.

## RAILWAY TIME TABLES.

### WESTERN.

WABASH RAILROAD—DEPOT, DEARBORN Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts. Ticket offices, 97 Adams-st. and 121 Michigan-av. Telephones—City office (except Sunday), M. 1619; depot, H. 755.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| St. Louis Vestibule Limited | *11:00 am | * 4:55 pm |
| Peoria and Springfield Ex. | † 7:30 pm | † 5:05 pm |
| St. Louis Limited Express | * 9:15 pm | * 7:30 am |
| Peoria and Texas Limited | *11:00 am | * 4:55 pm |
| Peoria and Texas Express | * 9:15 pm | * 7:30 am |
| Forrest Accommodation | * 4:30 pm | * 9:30 am |
| Montpelier Accommodation | * 7:00 am | *10:55 am |
| Detroit, N. Falls & N. York | * 3:15 pm | * 9:30 pm |
| Detroit, N. Falls & Bost. Ex. | *11:00 pm | * 7:15 am |
| Toronto, Mont. & Can. Ex. | * 3:15 pm | * 9:30 pm |
| Cont. Lim., N. Y., Boston | *12:02 n'n | * 8:00 pm |

CHICAGO AND ALTON—UNION PASSENGER Station, Canal-st., between Madison and Adams-sts. Ticket office, 101 Adams-st.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Pacific Vestibuled Express | * 6:00 pm | 1:00 pm |
| Kas. City, Denver, Calif'a | * 6:30 pm | 9:30 am |
| Kas. City, Colorado & Utah | *11:30 pm | 8:00 am |
| St. Louis Limited | *11:15 am | 4:30 pm |
| St. Louis Palace Express | * 9:00 pm | 7:15 am |
| St. Louis Midnight Special | *11:35 pm | 8:00 am |
| Peoria Limited | *11:15 am | 4:30 pm |
| Peoria Fast Mail | * 9:00 pm | 4:00 pm |
| Peoria Night Express | *11:30 pm | 7:15 am |
| Joliet & Bloomington Local | † 8:00 am | 6:35 pm |
| Joliet Accommodation | † 8:30 am | 7:45 am |
| Joliet Express | † 5:05 pm | 8:44 am |
| Joliet Accommodation | † 6:30 pm | 11:00 am |

CHICAGO GREAT WESTERN RY.—MAPLE Leaf Route. Grand Central Station, 5th-av. and Harrison-st. Office, 115 Adams-st. Phone [illegible].

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Minneapolis, St. Paul, Dubuque, K. City, St. Jos. | * 6:30 pm / * 6:45 am / *10:30 pm | * 9:30 am / *10:30 am / * 3:30 pm |
| Des Moines, Marsh'll'n | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Sycamore & Byron Local | † 3:10 pm | †10:30 am |

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

### WESTERN.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY—Ticket offices, 193 Clark-st. Tel. Express 721. Oakley-av. and Wells-st. Station.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| "The Colorado Special," Co. Bluffs, Omaha, Denver | *10:00 am | *8:15 pm |
| Omaha, C. Bluffs, Salt Lake, San Francisco, Denver | * 6:30 pm | *9:30 am |
| | *10:30 pm | *7:45 am |
| Port'd, D. Moines, Sx. City | * [illegible] | *8:55 am |
| Cedar Rapids, Des Moines | * 6:30 pm | *7:45 am |
| Dixon, Sterling, C. Rapids | †12:30 pm | †2:25 pm |
| Black Hills & Deadwood | *10:30 pm | *7:45 am |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis | * 6:30 pm | *9:30 am |
| Duluth Limited | *10:00 pm | *11:00 am |
| St. Paul, Minneapolis, Mad. | * 9:00 am | *7:30 am |
| Eau Claire | *10:15 pm | *9:45 am |
| Winona, La Crosse, Madison | † 9:00 am | 10:05 pm |
| Winona, La Crosse & Western Minnesota | * 4:00 pm | *7:45 am |
| North Iowa and Dakotas | *10:15 pm | *7:30 am |
| Sioux City | * 6:00 pm | *9:30 am |
| Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, Green Bay | †11:30 am / * 3:00 pm | †3:00 pm / *5:45 pm |
| Green Bay & Menominee | † 3:00 pm | †4:00 pm |
| Ashland, Hurley, Bessemer, Ironwood & Rhinelander | * 3:00 pm | c7:35 am |
| Oshkosh, G. B., Menominee, Marquette & Lake Super'r | a 3:00 pm / * 5:00 pm | †9:30 am / *7:20 am |

Rockford and Freeport—Lv. †8:00 a. m., *10:20 a. m., †4:25 p. m., *5:52 p. m., †11:40 p. m.
Rockford—Lv. †5:00 a. m., 10:00 a. m., †6:30 p. m.
Beloit and Janesville—†8:00 a. m., *4:00 p. m., *9:00 a. m., †3:27 p. m., †4:25 p. m., †6:30 p. m., *10:00 p. m., *10:15 p. m.
Milwaukee—Lv. †3 a. m., *4 a. m., †7 a. m., *9 a. m., †11:30 a. m., 12 p. m., *3 p. m., *5 p. m., *8 p. m., *10:30 p. m. *Daily. †Ex. Sun. aSunday. cEx. Mon. ‡Ex. Sat. aDaily to Menominee.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RY.—Ticket office, 95 Adams-st. Tel. 2190 Central. Union passenger Station, Canal, Adams, and Madison-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. | * 6:30 pm | * 9:30 am |
| Milwaukee | * 8:00 am | *11:10 am |
| Rockford and Beloit | * 8:20 am | † 4:55 pm |
| Milwaukee, Mad., and West | †11:30 am | * 3:00 pm |
| Rockford and Beloit | * 2:00 pm | † 1:15 pm |
| Rockford and Beloit | * 4:00 pm | *10:25 pm |
| Cedar Rapids, K. City, Dub. | * 5:00 pm | * 7:45 am |
| Green Bay | * 3:00 pm | * 2:00 pm |
| Milwaukee—Madison | * 3:00 pm | * 6:10 pm |
| Milwaukee—Portage | * 3:00 pm | † 1:10 pm |
| Milwaukee | * 5:00 pm | * 7:50 pm |
| Rockford | * 6:15 pm | * 9:20 am |
| Mad., Pr. du Chien & West | * 5:00 pm | * 9:30 am |
| Milwaukee | * 5:30 pm | * 8:00 pm |
| Omaha, C. Bluffs, S'x City | * 6:15 pm | * 8:05 am |
| N. Iowa—S. Minn.—Dakota | * 6:15 pm | * 8:05 am |
| Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. The Pioneer Limited | * 6:30 pm | * 9:30 am |
| Green Bay & Mich. Penin'la | *10:30 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Milwaukee—St. Paul—Mpls. | *10:30 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Cd. Rap.—K. City—S'x City | *10:35 pm | * 6:45 am |
| N. Iowa & S. Minn. Dakota | *10:35 pm | * 6:45 am |
| Omaha, Co. Bluffs, Dubuque | *10:35 pm | * 7:15 am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sun. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon. ‡Sun. only.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL—ALL THROUGH TRAINS from Central Station, 12th-st. and Park Row. Trains for the South (except N. O. fast mail) can also be taken from 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, and 63d-st. stations. Tickets at city ticket office, 99 Adams-st., and at Auditorium Hotel.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| N. Orleans & Memphis Lim. | * 5:45 pm | *11:10 am |
| Monticello, Ill., & Decatur | * 9:10 pm | * 7:30 am |
| St. Louis Diamond Special | * 9:10 pm | * 7:30 am |
| St. Louis Daylight Special | * 9:10 am | * 6:30 pm |
| Springfield and Decatur | * 9:10 am | * 6:30 pm |
| Cairo Day Train | * 9:10 am | * 7:30 pm |
| Springfield and Decatur | * 9:10 pm | * 7:30 am |
| New Orleans Fast Mail | * 2:30 am | * 7:30 pm |
| Bloomington & Chatsworth | * 3:45 pm | *11:30 am |
| Chicago & Cairo Express | * 3:45 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Gilman & Kankakee | * 4:00 pm | *10:00 am |
| Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. & Sioux Falls Fast Line | * 3:30 pm | *10:10 am |
| Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux C. | *11:10 pm | * 6:30 am |
| Rockford Passenger | *10:30 am | * 3:35 pm |
| Rockford, Dubuque & Lyle | *10:10 am | * 7:20 pm |
| Rockford & Freeport Ex. | † 3:30 pm | * 9:30 am |
| Dubuque & Rockford Ex. | * 4:00 pm | † 1:30 pm |

*Daily. †On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only. ‡Except Sunday. Sleeper open at 9:30 p. m.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RY.—Passenger Station, Van Buren, near Clark-st. City ticket office, cor. Adams and Dearborn-sts.

| Trains— | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Fast Mail to Des Moines | † 7:10 am | † 7:30 pm |
| Illinois Mail | † 9:00 am | † 7:30 pm |
| Des Moines and Iowa Mail | † 9:00 am | * 2:00 pm |
| Peoria | † 9:00 am | * 2:00 pm |
| Davenp't, Wash'n & Oskaloo'a | † 9:00 am | † 1:35 pm |
| Joliet Express | †11:45 am | * 3:45 pm |
| Joliet Accommodation | * 4:10 pm | * 9:45 am |
| St. Paul and Minneapolis | * 4:00 pm | *10:45 am |
| Cedar Rapids & Sioux Falls | * 4:00 pm | * 7:50 am |
| Peru Accommodation | † 5:00 pm | * 8:40 am |
| K. City, St. Joseph, L'v'nworth, Atch., Colo. & Tex. Exp. | * 6:45 pm | * 9:55 am |
| Peoria | † 5:45 pm | † 1:35 pm |
| Des Moines & Omaha | * 6:45 pm | * 2:00 pm |
| Local to Davenport | † 1:00 pm | * 7:30 pm |
| Big Five to Denver, C. Spr'gs, Pueblo, via Omaha & Lincoln, Composite Library Buffet Car. Dining car service | *10:00 pm | * 7:50 am |
| Cedar Rap., St. Paul & Min. | †10:00 pm | ‡ 7:00 am |
| Kan. City, Atch., St. Jo, Des Moines, Omaha, Tex. & Col. | †11:30 pm | ‡ 7:00 am |
| Peoria & Davenport | *11:30 pm | * 7:00 am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Sat. §Ex. Mon.

BURLINGTON ROUTE—TEL. NO. 3831 MAIN. Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st. and Union Passenger Station, Canal and Adams-sts.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Local to Galesburg, Ill. | † 8:30 am | † 6:10 pm |
| Ottawa, Streator & La Salle | † 8:30 am | † 6:10 pm |
| Rochelle, Rockf'd, Forreston | † 8:30 am | † 2:15 pm |
| Local points in Ill. & Iowa | †11:30 am | * 2:15 pm |
| Denver, Utah, California | * 1:30 pm | * 2:15 pm |
| Ft. Worth, Dallas, Galveston | * 1:30 pm | * 2:30 pm |
| Fort Madison & Keokuk | * 1:30 pm | * 2:30 pm |
| Galesburg & Quincy | * 1:30 pm | * 2:30 pm |
| Clinton, Moline, Rock Island | * 1:30 pm | * 2:15 pm |
| Ottawa & Streator | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| Sterling, Rochelle, Rockford | † 4:30 pm | †10:35 am |
| Kansas City & St. Joseph | * 5:30 pm | * 9:35 am |
| Omaha, C. Bluffs, Nebraska | * 5:50 pm | * 7:47 am |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis | * 6:30 pm | * 9:25 am |
| St. Paul & Minneapolis | ‡10:55 pm | †10:25 am |
| Kansas City & St. Joseph | *11:20 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Omaha, Lincoln, Denver | *11:20 pm | * 7:47 am |
| Quincy, Keokuk, Ft. Madison | *11:20 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Salt Lake, Ogden, California | *11:20 pm | * 7:47 am |
| Deadwood, Hot Sprgs., S. D. | *11:20 pm | * 7:47 am |

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Saturday.

CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—Ticket offices, 182 Clark-st., Auditorium Annex, and Dearborn Station, Dearborn and Polk-sts.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Terre Haute & Evansville | † 8:00 am | †5:40 pm |
| St. Elmo and Marion | † 8:00 am | D†9:15 pm |
| Ind., Min. Spgs. & T. Haute | D†11:05 am | †1:45 pm |
| N. Orleans & Florida Spec. | D* 1:50 pm | D*9:15 pm |
| Chicago & Nashville Lim. | * 7:00 pm | D*8:00 am |
| Terre Haute & Evansville | *11:34 pm | *9:03 am |

D—Dining cars on these trains.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RY.—Trains leave Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn. Ticket office, 109 Adams. 'Phone Cent. 2037.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Galesburg & Fort Madison | † 7:55 am | † 5:03 pm |
| Joliet, Streator & Pekin Ex. | † 1:00 pm | †12:35 pm |
| Streator and Joliet | [illegible] | * 9:25 am |
| Lemont, Lockport & Joliet | † 5:08 pm | † 8:42 am |
| K. City, Colo., Utah & Tex. | * 6:00 pm | * 9:48 am |
| K. City, Calif. & Mexico | *10:00 pm | * 9:00 pm |

### EASTERN.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LINE — CHICAGO Union Passenger Station, Adams, Canal, and Madison-sts. Ticket offices at station, at 248 S. Clark-st., corner Jackson, and at the Auditorium Hotel. Through trains run as follows:

| From Chicago to— | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mansfield and Pittsburg | † 7:30 am | *7:45 am |
| Indianapolis and Louisville | *10:00 am | *5:10 pm |
| Dayton and Cincinnati | *10:00 am | *5:10 pm |
| The Keystone Express | *10:30 am | *5:00 pm |
| Columbus and the East | *10:30 am | *5:00 pm |
| Baltimore and Washington | *10:30 am | *5:00 pm |
| Philadelphia and New York | *10:30 am | *5:00 pm |
| Mansfield and Pittsburg | * 3:00 pm | *[illegible] |
| Baltimore and Washington | * 3:00 pm | *[illegible] |
| Philadelphia and New York | * 3:00 pm | *[illegible] |
| The Pennsylvania Limited | * 5:30 pm | *9:00 am |
| Pittsburg and Washington | * 5:30 pm | *9:00 am |
| Philadelphia and New York | * 5:30 pm | *9:00 am |
| Indianapolis and Louisville | * 8:15 pm | *7:15 am |
| Dayton and Cincinnati | * 8:15 pm | *7:15 am |
| Columbus and the East | * 8:15 pm | *7:15 am |
| Youngstown and Newcastle | *11:30 pm | *[illegible] |
| Pittsburg and the East | *11:30 pm | *7:45 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL, N. Y. C. & H. R., AND B. & A. Rys.—"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 119 Adams-st. and station, 12th-st. and Park row, 22d-st., 39th-st., Hyde Park, 53d-st. June 25, 1899.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail and Express | † 6:45 am | † 6:05 pm |
| Grand Rapids & Muskegon | † 7:15 am | † 2:30 pm |
| New York & Boston Special | *10:30 am | * 2:30 pm |
| Grand Rapids Express | †12:00 n'n | † 5:30 pm |
| Fast Eastern Express | * 3:00 pm | † 5:30 pm |
| Grand Rapids Express | † 4:15 pm | †11:15 am |
| Kalamazoo Accommodation | † 4:20 pm | †11:10 am |
| Grand Rapids and Bay View | † 6:45 pm | † 7:30 am |
| Bay View Sleeper | * 6:45 pm | † 7:30 am |
| Detroit Night Express | * 9:35 pm | * 6:30 am |
| Atlantic Express | *11:30 pm | * 7:50 am |
| Saginaw & Bay City Sleeper | †11:30 pm | ‡ 6:30 am |

*Daily. †Ex. Sunday. ‡Ex. Saturday. §Ex. Monday.
CHICAGO AND WEST MICHIGAN RAILWAY. See Michigan Central time table.

THE LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN Ry., N. Y. C. & H. R. and B. & A. Rys.—Station Van Buren-st. and Pacific-av. [on the Elevated Loop], and 22d-st. City Ticket Office, 180 Clark-st.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Day Express | † 8:30 am | † 7:30 pm |
| Limited Fast Mail | * 8:30 am | * 7:30 pm |
| New York & Boston Special | *10:30 am | * 9:00 pm |
| Eastern Express | * 3:00 pm | * 5:00 pm |
| Lake Shore Limited | * 5:30 pm | * 4:30 pm |
| New York & Boston Express | * 8:00 pm | * 7:10 am |
| Elkhart Accommodation | † 5:41 pm | †10:30 am |
| Fast Mail | * 3:02 am | [illegible] |

MONON ROUTE—DEPOT, DEARBORN STAtion. Ticket offices, 232 Clark-st., and principal hotels.

| Trains— | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis & Cincinnati | * 2:45 am | *12:00 n'n |
| Lafayette & Louisville | * 8:30 am | * 5:30 pm |
| Indianapolis & Cincinnati | * 8:30 am | * 5:30 pm |
| Indianapolis & Cincinnati | †11:45 am | * 6:30 pm |
| Indianapolis & Cincinnati | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lafayette Accommodation | * 3:30 pm | *10:00 am |
| Lafayette & Louisville | * 8:30 pm | * 7:00 am |
| Indianapolis & Cincinnati | * 8:30 pm | * 7:00 am |

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Sunday only.

ERIE LINES (CHICAGO AND ERIE RAILroad)—Ticket offices, 242 Clark-st., Auditorium Hotel, Dearborn Station, Polk and Dearborn-sts.

| *Daily. †Daily except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Marion Local | † 7:30 am | † 7:40 pm |
| New York & Boston | * 3:00 pm | * 7:50 pm |
| Jamestown & Buffalo | * 3:00 pm | * 6:00 pm |
| Rochester Accommodation | † 4:10 pm | * 9:50 am |
| New York & Boston | * 8:30 pm | * 7:55 am |
| Columbus & Norfolk, Va. | * 8:30 pm | * 7:55 am |

BALTIMORE & OHIO—DEPOT, GRAND CENtral Passenger Station. Ticket office, 244 Clark-st. and Auditorium. No extra fare on limited trains.

| Trains—Daily. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| N. Y. & Wash. vest. limited | 10:30 am | [illegible] |
| N. Y., Wash. & Pitts. vest. lim. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Columbus and Wheeling Exp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cleveland and Pittsburg Exp. | [illegible] | [illegible] |

BIG FOUR ROUTE—DEPOTS, 12TH-ST. AND Park Row and 22d, 39th, 53d, and 63d-sts. Ticket offices at 234 Clark-st. and Auditorium.

| *Daily. †Except Sunday. | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| Indianapolis & Cincinnati | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lafayette & Louisville | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Cincinnati & Washington | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Lafayette & Louisville | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Indianapolis & Cincinnati | [illegible] | [illegible] |

NICKEL PLATE—THE NEW YORK, CHICAGO and St. Louis R. R. Depot, Van Buren-st. and Clark-st., on Loop. All trains daily.

| | Leave. | Arrive. |
|---|---|---|
| New York & Boston Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New York Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| New York & Boston Express | [illegible] | [illegible] |

City ticket office, 111 Adams-st. and Auditorium Annex. 'Phone Central [illegible].

# PUPILS' ART WORK SHOWN

## PUBLIC SCHOOL DRAWING EXHIBITION AT THE INSTITUTE.

**Miss Locke Says Her Department Is Trying Unaided to Save the Scholars from Insanity and Teach Independence of Expression, Even Involving Impudence—Superintendent Andrews Denies the Dime Novel Boom Theory.**

The methods and work of the drawing department of the Chicago schools are on exhibition at the Art Institute. Miss Josephine Locke, supervisor of drawing, advances the claim that the display represents the one effort being made to rescue the school system and its pupils from inanity. Practically the display opened yesterday and was visited by many. The formal opening is today.

Miss Locke states that in other departments the public schools are developing conditions which result in the estrangement of capital and labor and congestion in the business world. The art department, she says, is endeavoring to make boys independent even at the risk of making them impudent.

Miss Locke and the drawing department have taken Tolstoi as their guide, endeavoring to realize the sentiment "the expression of human feelings through human activity."

"A boy has feelings," said Miss Locke. "That is the only thing that makes him different from a bookcase. Well, then, let him express them and show him how to express them. We want boys to stand up and say what they think. We want them impudent, if necessary."

**Drawings Express Pupils' Thoughts.**

The several thousand drawings, largely in color, which form the exhibit in the south wing of the Art Institute, are to display what has been accomplished towards achieving independence for Chicago pupils by the medium of art. The drawings represent the thoughts of the grade pupils. They are to a large extent illustrations of bits of verse, historical incidents, or standard poetry.

Hiawatha has been taken as a favorite theme. Paul Revere's ride and Evangeline have been illustrated. "Three fishermen put out to sea" has been the subject of a half-dozen endeavors. There is the independence desired by Miss Locke manifest in each drawing.

Miss Locke stated that the exhibition was an illustration of the difference between drawing as taught in Chicago schools and as taught in any other schools. Part of the exhibit will be displayed at the Paris exposition.

**Miss Locke Explains Her Ideals.**

"The exhibition illustrates what we are endeavoring to do in making the pupils independent in thought," she said. "We want to make them say what they have to say. Do the grade teachers curb any such tendency? They do not. We wish people could understand that we are not trying to teach pupils to become artisans or artists. We are simply trying to develop them.

"A can may have things poured into it, and it does not even know that it is a can. We want to teach the pupils to be able to pour a little something back. We want to stop making molasses cans out of them.

"The whole difficulty in the business world, the congested state of affairs, and the troubles between capital and labor are all due to our public school system. It has made namby-pamby men and women. We want to make independent men and women—impudent if necessary."

**Mr. Andrews Doubts Boom in Novels.**

Superintendent of Schools Andrews stated that he could find no valid reason for the supposition that with the opening of the schools the demand for dime novels had received a boom.

"They certainly are not used as supplementary reading," said Superintendent Andrews. "A boom in dime novels may be coincident with the opening of the schools, but it is certainly not a result. In the fall people have more leisure, and in that respect the reading of novels might be increased just at the opening of the schools without being in any way caused by it. It would seem, however, that with the opening of schools the boys would have less time to read."

**Part of Graham Defalcation Paid.**

By an order entered before Judge Ball in the Superior Court the Board of Education has received the money deposited by its former secretary, William A. S. Graham, in the Chicago National Bank. The matter came up on the hearing of attachment proceedings begun by the board. Judgment by default was entered against Graham for $34,500, and upon the answer of the Chicago National Bank admitting the possession of the deposit judgment was entered against it for $10,613.48. This amount was paid.

**Asking Bids on a New Building.**

Architect Mundie has advertised for bids on the new building which is designed to relieve the Springer School. This will be a twenty-room, three-story building, at Calumet avenue and Forty-first street, to cost $80,000, English gothic in style, constructed of dark red brick, with stone trimmings.

**Oppose Nutt Street Site.**

The purchase of a site for an $85,000 school building at 27 to 43 Nutt street was opposed at the meeting of the Council School committee on the ground that the lots were not worth the $32,750 to be paid for them, and it was decided to hold up the matter for further investigation. It was asserted that the site ought to be purchased for $11,000. The presence of railway tracks was undesirable. Corporation Counsel will be asked whether the City Council has the right to have a new site selected.

Alderman Connor asked that action be taken in the purchase of lots adjoining the Harrison School in Twenty-third place. An order was passed in an unusual way at the last meeting of the Council before election, and it was decided that the Mayor should be asked to veto it, and the committee then will take up the matter and push the erection of the addition.

**Management Committee Meets Today.**

Dr. Andrews refuses permits of high school pupils to attend schools out of their district, and when the School Management committee meets today the matter will be introduced. The transfer of a number of teachers will be asked. The custom of day teachers securing employment in night schools may be forbidden.

**For Free Tuition at University.**

Dr. Nightingale attended the meeting of the trustees of the University of Illinois at Champaign Tuesday and secured the adoption of a resolution declaring "it the policy of the University of Illinois to offer an education in academic and other departments, except professional schools, free to all the young people of Illinois who are prepared to receive its privileges."

**Public School Pickings.**

Failure to have heating apparatus ready for service threatens to cause the closing of schools left unfinished by the strikes of labor unions. The Prescott School, formerly Lake View No. 3, is one of these.

Superintendent Nightingale of the High schools reports that at every school the attendance is increasing daily.

President Harris of the Board of Education is expected to return from a fishing trip tomorrow.

# FORBID STUDENT WAITERS.

**New Order at Yale College Will Compel Many Undergraduates to Seek Other Employment.**

New Haven, Conn., Sept. 13.—[Special.]—Fifty Yale undergraduates who have formerly been earning their way through Yale have found themselves out of a situation by the introduction of a new system into the Yale commons.

For years it has been the custom to employ students to wait on the tables and colored waiters to assist them. A new order has just been promulgated discharging all the undergraduates and announcing that only colored waiters will be engaged in the future.

The managers of the commons say that the recitation hours conflicted with the meal hours, so that the student waiters were never able to be prompt in their attendance at the dining hall, and that they were forced to supersede the students with colored waiters to improve the service.

The new order takes effect at the beginning of the fall term.

# NEWS OF THEATERS.

**Blanche Walsh in Gismonda.**

Blanche Walsh and Melbourne MacDowell are concluding their Chicago engagement under happier conditions than those which governed during their opening week. Since the weather grew cooler they have been playing to average good houses, and last night the theater was comfortably filled. It is probable, also, that their change in bill is much in their favor. While "Gismonda" is essentially a Sardou drama, containing the disagreeable features which abound in "La Tosca" and creep into "Fedora," it has not been worn quite as threadbare as have its companions.

Prior to the presentation of the piece on Sunday night the statement was made that the play as it was to be given would be practically a new drama as far as America is concerned—that is, a restoration of the exact translation of the Sardou text. It is well known that Fanny Davenport edited the play to suit her own ideas. In all likelihood Miss Walsh has kept her word, but it is evident that her work as a reviser—for she is understood to be responsible for the changes—had to do more with the lines than with the movement of the piece. General observation will disclose few departures from Davenport precedent. The ear will be apt to catch occasional phrases and words rather more direct and broad than strong or necessary, though no doubt they approach the literal translation.

Unlike the other plays in the company repertory, "Gismonda" has been given a new scenic setting, adding the quality of freshness to the presentation and freeing it from Davenport memories. In the rôle of the heroine Miss Walsh has not deviated from her plan of appearing in a new toilet in every act. Her costumes are marvels of the dressmaker's and the designer's art, and they must represent a tidy expenditure of money. The sums, however, have not been thrown away, for in a rôle like that of Gismonda they aid Miss Walsh in depicting a picture of regal dignity and beauty. The actress becomes a costly gown.

It is a pity that the complimentary vein cannot be followed in speaking of the manner in which Miss Walsh interprets the character of Gismonda. The more intense portions of the rôle do not suffer especially from her rendering, but when she endeavors to play the loving mother she is palpably the actress striving to portray what she does not feel. Her Gismonda is marred by hardness of delineation and is given too many of the traits of the Amazon. One gets the impression that Miss Walsh understands her fault and tries to overcome it. She may succeed in time, but the time is not yet. Melbourne MacDowell is more congenial to the rôle of Almerio than to most of the Sardou parts he has taken. With the exception of Arthur Elliott as Bishop Sophron the support is indifferent.

**The Wyoming Mail—Melodrama.**

Plays described as melodramas come occasionally to the down-town theaters, but, after all, they are not the real article, not even "Zorah," at McVicker's. One must get to the outlying theaters to find the simon pure product. It happens that a melodrama of melodramas is at the Academy Theater, on the West Side, this week. By name it is "The Wyoming Mail." Its characters include Hurricane Bill, a terror; Bud Ferson, leader of an outlaw band; Sam Marsden, an illicit distiller; and the mail-carrier, Scissors, a young woman who carries a "gun" and dresses in buckskin garments. In the course of the lurid plot murders are of hourly occurrence, one of them, the assassination of a mail-carrier—the predecessor of Scissors—taking place in a mountain gorge, which is becomingly pictured. One act has for scenic setting the interior of the "moonshiner's" underground distillery. The villain is a Chicago lawyer, and comedy is supplied by an editor who goes a-gunning for delinquent subscribers. The Academy clientèle has taken enthusiastically to the piece. "A Rag-Time Reception" comes to the Academy next week.

**New Singers in Castle Square Company**

The new singers to be heard in "The Queen's Lace Handkerchief," which is to open the opera season on Sept. 25 at the Studebaker, include Miss D. Eloise Morgan, a soprano, who replaces Miss Millard, and who will alternate with Miss Carrington in leading rôles; Bernice Holmes, contralto; Belle D'Arcy, late of Daly's; and Bessie Tannehill, who will appear in character parts. Reginald Roberts has just returned from Europe, and together with Mr. Stewart, Mr. Moulan, Miss Carrington, and Miss Quinlan will be among the favorites of last spring and summer who will be heard again this season.

**Becky Sharp in New York.**

New York, Sept. 13.—[Special.]—While most critics agree that Minnie Maddern Fiske did faithful and artistic work as Becky Sharp in Langdon Mitchell's play of that name, given last night at the Fifth Avenue Theater, there is quite a strong feeling that the play itself will not prove attractive. Some of the newspaper comments are as follows:

Sun: There is nothing in Becky's motives to palliate her bad behavior. It was a bold undertaking by Mrs. Fiske to take up this proverbially repellant young woman for portrayal. It was well nigh reckless to present her without a winning trait or a saving grace. But Mrs. Fiske is an assertive, aggressive, and resolute actress. It is a pity that the outcome can hardly reward her with any gain in fame or money. Her sincerity of purpose and fidelity of effort serve but to put forward a repulsive character, utterly graceless in mind, heart, and in person.

It was not until the third act was reached that any firm hold was taken upon last night's audience. Up to that time the attention had been perfunctory and the applause only polite. But Becky's bargain to sell herself to the Marquis of Steyne, the payment by him of the price, and the interruption of her delivery of herself to the lecherous old scoundrel by the return of her husband were gone through so graphically that the assemblage was attentive perforce. The audience was friendly to Mrs. Fiske. She has a loyal following. The applause at the end of this shocking, yet rousing act called her out five times. After that the play slumped back into dullness and closed inauspiciously.

Evening Post: A play in four acts, founded upon "Vanity Fair," is the label attached to this astonishing production upon the program by the maker of it, Mr. Langdon Mitchell. The only justification for it consists in the facts that more or less obvious parodies of any of the characters and of a few of the incidents in the book are thrown together, almost at haphazard, in the most reckless, incoherent, and bewildering fashion, with scarcely any attempt at sequence and still less at explanation. The effect is altogether chaotic and amazing.

To proclaim that a hodge-podge of this sort is founded upon Thackeray is to perpetrate something closely akin to an imposition.

The failure of Mrs. Fiske to realize anything like the common ideal of this fascinating little blackleg was the crowning disappointment of the performance. It was generally supposed that the part would have suited her better than most which she has attempted recently, but her impersonation was notably and curiously deficient in some of its most essential attributes. It lacked charm, variety, brilliancy, snap, versatility, eloquence, sparkling deviltry, and style, being, indeed, chiefly remarkable for splendor of clothing and a certain placid assurance.

Should the presentation succeed, and more inscrutable things have happened, it will be in spite of its faults and not because of its virtues.

Times: Mrs. Fiske achieved a fair measure of success at the Fifth Avenue Theater last night in the character of Rebecca Sharp, and while more praise is due to her acting than to its medium, a dramatization of "Vanity Fair" in five episodes by Langdon Mitchell, still that is by no means devoid of merit. Its third and fourth episodes are full of technical skill, and its great climax is highly effective. This occurs, quite properly, at the end of the next to the last act, and is based on that chapter in the novel which describes the return of Rawdon Crawley to find his wife at supper with the baleful Steyne.

No dramatization of "Vanity Fair" will ever satisfy the appreciative reader of Thackeray. Mr. Mitchell undoubtedly knew that before he undertook his task. The most obvious faults in his play, those that will be most talked of, are precisely those that were all but unavoidable in any dramatization of the novel.

There can be no doubt of the popular success of this production. The reproach of "immorality" because it shows a sinful woman beguiling a weak man and has its moments of "realism" will probably be put upon it; but that sort of gratuitous advertising it does not need.

Tribune: Mrs. Fiske's impersonation of Becky Sharp revealed a distinct ideal, and it was remarkable for its physical as well as mental brilliancy, its clear and pure verbal utterance, and its splendid energy of sustained yet thoroughly concealed artistic effort. The element in Becky's character which is chiefly fascinating is her sprightly and refreshing intolerance of stupid conventionality. This shows itself in scornful satire of pumps and prigs, of arrogant conceit, of empty ostentation and of pretentious folly. This attribute of the character was made delightfully clear by Mrs. Fiske, and the actress also consistently maintained a certain feverish buoyancy and glittering excitement.

Mrs. Fiske furnished what the dramatist omitted—Becky's idea of her self-justification, for artfully she laid a strong emphasis on the memory of Becky's ill-treated and misguided childhood, and also on her inherent inability to escape from the blight of evil ways. The personality commonly denoted as the woman of the world has not, in our day, been better portrayed; and as a general judgment on this play and this performance, it may with truth be said that Mr. Mitchell has got more out of the book of "Vanity Fair" for dramatic purposes than anybody else that ever touched the subject, and that Mrs. Fiske has given to one of the most truthful, brilliant, and wonderful creations of fiction a visible, beautiful, and lasting form.

Press: Becky Sharp has hitherto failed as a dramatic character when the endeavor was made to transfer the original faithfully to the theater. Put forth in fragmentary form, with Minnie Maddern to complete her, she is still as the adapter could expect.

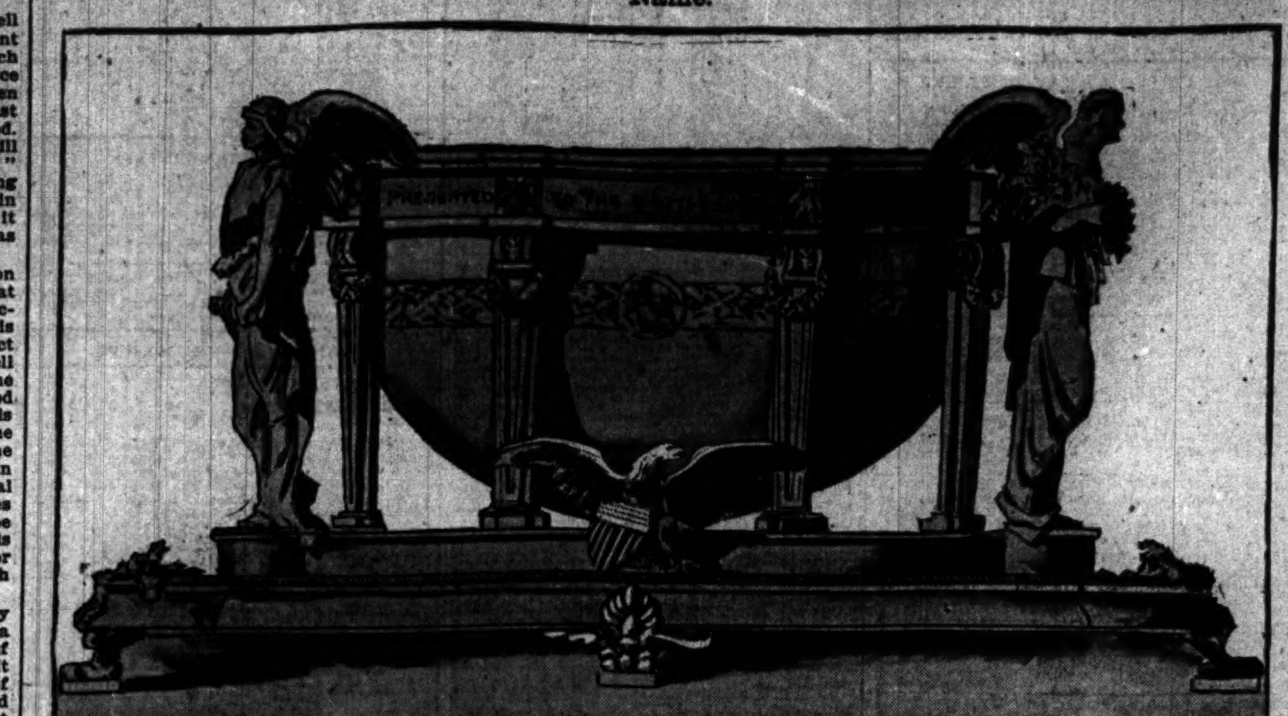
Probably there is no actress on the English-speaking stage who could have arrived at more success in the interpretation of Thackeray's heroine than was achieved last night by Mrs. Fiske. She invested it, indeed, with her own personality, which is strong and unalterable and in no way akin to the subtle deceiver who is one of the chief glories of our literature, but by looking at her in perspective, by forgetting the Becky familiar to the library, and considering her in the new, unusual light of the stage, it was easy to perceive that the player had constructed a logical, consistent figure, which was sympathetic with, if not exactly in the aura of, "Vanity Fair," and was enveloped with swift touch and surety of argument.

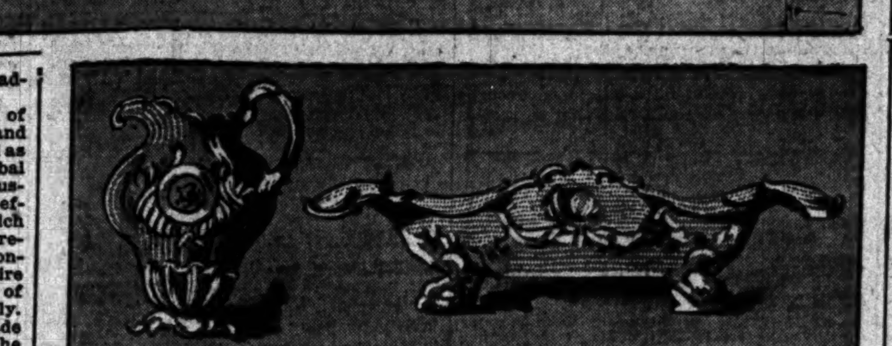
Mrs. Fiske was not Tess of the d'Urbervilles, yet she gave us an excellently dramatic Tess. She is not Thackeray's Becky, yet she introduces Becky with considerable prosperity to the drama.

Journal: Mr. Mitchell floundered through "Vanity Fair's" incident, helpless as a chicken who has found a penknife. He tacked on this and he cut off that. He tinkered, and adapted, and darned, and monkeyed. We had his Becky Sharp last night, but she was not ours. But we had a vast production, and we had Mrs. Fiske, peerless in her way.

# SILVER SERVICE FOR THE NEW BATTLESHIP ILLINOIS.

**Proposed Contribution of the People of Chicago and the State to the Man-of-War Bearing Its Name.**





# FACES ENGLISH CRITICS TODAY.

**Professor Horatio W. Parker's "Hora Novissima" to Be Given in a Concert at Worcester.**

Professor Horatio W. Parker is the first American composer to have a musical composition performed at an English music festival. The first in the series of festivals held every year in different cities in England is now in progress in Worcester, the opening concert having taken place on Tuesday. This festival of "The Three Choirs," as it is called, is by far the most important the autumn will bring, those at Norwich, Sheffield, Scarborough, and North Staffordshire, which are set down for next month, offering programs in no wise so abundant in novelties or so interesting in standard selections.

In today's concert, Professor Parker will conduct his "Hora Novissima," and the success this work has won, wherever produced in this country, is good guarantee for his finding instant favor with the English oratorio-loving public.



HORATIO W. PARKER.

Professor Parker, who now occupies the chair of music at Yale, was born of American parents and all his earlier musical studies were made in this country. Only after he had proved his powers as organist and composer did he finally turn to Europe for instruction. Born in Auburndale, Mass., on Sept. 15, 1863, he may look upon the reviews his "Hora Novissima" receives tomorrow morning as the English critics' gift to him on his thirty-sixth birthday.

His first music teacher was his mother, a woman of culture and no slight literary ability. Later he was a pupil in harmony and counterpoint of Stephen A. Emery of Boston, and in composition of George W. Chadwick. He held organist appointments at St. Paul's, in Dedham, Mass., and at St. John's, in Boston Highlands, but in 1882 went to Europe and at Munich had composition with Rheinberger, and conducting with Ludwig Abel.

His "King Trojan" was performed at the Bavarian capital in 1885. Soon thereafter he returned to America and for some time was organist and teacher in and about New York. He now holds what is considered the most important position as organist in New England, that of Trinity Church, Boston.

Besides the "Hora Novissima," Professor Parker has written a symphony, a pianoforte concerto, several overtures, and many other orchestral works in the larger forms. His most important choral work is "The Legend of St. Christopher," which was the chief feature of the Apollo club's season last winter at the Auditorium.

# MARQUISE DE FONTENOY'S LETTER.

*[Copyright, 1899, by the Marquise de Fontenoy.]*

Prince Alexander of Battenberg endured forcible abduction and preferred to abdicate the throne of Bulgaria rather than to put up with Russia's control of the Bulgarian army at the expense of the best interests of the country over which he had been called upon to rule. Stambuloff—in turn Prime Minister, dictator, Regent, and then again Premier of Bulgaria—sacrificed his life to keep the Russians out of Bulgaria and to prevent his country from becoming a mere Russian province. Yet now Prince Ferdinand, with the object of saving both his life and his throne at the expense of the independence of his country, has actually invited the Czar to send one of his Generals to assume the office of inspector-in-chief—that is to say, virtual commander of the Bulgarian military forces.

The fact of the matter is that Ferdinand realizes he has reached the end of his tether and that his situation has become in every sense of the word impossible in Bulgaria. He is politically and financially bankrupt. The economic condition of the principality is frightful and beyond all belief. In his endeavors to play the rôle of the independent sovereign of a great power this princelet has involved his government and his country in debt up to the neck, both at home and abroad, and the colossal sums which he has lavished upon an army which, instead of being a source of safety and protection to his throne, is a cause of danger, owing to its disloyalty, has completed the ruin. The taxes imposed on the thrifty, hard working, hard headed, and exceedingly democratic Bulgarians are today even heavier than they were in those times prior to 1876 when Bulgaria was still subject to all the horrors of Turkish rule, the only difference being that the farmers and peasants who are unable to pay their taxes, instead of being flogged, are deprived by legal process of their homes, their cattle, and of their agricultural implements. Of the two alternatives they prefer the flogging.

Somehow or another Prince Ferdinand seems to have failed in everything that he has undertaken, and all his efforts to win popularity among his subjects and support for his throne seem to have become like Dead Sea fruit.

Thus the conversion of his child, Prince Boris, from Roman Catholicism to the Orthodox Greek Church merely served to bring down on his head the ban of the Pope and all the penalties of excommunication without in any way increasing the loyalty of the Bulgarians towards the dynasty. His abject subserviency to Russia and the humble apology which he made to the Czar only contributed to bring him into bitter conflict with the court and government of Austria, which had been until then one of his friendliest supporters without winning for him either the esteem or the respect of Russia, a nation which was, moreover, horrified and disgusted when a little later he donned the fez and uniform of a Turkish Pasha and abjectly kissed the hand of the Sultan in the hope that this acknowledgment of the suzerainty of the Caliph would obtain for him the support of the Ottoman monarch.

He was the first Christian Prince of the blood to pay this species of homage to a Mohammedan ruler since the days of the crusades. Yet it has all been of no avail, for today Turkish troops literally line the Bulgarian frontier, ready to march into the principality and overrun it on the slightest pretext.

The Sobranje, or National Assembly, of Bulgaria is overwhelmingly hostile to the Prince, the Bulgarian press is abusive in the extreme; the army is filled with sentiments of aversion to this Prince, who is so little of a soldier that he cannot remain on horseback for more than twenty minutes at a time and who is inviting back the hated Russians to monopolize once more all the principal commands. He is at daggers drawn with all the rulers of the neighboring states—Greece, Roumania, Servia, and Montenegro. In fact, he is without a friend either at home or abroad, and it looks as if his reign, which was inaugurated by a most flagrant breach of his word of honor to the late Czar and which has been stained by every kind of stupidity and crime, is about to come to an ignominious close. No one need be astonished at any moment to hear that this vain and unscrupulous popinjay, who broke his wife's heart and at whose doors are laid all sorts of crimes, has come to an ignominious close.

Talking about Turkey, there are some most amusing stories of the difficulties experienced even by Ottoman Princes of the blood in getting through the Sultan's custom-house such uncanny things as automobiles and electric launches, the difficulty being largely due to the inability of the revenue officers to appreciate the distinction between the word "dynamo" and "dynamite."

There the several electric launches now flitting about on the waters of the Bosphorus. But they are each provided with a purely ornamental smokestack, with the object of allaying the fears of the custom-house officials, who only consented to pass them after it had been explained to them that if the boats in question had been sent out from England without smokestacks it was because they were in an incomplete condition. In the same way it was impressed upon them that the automobiles were a new kind of water cart, for the purpose of watering the paths and roads of the grounds of the Princes and dignitaries by whom they had been purchased, and that the accumulators were merely a new species of tank for the water.

The Kaiser is, it must be admitted, singularly unfortunate in his utterances, and his remark the other day in connection with the canal scheme that he is endeavoring to force through the Prussian Legislature concerning the "inflexibility" of his "will" and his determination to force Parliament to comply with his wishes serves to recall the fact that each speech of this kind in the case of previous monarchs has resulted precisely in the bending and giving way of that "inflexible will."

Among those who have made use of this particular expression have been King Charles XII. of Sweden, whose reign ended in ignominious defeat and disaster; King Louis XIV. of France, who proudly declared "I am the state," and added, "I trust that Almighty God will remember all that I have done for him as King of France." His inflexible will was bent by King William III. of England and of Orange, and was finally broken to such an extent that his death ensued by the, for France, so ignominious treaty of Utrecht. The inflexible will of King Philippe II. of Spain was crushed by Queen Elizabeth when she demolished his armada, and the inflexible will of King Charles I. of England brought him to the scaffold after disastrous defeat at Marston Moor and Naseby. King James II.'s inflexible will resulted in his deposition and exile, while that of Czar Nicholas I. of Russia was bent in such a manner as to cause his death by the Crimean war and the capitulation of Sebastopol.

These are just a few of the cases of "inflexible wills" on the part of monarchs. They are sufficient to show how exceedingly ominous are such utterances, which the Kaiser's predecessors, whom he most highly reveres—namely: the Great Elector of Brandenburg, Frederick the Great, and old Emperor William—were always careful to avoid. The moment a sovereign prates about his "inflexible will" it may be taken as a foregone conclusion that it will be broken.

# IN THE WORLD OF SOCIETY.

**Miss Edythe Parker Johnston Weds Mr. A. Eugene Morgan—Other Weddings.**

The wedding of Miss Edythe Parker Johnston, Covington, Ky., and Mr. Albert Eugene Morgan, will take place this afternoon at 4 o'clock at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Crawford Jr., 2329 Calumet avenue. A few friends will witness the ceremony, which will be performed by the Rev. Harold Morse of Trinity Episcopal Church. The bride's only attendant will be Mr. and Mrs. Crawford's little daughter, Elizabeth. Mr. and Mrs. Morgan will leave tonight for California.

The marriage of Miss Caroline Mary Wilkie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Daniel C. Wilkie, and Mr. Philemon Bulkley Kohlsaat will take place this evening at the Centennial Baptist Church, Jackson boulevard and Lincoln street. Mr. and Mrs. Kohlsaat will be at home Mondays after Nov. 1 at 311 Central Park avenue.

The marriage of Miss Gertrude E. Ashton and Mr. Sheridan S. Badger will take place this evening at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frank G. Hoyne, 3243 Groveland avenue. The ceremony will be performed in the presence of the family only.

Miss Luise Caliger, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas M. Caliger, 3801 Langley avenue, and Mr. William Thomas Rodden of Montreal will be married on Wednesday evening, Oct. 11, at St. John's Reformed Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Milton Friend announce the marriage of their daughter, Miss Minnie Friend, to Dr. Julius Grinker on Sept. 17. Dr. and Mrs. Grinker will be at home after Oct. 15 at 445 Dearborn avenue.

The wedding of Miss Maud Griswold and Mr. John Schwender will take place on Monday, Sept. 18, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. E. P. Griswold, 1142 Ridge avenue, Evanston. Mr. and Mrs. Schwender will sail on the following Wednesday for an indefinite stay abroad.

The marriage of Miss Lucy Cutler Pardee, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kirby Chamberlain Pardee, 452 North Normal parkway, to Mr. Harry Egbert Ambler was celebrated last evening at 8 o'clock at Trinity Reformed Episcopal Church, Seventieth street and Yale avenue. The ushers were Frederick J. Pardee, Page Carter, Neal Colt, Homer Niess, and Edgar Belden. Miss Madeleine Day of Buffalo, Miss Fanny Ray Colt, Miss Anna Beasey, Miss Bernice Ruger, and Miss Ella C. Pomeroy were bridesmaids, and Miss Catherine Robinson, Boston, was maid of honor.

The engagement of Miss Madeleine L. Day of Buffalo to Mr. Frederick John Pardee, 452 North Normal parkway, son of Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Pardee, has been announced.

Dr. and Mrs. John Mills Mayhew, 870 Warren avenue, held their second postnuptial reception yesterday afternoon and evening. Mrs. William R. Rankin and Mrs. L. Addison Busbey assisted Mrs. Mayhew in receiving, and Miss Busbey and Miss Harkness served. Dr. and Mrs. Mayhew will receive on the remaining Wednesday in September.

The Kenwood Country club will close the summer season on Saturday evening with a lawn fête and dance.

The first of the series of Calumet assembly dances for next season will take place at the Forum on Oct. 13.

Colonel and Mrs. I. H. Lesem and Miss Beatrice Lesem are at the Hotel Metropole.

Miss Etta Finney of New Orleans will be the guest this week of Dr. and Mrs. Orin L. Smith of the Kenwood.

Mrs. Henry Bosch and daughters, 5405 Ridgewood court, have returned from Twin Lakes, Wis.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Higgins have left the Chicago Beach Hotel and are at their residence, 375 Ontario street.

Mr. and Mrs. Hugo Brady, 4855 Calumet avenue, have returned from a three months' trip in Europe.

# SHORT STORY OF THE DAY.

## The Love of a Gargoyle.

A gargoyle is not an enviable object; neither would one imagine it to be a thing with feelings, unless they were bitter ones. It is looked upon as a monstrosity, a grotesque with which to frighten children, fashioned in an ugly and forbidding form by a sculptor who had once held high art ideals, but had failed in carrying them out. He would probably be a man who had been dismally unsuccessful in counterfeiting representations of the human form divine, and he had taken to carving gargoyles because they gave him an opportunity to vent his spleen. He parodied humanity in their construction; he made them a hideous and fiendish libel on mankind. This was not a fulfillment of his early art dreams—it was his latter-day nightmare.

It was a morbid sculptor who carved the gargoyles on the parish church of Mitchel-Hampton. He had taken peculiar pains with one that jutted over a corner of the chancel wall. It was with a grim satisfaction that he shaped its long, pointed ears, its three goggle eyes, its stumpy legs with web feet, its flat nostrils, humped shoulders, and cavernous, gaping mouth. When he had finished he dubbed it "Quintin," leered at it, rubbed his hands, went home, and, within three hours, died of an apoplexy. Success killed him.

But he loved Ethel Halliday. It is true there were scores of human beings who loved her, nor was Quintin the only inanimate thing that adored her. The white gravestones in the green churchyard glistened and gleamed when she approached. The lych-gate creaked excitedly as she passed through its embrace, the cobble walls of the church glinted and winked at her, and the red-tiled roof blushed when it saw her. The stones that she trod under foot whispered their joys to each other, and sometimes, as she walked, a little flint would fly a yard away and tell its tale to some companion that it finally nestled against.

Quintin, the gargoyle, would peer over the wall at her, his goggle eyes becoming bigger and more than ever like gooseberries; and he would dearly have liked to compress his gaping mouth into a smile.

And Ethel scarcely ever passed along the gravel path that skirted the chancel wall without turning her blue eyes upon the gargoyle. As a child she had shuddered at it, but she grew up to notice it and to look upon it as a friendly acquaintance up there on the roof of the church. She was never too preoccupied to find a moment in which to glance in a friendly way at poor, grotesque Quintin, and he began to wait for her coming with all the ardor and fever of an affection that had been pent up for 200 years.

Ethel was 18 then, and there had scarce been a day since she ran alone that had not seen her give a quick look, and sometimes a smile, of recognition to Quintin. He treasured up those glances, goodness knows why, except it might be that he was so much in love. And he actually grew jealous.

It chanced one summer evening that young Ralph Plummer, the miller's son, was waiting at the lych-gate at the time that Quintin was expecting the coming of his ladylove. When Ethel saw Ralph at the gate she blushed and almost decided to retrace her steps. But she overcame her little attack of maidenly bashfulness, and went along the path and met him. The young gentleman colored up and went red, but he was man enough to be decided, so he took up a position by her side and marched away with her.

Quintin, the gargoyle, saw this, and would have gone green with jealousy had his constitution allowed him. He tried to gnash those dog's teeth that the sculptor had given him. And all that night his three stone eyes stared up at the staring stars in mute complaint.

It is extraordinary how frequently and regularly young people can meet if they have a mind to. Next day, and the next, Ralph met Ethel by the lych-gate, and day after day they left the gravestones behind them and wandered off hand in hand by the side of the wheat and the poppies. And poor Quintin's state was bad indeed.

Just at the fall of the leaf, Ethel and Ralph lingered a little longer than usual at the verge of the old churchyard. And the poor, heart-broken, tearless gargoyle saw the young man's arm steal around the maiden's waist, and she was drawn closer to him, and the swain showed her a pretty ring set with tiny garnets, and she purred for joy. And he placed it tenderly upon her finger, and then he kissed her and she kissed him.

That was what the gargoyle saw. A few weeks later he heard something. A couple of old crones, bent double with age, tottering, and leaning on their sticks, passed along the path beneath him.

"These young folks be fules, a-dreamin' o' happiness in this world. She's a white-and-red-faced lass, and he a big, manly boy, but they'll ha' their share o' trouble, though things do seem so bright for their weddin'."

"Ah, Ethel, be be-u-tiful enough, and Ralph he be a smart 'un, but they be a couple o' precious fules, as ye be a-sayin'. An' when's it goin' to be?"

"Come Sunday week, it'll be done and gone. Ah, and the dinner and the nips'll be gone with it."

And the old couple hobbled on.

Poor Quintin! So Ethel was to be married in a fortnight. The gargoyle's stony body shook and shook again. The agony of his straining eyes was intenser, and he yearned to curse Ralph, humanity in general, the skies, and the sculptor who had fashioned him. But, most of all, he longed to curse Ethel, the whilom dream of his lonely days and lonelier nights.

The afternoon wore on to dusk, and the twilight crept over the fields. The scarlet poppies and the blue cornflowers turned black in the shades of evening, and the stars came out and blinked at the gargoyle up there on the corner of the chancel.

And the hinges of the lych-gate creaked, and a little lissom lass came through and turned her face with a smile towards Quintin. And he could see that it was the sweet, pretty face of Ethel, the face that was soon to be nightly pillowed side by side with Ralph's.

And Ethel's gaze was withdrawn from the gargoyle, and she came slowly along the narrow path that skirted the chancel wall, and Quintin's poor heart seemed to be bursting within him, and he strained to be free and as the mortals are.

And Ethel's steps had brought her just beneath Quintin. In another second she would have turned the corner.

But at that moment the gargoyle toppled over——

. . . . . . . . . .

They said that the poor, sweet girl had gone to join the Bridegroom in heaven, and that she who on earth was as the lily had died in her purity and innocence. Perhaps it were best, said the preacher.

And they said that the hand of time had cracked the mortar that bound the gargoyle to the parapet, that rain had loosened it, and that wind had finally blown it over. And it was replaced and replastered into the old position. They said it was an accident; a sad one, but an accident all the same.

But it was not.—London Leader.

# AMONG THE NEW BOOKS

## EMIL REICH'S WORK ON HUNGARIAN LITERATURE IS UNIQUE.

**In Spite of Grotesque Faults It Gives an Acceptable View of the Chief Magyar Writers—Ranks Jokai as the Greatest of All Improvisatori and Calls Him the Liszt of Hungarian Literature—Good Pictorial History of the War.**

In the absence of any other complete treatise on the literature of Hungary one can but welcome Emil Reich's spirited but somewhat erratic volume entitled "Hungarian Literature" (Page). Mr. Reich is an English-speaking Hungarian scholar of evident ability, but he is given to unwise generalizations, as when he airs his uncalled-for views concerning the lawlessness of nature or his untenable theories as to the effects of language on literature. A fair example of this harmless but annoying species of egotism is found in the passage in which he descants on the "discrepancy between the Americans, as a new nation, and their language, as an old and foreign idiom." This fanciful discrepancy, Mr. Reich thinks, "has exercised a baneful influence on the literature of the American nations; it has balked them in the higher achievements, and neither in the literature of North America nor in that of South America can we meet with literary masterworks of the first rank."

We might lie crushed and speechless under this Johnsonian judgment if it were not for the fact that Mr. Reich finds his own beloved Hungary so rich in "literary masterworks of the first rank." He ascribes this to the ancient unity of the Magyar language and people, but we are inclined to ascribe it to the florid imagination of Mr. Reich. Certainly, it is not immodest to claim that the United States has produced fiction as great as that of Maurus Jokai, or even of the gloomy Kamény. One might name Longfellow and Whittier and Holmes in the same breath with Alexander Petöfi, the brilliant young Hungarian poet whom Mr. Reich so boldly ranks with the great geniuses of Europe. Petöfi was a sort of Hungarian Chatterton, dying at the age of 26, but leaving a mass of scintillating objective verse which must have a high degree of merit, for it moves this critic to a veritable Hungarian rhapsody of praise. Unfortunately he gives us no translations, however fragmentary, by which we may weigh his judgment.

Among the 5,000 writers of Magyar works there is undoubtedly an unusual number of men with the true genius of expression. English-reading people can scarcely be said to be familiar with more than one contemporary Hungarian writer—Jokai. In the absence of quotations—a sad defect in Mr. Reich's book—we must judge his judgments by his estimate of Jokai. Happily, this is fairly, just and discriminating. Mr. Reich does not overlook Jokai's faulty plots and careless construction. He simply glories in the novelist's exhaustless wealth of imaginative imagery, which is strewn in reckless profusion throughout his 250 novels and countless other writings. He rightly classes Jokai as an improvisatore. Jokai writes in rhapsodies, as did that other famous Hungarian, Liszt.

"Jokai is the Liszt of Hungarian literature," says Mr. Reich. "This explains his permanent hold on the Hungarian nation. He has carried the one great gift of his nation to the heights of real greatness. We repeat it: he is the greatest of all improvisatori in prose. Nothing can approach his miraculous facility in building up a fascinating scene; in irradiating the heaviest and most cumbrous subject with light and humor; and in wafting over the whole tale the Fata Morganas of an exuberant imagination."

Allowing for the rhapsodic element in this criticism, it may be accepted as substantially true. Mr. Reich cannot be expected to think of Dumas, who was certainly as great an improvisatore as Jokai, and who had better constructive powers. His critical pronouncements must be discounted in this wise throughout, but when his personal equation has once been gauged his book will be found to present a charming and fairly useful bird's-eye view of the whole range of Hungarian literature. It at least awakens a wish that more Hungarian works might reach the American public—the novels of Kamény especially.

"Leslie's Official History of the Spanish-American War" is the most complete pictorial record of the war yet compiled. It is a large folio volume of over 600 pages, in which fully one-half the contents consists of half-tone pictures relating to the war. The pictures are accompanied by a running narrative of the facts and events of the struggle, based upon the official records at Washington. Its tone is "popular," but its information is accurate in all essentials. J. W. Buel is the historian and Harry P. Mawson of Leslie's Weekly is one of the prime movers in the enterprise. The whole forms an excellent and exhaustive description of the war and all allied subjects.

The illustrations are the unique feature of the book. There are 1,500 pictures of various sizes from double-page down to small kodak views, presenting an amazing variety of interesting subjects. A large number are wash drawings made by the artists of Leslie's Weekly, but a still larger number are reproductions of photographs in Cuba, Porto Rico, and the Philippine Islands. The photographs are among the most valuable features of the work, especially those taken in the Philippines since the outbreak of the Aguinaldo rebellion. The pictures of the Filipinos in the trenches are ghastly proof of the effectiveness of the American fire. In like manner the camera is carried through all the historic scenes of the Cuban campaign. The press work on these half-tones, unfortunately, is not as clear as it could be, but the collection is so extensive and in general so excellent that it conquers by sheer force of numbers.

The volume is one in which an unequaled pictorial record of the war is preserved in convenient, popular form. The double-page colored maps of Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, and Hawaii are a valuable feature of the work. The book is to be sold by subscription and is published by General Marcus J. Wright of the War Records office at Washington.

**Fresh Literary Notes.**

Mark Twain is at present living in Sweden, but hopes to return to England in October.

Dr. Henrik Ibsen is at work on a new play which will be ready, probably, during the present autumn. It is two years since he published "John Gabriel Borkman."

Houghton, Mifflin & Co. will shortly publish a new Riverside edition of Browning's poems in six volumes, with introductions and notes by the Rev. George Willis Cooke, and six portraits of the poet.

An illustrated biographical sketch of Silas K. Hocking, who is called by many the most popular living English story writer, is a feature of the September number of the American Illustrated Magazine.

Dean Stanley's noted "Historical Memorials of Westminster Abbey" is to be brought out in an entirely new edition by George W. Jacobs & Co.

A revised edition of Julian Hawthorne's "Archibald Malmaison" is announced by the Funk & Wagnalls Co. Mr. Hawthorne considers this his best work of fiction.

Pierre Loti is now naval attaché to the French Legation in Persia. The surroundings, the Bookman thinks, should stir his sensuous, poetic nature to fresh outpourings. His delicate observation would shed a new light on this land of romance. The yachting expedition on which Loti tried to lure Mme. Sarah Bernhardt is, of course, postponed.

Mrs. Paul Laurence Dunbar will join her gifted husband in the field of letters. Dodd, Mead & Co. announce that they will publish at an early date a volume of short stories from her pen, "The Goodness of St. Rocque," dealing with Creole life and character, the scene of most of them being laid in the vicinity of New Orleans.

"Drake and His Yeomen" is the title of James Barnes' new book on the famous old sea fighter. In the subtitle he calls it "A True Accounting of the Character and Adventures of Sir Francis Drake, as told by Sir Matthew Maunsell, his Friend and Follower, Wherein Is Set Forth Much of the Narrator's Private History." The Macmillan company will publish it early in October.

Some years ago a slim little volume called "Ghetto Tragedies," by Zangwill, was published in England only. Mr. Zangwill has been engaged on a new and enlarged edition of this book, which, renamed "They That Walk in Darkness," will be published by the Messrs. Macmillan in November. His brother, Louis Zangwill, known in the literary world as "Z. Z.," is engaged on a long novel. Louis Zangwill is an ardent student of psychology.

Small, Maynard & Co.'s preliminary announcements for the autumn comprise twenty-five volumes. In the Beacon Biographies they will issue Mrs. James T. Field's "Life of Hawthorne"; a life of Thomas Paine, by Ellery Sedgwick; of John Brown, by Joseph Edgar Chamberlin; of Aaron Burr, by Henry Childs Merwin; and of Frederick Douglass, by Charles W. Chesnutt—the volumes to appear at intervals during the next three months.